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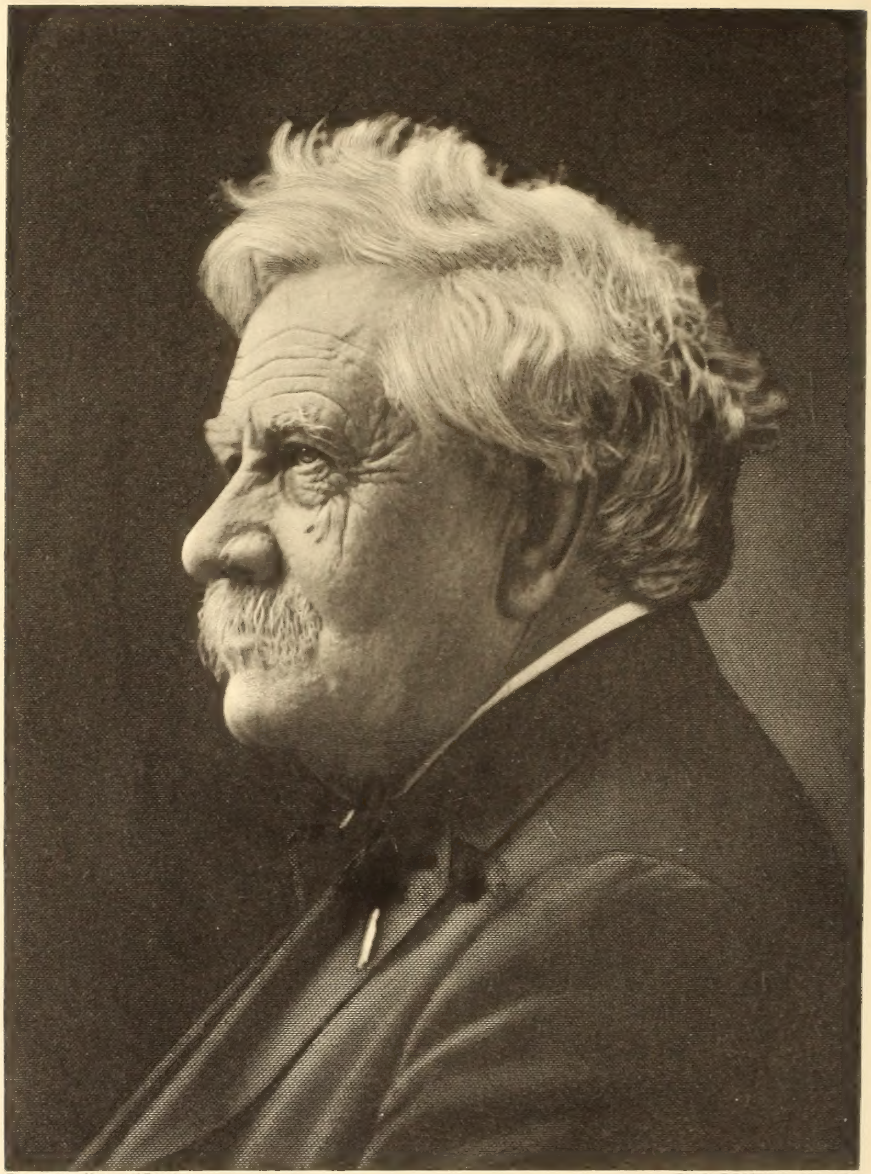

The American Historical Society

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Thomas S. Weaver

ENCYCLOPEDIA

— OF —

CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY

GENEALOGICAL — MEMORIAL

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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Foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time." We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

SAMUEL HART.

BIOGRAPHICAL

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

MORGAN, John Pierpont,

Master Financier.

Celtic in origin, the name Morgan, in the principality of Wales, is older than the advent of the Saxon race or language. The derivation has not been conclusively determined, but Dixon, an English authority on surnames, says that it means by sea, or by the sea, which is probably as nearly accurate as any explanation may be. The name is allied to the Scotch *ceann mor*, meaning big head, or perhaps headland. Another possible derivation is from the Welsh *more can*, meaning sea burn, which is not essentially different from the former interpretation, by the sea. The name was common at the time of the Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book and in the Battle Abbey Roll.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century the family from which were derived the ancestors of the American branch moved from Wales to Bristol, England. The immediate family of Miles Morgan, who came to Massachusetts, was of Glamorganshire, Wales, and there is reason to believe that his father was William Morgan. Among the early families of the American pioneers there was tradition of a little book owned by James Morgan, the brother of Miles Morgan, dated before 1600, and inscribed with the name of William Morgan, of Llandaff. Other evidence in the shape of antique gold sleeve buttons stamped "W. M.," in the possession of James Morgan, pointed in the same conclusion, and these were said to have been an heirloom from William Morgan, of Llandaff.

Arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest—A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules.

Motto—Onward and Upward.

(I) Miles Morgan, who founded the family of his name in New England, was born probably in Llandaff, Glamorganshire, Wales, about 1615. Accompanying his older brother, James Morgan, who settled in New London, Connecticut, and John Morgan, who went to Virginia, he sailed from Bristol, England, and arrived in Boston in April, 1636. His first residence was in Roxbury, and there it is believed he remained some years. Subsequently he joined the company which, led by Sir William Pynchon, had founded Agawam (Springfield) on the Connecticut river. It is not a historical certainty that he was with the first company which went inland from Boston, or that he was one of the founders of Agawam. That place was established in 1636, and the name of Miles Morgan appears on the records in 1643, showing that he was there before that time, but how long before is not known.

He became one of the leading men of Agawam. He acquired an extensive tract of land, and was also a trader, sailing a vessel up and down the river. One of the few fortified houses in Agawam belonged to him, and he was one of the leaders of the militia, having the rank of sergeant. In all the fighting in which the little settlement was engaged to protect itself from the attack of the surrounding savages, he was much depended upon for his valor and his skill as a soldier. When, during King Philip's War, in 1675, the

Indians made an attack on Agawam and nearly destroyed the town, his house was the central place of refuge for the beleaguered inhabitants. His sons, following the footsteps of their father, were two noted Indian hunters, and one of them, Pelatiah Morgan, was killed by the Indians. In the "records or list of ye names of the townsmen or men of this Towne of Springfield in February, 1664, written by Elizur Holyoke," he appears as Serj. Miles Morgan. In 1655-57-1660-62-68 he was a selectman. He served as constable one year, and at different times as fence viewer, highway surveyor, and overseer of highways, and also on various town committees. He died May 28, 1699. A bronze statue of a Puritan soldier standing in one of the public parks of Springfield enduringly commemorates his fame.

He married (first) in 1643, Prudence Gilbert, of Beverly, Massachusetts. The tradition is that on the vessel on which he came to Boston, Prudence Gilbert was also a passenger, and there he made her acquaintance. She was coming to the New World to join members of her family already located in Beverly. After he had settled in Springfield he sent word to her and proposed marriage. She accepted the offer, and the young man, with two friends and an Indian guide leading pack horses, marched across Massachusetts from the Connecticut river to the "land of the people of the east," where the two young people were married. After the marriage the household goods of the young couple were laden on the pack horses, and the bride, on foot, tramped back to Springfield, one hundred and twenty miles, escorted by the bridegroom and his friends. She died January 14, 1660. He married (second) February 15, 1670, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Miles and Elizabeth (Bliss) Morgan, was born in Springfield, June 14, 1671. He settled in West Springfield, where he made his home during his entire life and was a successful farmer. He died August 30, 1752. He married, January 17, 1691, Hannah Bird, who died June 7, 1751. Of the seven sons and two daughters of this marriage, all the sons and one daughter lived to be over seventy years of age.

(III) Joseph, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bird) Morgan, was born December 3, 1702. He lived on the paternal farm in West Springfield. He died November 7, 1773. He married, in 1735, Mary Stebbins, daughter of Benjamin Stebbins; she was born July 6, 1712, and died December 6, 1798.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Stebbins) Morgan, was born February 19, 1736. He was a captain of militia, and in character as well as in physique he was reckoned one of the staunchest men of Western Massachusetts. He married, September 9, 1765, Experience Smith, born October 23, 1741.

(V) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) and Experience (Smith) Morgan, was born January 4, 1780. Leaving home when he was a young man, he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and became a successful and respected hotelkeeper. He died in 1847. He married Sarah Spencer, of Middletown, Connecticut.

(VI) Junius Spencer, son of Joseph (3) and Sarah (Spencer) Morgan, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1813. His early years were spent in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was educated. When he had grown to manhood he went to Boston and entered the banking house of Albert Wells, where he gained his first knowledge of that business, in which he afterward became successful and distinguished. In July, 1834, he moved to New York, entering the banking house of Morgan, Ketchum & Company. Remaining in New York only about two years, he returned to his native city and there established himself in business as a dry goods merchant in the firm of Howe, Mather & Company and Mather, Morgan & Company. Subsequently he went again to Boston, and, still continuing in the dry goods business, became a partner of J. M. Beebe in the famous firm of Beebe, Morgan & Company, which in its prime was one of the largest and most influential houses in that trade in the United States.

Mr. Morgan visited England in 1853, and, upon the invitation of George Peabody, became associated with that great banker as his partner in October, 1854. In ten years he succeeded entirely to the business of Mr. Peabody, and established the house of J. S. Morgan & Company, which shortly became one of the largest banking houses in the world. The later years of his life were spent largely abroad, but he never lost his love for his native country, and during the civil war he gave substantial assistance to the cause of the national government. He was a man of generous instincts, and contributed handsomely to the support of educational and public institutions. His activity as a layman in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church was noteworthy, and among other institutions, Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, owed much to his munificence. He died in Nice, France, in 1895, as the result of an accident. He married, in Boston, in 1836, Juliet Pierpont, daughter of Rev. John and Mary Sheldon (Lord) Pierpont.

(VII) John Pierpont Morgan, only son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1837; died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913.

He was educated in the English high school in Boston, and then studied in the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he completed a full course, returning to the United States when twenty years of age. He engaged in the banking business with Duncan Sherman & Company, of New York City, in 1857, and there obtained a full knowledge of finance in a house which at that time was one of the most prominent in the country. In 1860 he became American agent and attorney for George Peabody & Company, of London, with which house his father was connected, and in 1864 he engaged in banking on his own account in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company. In 1871 he became a member of the famous banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, the name of which in 1895 was changed to J. P. Morgan & Company. At the same time he was also a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, of London, of which his father was the founder, and, upon the death of his parent, he succeeded him in that concern. Thus he was head of the greatest private bank in America, and of one of the most influential monetary institutions in England.

His preëminence as a banker and financier was recognized for nearly a quarter of a century. In those respects he was one of the most potent powers that the United States has ever known, and rivaled even the strongest men in Europe. In the wonderful industrial and financial development which characterized the closing years of the nineteenth century in the United States, and especially in the development toward the consolidation of industrial enterprises, Mr. Morgan was not only prominent, but it is not too much to say that, at that time, he exercised the most powerful and helpful influence ever displayed by any man in the financial history of the country. Particularly will his genius and indefatigable labors in the organization and development of the United States Steel Corporation be long remembered as a masterly achievement, and, in the opinion of many, as laying the substantial foundation for the great industrial prosperity of the country which followed in the years immediately after this accomplishment.

Mr. Morgan was connected with nearly all notable financial undertakings of his time, and his influence was always of the soundest character and conductive to the public welfare as well as to the investing interests. A list of the important reorganizations of railroad companies, the negotiations of loans, and the underwriting of industrial enterprises which have been handled by him would be long and imposing. Also in public affairs were his services to the country of inestimable value. Especially in 1894 and 1895, and at other times of threatened monetary stringency, he contributed substantially and effectively to protecting the credit of the United States treasury.

Although, when the banking disturbance which developed in New York City in the autumn of 1907 threatened to overwhelm the entire country with supreme disaster, Mr. Morgan had been largely retired from active participation in affairs, he came forward again to save the situation. In the grave emergency which then arose he took the lead in measures instituted to prevent the widespread destruction of public credit and overthrow of industrial and financial institutions that was imminent. His leadership in those trying days was unreservedly accepted by men who were foremost in the financial world in New York City, and as well throughout the United States. Among his associates he was relied upon for initiative and for powerful influence, and even the national administration depended upon his advice and his assistance. After the battle had been won and confidence restored, it was everywhere recognized that his financial genius and his masterly control of men and affairs had been the main instruments in saving the country, if not the world, from the worst disaster that had impended for a generation. The great masters of finance in London, Paris, and other monetary centers of Europe did not withhold their warmest praise and indorsement of his accomplishment, while his associates in the American fields of finance and industry have been profuse in acknowledgment of the preëminent service that he rendered to the country.

Mr. Morgan was also a large investor in the great business enterprises of the country, and a director in more than twoscore financial, railroad and industrial corporations. Typically foremost among the enterprises in which he held important interests and exercised pronounced influence in the direction of their affairs were the following: The United States Steel Corporation, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, the First National Bank of the City of New York, the General Electric Company, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the New York & Harlem River Railroad Company, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the West Shore Railroad Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A man of broad culture and refined tastes, Mr. Morgan did not confine himself to business affairs. He was particularly interested in art, being one of its most generous patrons, and one of the accomplished connoisseurs of the world.

Some of the finest works of the great masters of olden times and of the present were owned by him. His collection of art objects is recognized as one of the largest, most important, and most valuable ever brought together by a single private individual. A considerable part of this great collection was acquired during the ten years or so preceding 1908, and has been kept in Kensington Museum, London, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, and in Mr. Morgan's private galleries in London and New York. It consists not only of rare and valuable paintings, but exquisite porcelains, marble reliefs, bronzes, enamels, fabrics, and other objects.

Mr. Morgan's New York residence was in Madison avenue, and he had a country seat, "Cragston," at Highland Falls, New York. He also had a house at Roehampton, near Wimbledon, a suburb of London, and one near Kensington. Adjoining his New York City residence he had a fine private art gallery which contains many of his art treasures. He was a member of the leading clubs of New York City and London, was one of the founders and president of the Metropolitan Club of New York, and was for several years commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Particularly interested in the Metropolitan Art Museum, he was a generous benefactor to that institution and was its president. He arranged to erect in Hartford, Connecticut, an art building in memory of his father, to be called the Morgan Memorial; the cornerstone of this edifice was laid April 23, 1908. He was one of the trustees of Columbia University, a director or trustee of various other educational and philanthropic institutions, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and several times was a lay delegate from the diocese of New York to the general conventions of that religious body.

He married (first) Amelia, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Cady) Sturgess, of New York City. She died, and he married (second) in 1865, Frances Louise, daughter of Charles and Louise (Kirkland) Tracy, of New York City. Issue: 1. John Pierpont Morgan, born 1867; graduated from Harvard University, class of 1889, and since then has been engaged in the banking business founded by his grandfather. He resides in Madison avenue, New York City, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, University, Riding, New York Yacht, and other clubs. He married, in 1891, Jane Norton Grew, daughter of Henry Sturgis and Jane Norton (Wigglesworth) Grew, of Boston; she was born in Boston, September 30, 1868. They have one son, Junius Spencer Morgan, born in 1892. 2. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, married Herbert L. Satterlee. 3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, married W. Pierson Hamilton. 4. Anne Tracy Morgan.

BEECHER, Henry Ward,

Clergyman, Orator, Author.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, fourth son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. His mother died when he was but three years old; his stepmother, under whose guardianship his childhood days were spent, was an Episcopalian. Both parents were devoted Christians, and his father was one of the most influential of New England pastors. His home training was of the severe New England type, but alleviated by an irrepressible sense of humor in his father, and a poetic and mystical spirit in his stepmother. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, in his twenty-first year. He did not stand high in college studies, there, as throughout his life, following the bent of his own inclination rather than any course marked out for him. He made a careful study of English literature, submitted to a very thorough training in elocution, took hold of phrenology and temperance, and participated in prayer meetings and religious labors in neighboring country towns with fervor. His father, an intense and polemical evangelistic divine for his time, was liberal, taking an active part in theological controversies as against the old school or extreme Calvinistic party in the orthodox church, laying stress on human liberty and responsibility, and also as against the Unitarian denomination, urging the doctrine of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, and the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures. On these doctrines, Henry Ward Beecher was reared, and he never to the day of his death lost the impression they made upon his character and method of thought. But at a very early period they passed with him from a dogma to a vital spiritual experience in which, through a conscious realization of Christ as the manifestation of a God of infinite mercy, coming into the world not to judge, but to redeem and educate, Mr. Beecher himself entered into a new spiritual consciousness, in which love took the place of duty in the law of life, and the place of justice in the interpretation of God.

Upon graduating from Amherst College, he entered Lane Theological Seminary (Cincinnati), where his father was professor of systematic theology, and pursued his studies there, receiving probably quite as much from the spiritual life and keen dialectic conversation at home as from the instructions of the seminary. He also served as a Bible class teacher, and in journalistic work in connection with a Cincinnati paper, in which he took an active part as an ardent Abolitionist. His first parish was the Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a small settlement on the Ohio river. Twenty persons, nineteen women and one man, constituted the entire church. He was both sexton and preacher, lighted the lamps, swept the church, rang the bell, and took general charge of the edifice. After a year or two he was called to a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, the capital of the State. His remarkable gifts as an orator gave him almost from the first a crowded church. His influence was felt throughout the State in intellectual and moral impulses given to members of the Legislature and to public men, who, attracted by his originality, earnestness, practicality and courage, came in great numbers to hear him. His pulpit did not, however, absorb either his thought or his time. He preached throughout the State in itinerant revival labors; lectured frequently, generally without compensation, for impecunious charities; and edited weekly the agricultural department of the "Indiana Journal."

After eight years of increasingly successful ministry in Indiana, Mr Beecher accepted a call to the then newly organized Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, New York, entering upon the duties of his pastorate October 10, 1847, and remaining until his death, March 8, 1887. The history of these forty years is the history of the theological and polemical progress of this country during that time. There was no theological question in which he did not take an interest, no problem having any recognized bearing on the moral well-being of the country which he did not study, and upon the practical aspects of which he did not express himself, and no moral or political reform in which he did not take an active part. His fertility of thought was amazing. He rarely exchanged; he preached twice every Sabbath, usually to houses crowded to overflowing; he lectured through the week, so that there is scarcely any city and few towns of any considerable size and any pretension to literary character in the country in which he has not spoken. He also wrote profusely as a contributor of occasional articles, or as an editor, at one time of the New York "Independent," and subsequently of the "Christian Union," which he founded, and of which he was editor-in-chief until within a few years of his death. A career such as his could not be passed without arousing bitter enmities, but of all the numerous assaults upon his memory, only one was sufficiently significant to pass into history, and that has already, for the most part, faded from men's minds, leaving his name unsullied. It is safe to say that no man, unless it be George Washington or Abraham Lincoln, has ever died in America more widely honored, more deeply loved, or more universally regretted.

Mr. Beecher's great work in life was that of a pulpit and platform orator, yet he wrote enough to prove himself master of the pen as well as of the voice. His principal works, apart from his published sermons, are his "Lectures to Young Men," delivered during his Indiana ministry; "Yale Lectures on Preaching," delivered on the Henry Ward Beecher foundation at Yale Theological Seminary; "Norwood: a Tale of New England Life," a novel, first published in serial form in the New York "Ledger;" "Star Papers," and "Flowers, Fruits and Farming" (one volume each), made up from occasional contributions to various journals; and the "Life of Jesus Christ," left unfinished at his death, but subsequently completed by his son, with extracts from sermons. As an orator Mr. Beecher has had no superior, if any equal, in the American pulpit, and probably none in the history of the Christian church. His themes were extraordinarily varied, everything that concerned the moral wellbeing of men being treated by him as legitimate subjects for the pulpit. He had all the qualities which art endeavors to cultivate in the orator—a fine physique, rich and full blood currents, that overmastering nervous fire which we call magnetism, a voice equally remarkable for its fervor and flexibility—a true organ of speech, with many and varied stops—and a natural gift of mimicry in action, tongue, and facial expression. Training would have made him one of the first actors of dramatic history, yet he was not an actor, for he never simulated the passion he did not feel. Genuineness and simplicity were the foundations upon which he built his oratorical success, and he never hesitated to disappoint an expectant audience by speaking colloquially, and even tamely, if the passion was not in him.

His five great orations delivered in England during the Civil War in 1863, in behalf of the Union, were, in the difficulties he encountered, his self-poise and self-control, his abundant and varied resources, his final victory, and the immediate results produced, unparalleled in the world's history of oratory. There is no space in so brief a notice as this for any critical analysis of either the man or his teaching. More than any man of his time, he led the church and the community from a religion of obedience under external law, to a life of spontaneous spirituality; from a religion which feared God as a moral governor, to one which loves Him as a father; from one which regarded atonement and regeneration as an inexorable, but too frequently dreaded necessity, to one that welcomes them as the incoming of God in the soul; from one which yielded a blind intellectual submission to the Bible as a book of divine decrees, to one which accepts it in a spirit of glad yet free allegiance, as a reflection of the divine character and purposes in the minds and hearts of his enlightened children.

Mr. Beecher was married, in 1837, to Eunice Bullard, who survived him; he also left four children, three sons engaged in business pursuits, and one daughter, married to Samuel Scoville, a Congregational clergyman of New England. On January 13, 1893, a tablet in honor of its famous preacher was dedicated and unveiled in the vestibule of Plymouth Church. The tablet is of brass and enamel, mounted on a great panel of antique oak. A border of interlaced oak leaves surrounds the tablet, upon which appears a medallion bust in bronze. The inscription is in base relief: "In memoriam Henry Ward Beecher, first pastor of Plymouth Church, 1847-1887. 'I have not concealed Thy loving kindness and Thy truth from the great congregation'." Mr. Beecher died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1887.

FISKE, John,

Author and Lecturer.

John Fiske was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 30, 1842, son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fiske (Bound) Green; grandson of Humphreys and Hannah (Heaton) Green, of Delaware, and of John and Mary (Fiske) Bound, of Middletown, Connecticut, and a descendant from Phineas Fiske, of Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, who came to America to Wenham, Massachusetts.

John Fiske's name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, and in 1855, on the marriage of his widowed mother to Edwin W. Stoughton, he took the name of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske. He was brought up by his maternal grandmother, who lived at Middletown, Connecticut. He displayed great precocity as well as diligence in preparing himself for college; he had mastered Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, surveying and navigation at twelve; could read Plato and Herodotus and had begun German at fifteen; could read Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese at seventeen; and made a beginning in Sanscrit and Hebrew at eighteen, meanwhile continuing an incessant course of reading. He was graduated at Harvard College in arts in 1863, and in law in 1865, having been admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864. He never practiced law, devoting himself to literature, gaining position as an author from the publication of his first article in the "National Quarterly Review" in 1861, a review of Buckle's "History of Civilization," which won for him the consideration of editors of both American and English periodicals, and he became a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and reviews. He was university lecturer at Harvard, 1869-71, his subjects being "Positive Philosophy" and the "Doctrine of Evolution." He was instructor in history there, 1870; assistant librarian, 1872-79; and overseer, 1879-91. He was non-resident lecturer on American history in the University College, London, England, 1879, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1880, and in Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1881-85; and from 1885 non-resident professor of American history in that institution. After 1880 he gave his entire time to writing and lecturing. He delivered in 1890, 1895 and 1898 three series each of twelve lectures on "The Discovery and Colonization of America;" "Old Virginia;" and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies" before the Lowell Institute, Boston. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Historical societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, California, Oneida county, New York; the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Essex Institute, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Geographical Society and the American Folklore Society; was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1894, and that of Doctor of Literature by the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He composed a mass in B minor, and several hymns and songs, and was president of the Boylston club of singers, Boston, Massachusetts, from 1876 to 1881. He was joint editor with James Grant Wilson of Appletons' "Cyclopædia of American Biography" (six volumes, 1887-89). His published works include: "Tobacco and Alcohol" (1868); "History of English Literature, abridged from Taine and edited for Schools" (1872); "Myths and Myth-Makers" (1872); "Outlines of Cosmis Philosophy based on the Doctrine of Evolution" (two volumes, 1874); "The Unseen World" (1876); "Darwinism and Other Essays" (1879; new edition, 1885); "Excursions of an Evolutionist" (1883); "The Destiny of Man viewed in the Light of his Origin" (1884); "The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge" (1885); "American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History" (1885); "Washington and His Country" (1887); "The Critical Period of American History," 1783-1789 (1888; illustrated edition, 1897); "The Beginnings of New England; or the Puritan Theocracy in its Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty" (1889; illustrated edition, 1898); "The War of Independence, for Young People" (1889); "Civil Government of the United States, considered with some reference to its origins" (1890); "The American Revolution" (two volumes, 1891; illustrated edition, 1896); "The Discovery of America, with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest" (two volumes, 1892); "Franz Schubert" (in Millet's "Famous Composers," 1892); "Edward Livingston Youmans, Interpreter of Science for the People" (1894); "History of the United States, for Schools" (1894); "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours" (two volumes, 1897); "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America" (two volumes, 1889); "Through Nature to God" (1899); and "Japanese Translations of The Destiny of Man and The Idea of God," published at Tokio in 1894-95.

He was married, in 1864, to Abby, daughter of Aaron Brooks, of Petersham, Massachusetts. He died at East Gloucester, Massachusetts, July 4, 1901.

HADLEY, Arthur T.,

Educator, Author.

Arthur Twining Hadley, son of Dr. James (2) and Anne Loring (Twining) Hadley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 23, 1856.

He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, and was graduated from Yale College in 1876, at the age of twenty, with the highest honors as valedictorian of his class, and taking the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships, one of the Winthrop prizes given to "students most thoroughly acquainted with Greek and Latin poets," the Clark prize for the solution of astronomical problems, and one of the Townsend prizes for English composition. He studied history and political science at Yale College, 1876-77, and then went abroad and spent two years in study of the same subjects in the University of Berlin, under Wagner, Treitschke and Gneist, also taking up history. On his return home he was made a tutor in Yale College, remaining in that capacity until 1883, teaching various branches, but German principally. For three years following he was university lecturer on railroad administration. In 1886 he was elected professor of political science and was dean of the graduate department, which he held until May 25, 1899, when he was elected to the presidency of Yale University, to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight, resigned. He entered upon his new duties on commencement day, 1899, the thirteenth president, the first layman, and also the youngest man chosen for the position. In 1885 Governor Harrison appointed him Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Connecticut, a position which he held for two years. In 1887-89 he was associate editor of the "New York Railroad Gazette," having in charge the foreign railway department. He was president of the American Economic Association, 1899-1900, and is a member of the International Institute of Statistics, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1887, and has also the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, California and other universities, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Berlin. His published writings are: "Railroad Transportation; Its History and Its Laws" (1885); "Reports on the Labor Question" (1885); "Report on the System of Weekly Payments" (1886); "Economics: An Account of the Relations between Private Property and Public Welfare" (1896), which is in use as a textbook in various colleges; "The Education of the American Citizen" (1901); "Freedom and Responsibility" (1903); "Baccalaureate Addresses" (1907); "Standards of Public Morality" (1907); "Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought" (1913). He was associated with Colonel H. G. Prout in the editorship of the "Railroad Gazette" from 1887 to 1889. He has contributed to various magazines, one of the most notable articles from his pen being in "Harper's Magazine," in April, 1894, in appreciation of the value of Yale Democracy, and advocating the importance of a high standard of scholarship, rigid adherence to it, and the utility of athletics as a factor in university life. He contributed articles on transportation to Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science;" also articles on railroads to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," and in 1899 accepted the editorship of the supplement to that work.

Dr. Hadley married, June 30, 1891, Helen Harrison Morris, a Vassar graduate, daughter of Governor Luzon B. Morris. Children: Morris, born 1894; Hamilton, 1896; Laura, 1899.

STEDMAN, Edmund Clarence,

Author, Literary Critic.

Edmund Clarence Stedman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833, son of Major Edmund Burke and Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman; grandson of Griffin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Stedman, and of David Low and Sarah (Cleveland) Dodge, and a descendant in the eighth generation, of Isaac Stedman, who was born in England, 1605, and immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635; settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1636; sold his farm there in 1650 and removed to Boston, where he became a merchant, and died in 1678.

After Edmund's father's death in 1835, he became the ward of his great-uncle, James Stedman, of Norwich, Connecticut, to whose home he was sent in 1839. He attended Yale College, 1849-51, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1871, as a member of the class of 1853; and continued his studies under private instruc-

Lyman Twining Tingue

tion at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1851. He was editor of the Norwich "Tribune," 1852-53; and of the Winsted (Connecticut) "Herald," 1854-55. He removed to New York City in 1856, where he contributed verse to leading publications, and was editorially connected with the "Tribune," 1859-61. He was located at Washington, D. C., as war correspondent of the New York "World" during the Civil War days of 1861-63; and in the confidential employ of Attorney-General Bates, 1863-64. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1869-1900. He subsequently devoted his entire time to literary work, and made his home in Bronxville, New York. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1871, and by Dartmouth College in 1873; that of Literarum Humaniorum Doctor by Columbia University in 1892, and that of Doctor of Laws by Yale University, 1894.

Mr. Stedman acquired a wide reputation as a literary critic of unusual discrimination. He lectured at Johns Hopkins University upon the "Nature and Elements of Poetry," upon the creation of the Turnbull chair of poetry, the first chair of its kind in America, 1891, and repeated the same course at Columbia College, 1891, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He was frequently chosen to deliver original poems on important public occasions. He served as vice-president and president of the American Copyright League. He edited, with Thomas B. Aldrich, "Cameos, from the Poems of Walter Savage Landor" (1874); "Poems of Austin Dobson" (1880); "The Library of American Literature," with Ellen M. Hutchinson (eleven volumes, 1888-89); "The Works of Edgar Allen Poe" (ten volumes, 1895), with G. E. Woodbury; "A Victorian Anthology" (1895); and "An American Anthology" (1900). He is the author of: "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic" (1860); "Alice of Monmouth" (1864); "The Blameless Prince" (1869); "Poetical Works" (1873); "Victorian Poets" (1875); "Hawthorne, and Other Poems" (1879); "Poems now first Collected" (1884); "Poets of America" (1885); "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," lectures (1892). He died January 18, 1908.

He was married, November 2, 1853, to Laura Hyde, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Rogers) Woodworth, of Danielsonville, Connecticut.

TINGIER, Lyman Twining,

Jurist, Legislator.

Lyman Twining Tingier, of Rockville, was born June 9, 1862, in the town of Webster, Massachusetts, the son of Seymour Allen and Sarah (Twining) Tingier. Both of his parents were natives of the town of Tolland, Massachusetts, his father, born in 1829, the son of Edward Lay Tinker and Laura (Steele) Tinker, and his mother, born in 1832, the daughter of Lyman Twining, of Tolland, Massachusetts, and Paulina (Shepard) Twining, of Blandford, Massachusetts. The family name of Tinker became Tingier in 1857.

Seymour Allen Tingier was a graduate of Williams College, and for many years was a practicing lawyer in Webster, Massachusetts, removing in 1878 to Thompson, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1888. He held several public offices in Webster and Thompson. Sarah (Twining) Tingier died at Webster in 1864, and in 1870, Seymour Allen Tingier married Mary L. Tucker, daughter of Charles and Olive (Atwell) Tucker, of Webster, Massachusetts, who survived him, dying at Thompson in 1902.

Lyman Twining Tingier attended the public schools of his native town, a private school at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Nichols Academy at Dudley, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale University Law School in 1888. The same year Mr. Tingier was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Connecticut, and for the ensuing year was engaged in the practice of law at Webster, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he has since resided. Mr. Tingier has been honored by his fellow-citizens in many ways. He has served in several public offices and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community. In 1890 he was elected judge of the Probate Court for the District of Ellington, and was twice reëlected. In 1893 he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, which position he continues to hold. In 1899 he was appointed judge of the City Court of Rockville, and served in that office for four years. In 1911 he was elected mayor of the city of Rockville, and served for two years, declining renomination. Mr. Tingier was a representative from the town of Vernon to the General Assembly during two sessions, 1909 and 1911. During the former session he was a member of the committee on incorporations and of the house committee on constitutional amendments. In 1911 he was the candidate of his party for the speakership, thus becoming minority leader. In 1912 he was elected lieutenant governor and served for two years; in 1914 he was nominated for the office of governor, but suffered defeat with his party. In 1896 Mr. Tingier was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. In addition to other offices held, he has been a member of the Vernon school board for several years, and is a director of the Savings Bank of Rockville. Fraternally Mr. Tingier is a Free Mason, a Knights Templar and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Tingier was married to Charlotte E., daughter of Nelson D. and Isabelle (Brown) Skinner, of Vernon. They have no children, their son, Allen Seymour, dying in 1896.

Mr. Tingier is the descendant of several old families in Massachusetts and Connecticut. John Tinker, who came to America about 1637, settled in Windsor, and after living for several years in Boston and Lancaster, Massachusetts, removed in 1659 to Pequod, now New London, where he became prominent. In 1660 he was chosen deputy to the General Court, and he afterward became an assistant. From him Mr. Tingier is descended.

George Steele came to New England about 1631, settled first at New-Towne (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, and removed to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker. He died in 1663 at an advanced age. John Steele, grandson of George Steele, married Melatiah, daughter of Major William Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, and from them was descended Laura (Steele) Tinker, wife of Edward Lay Tinker, of Tolland, Massachusetts, parents of Seymour Allen Tingier, and grandparents of Lyman Twining Tingier.

Sarah (Twining) Tingier was a descendant of William Twining, who came to New England about 1637, settling at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, whose descendants are found in nearly every State in the Union, and many of whom have attained prominence.

GOODMAN, Richard Johnston,

Lawyer, Manufacturer, Public Official.

In the affairs of State and country are often found descendants of the early Colonial families, whose strength of mind and magnetic force are felt and recognized by the most unobservant people. Notable among these men is Colonel Richard J. Goodman, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Goodman descends from one of the oldest families, the immigrant ancestor being of the same name.

(I) Richard Goodman, immigrant, was born in England, and came from there to America, first settling at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was a proprietor of that town in 1633, and on May 14th of the following year was admitted a freeman. He formed one of the company of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and removed to Hartford, being among the first settlers. Later he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, and there met his death on April 1, 1678. He was killed by the Indians in King Philip's War. During his residence in Hartford he married, December 8, 1659, Mary Terry.

(II) Richard (2) Goodman, second son of Richard (1) and Mary (Terry) Goodman, was born March 23, 1663, in Hadley, and died in Hartford, May 14, 1730. The inventory of his estate was one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, seven shillings and eight pence, showing him to have been a man of thrift and prudence. He married Abigail Pantry, born January 11, 1678-79, died January 26, 1708, a daughter of John Pantry.

(III) Timothy Goodman, fourth child of Richard (2) and Abigail (Pantry) Goodman, was born September 22, 1706, and died March 12, 1786. Through his father-in-law, John Pantry, he received lands, and on March 4, 1729, he located in West Hartford, near Farmington. His home there was burned to the ground, and the Boston "Chronicle" of May 2, 1768, contains an account of this loss. He married Joanna Wadsworth, daughter of Joseph and Joanna Wadsworth, granddaughter of the intrepid Captain Joseph Wadsworth, whose name will long be famous because of his connection with the Charter Oak.

(IV) Richard (3) Goodman, sixth child of Timothy and Joanna (Wadsworth) Goodman, was born April 10, 1748, and died in May, 1834, in West Hartford. He served in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Seymour's company of Hartford. In 1771 he married Nancy Seymour, who was born February 16, 1751, at West Hartford, died January 27, 1792, a daughter of Captain Timothy and Lydia (Kellogg) Seymour.

(V) Aaron Goodman, son of Richard (3) and Nancy (Seymour) Goodman, born July 20, 1773, in West Hartford, was the first postmaster of that town, which office he held until his death, March 28, 1832. He married, April 15, 1804, Alma Cossitt, born December 10, 1780, at Granby, died at Plainfield, New Jersey, November 13, 1868, daughter of Asa and Mary (Cole) Cossitt.

(VI) Aaron Cossitt Goodman, son of Aaron and Alma (Cossitt) Goodman, was born in the town of West Hartford, on the old homestead, April 23, 1822, and his death occurred at the family home in Hartford, July 29, 1899. He was for many years one of the leading and prominent citizens of the city of Hartford. He inherited many desirable qualities from worthy forebears, and at the tender age of thirteen years was employed in the book store of Sumner & Company of Hartford. With grim determination he applied himself to his tasks, and so well did he succeed that in 1841 he was asked to go to Philadelphia in the employ of a publishing house there. He only remained there a year, and in 1842 returned to Hartford, where he again became associated with his first employer, but as a partner of the firm. The name was changed to Sumner, Goodman & Company, and for six years a thriving business was enjoyed. In 1848 Mr. Goodman bought out the interests of Mr. Sumner, continuing alone until 1852. An advantageous opportunity presented itself at that time to engage in the paper business in New York, and Mr. Goodman disposed of his Hartford interests to remove there. He met with success, but desiring to come to Hartford again, sold the business about the year 1872. Mr. Goodman was one of the original stockholders of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in 1875 became its president, succeeding the Hon. Edson Fessenden. Upon the reorganization of the company in 1889, Mr. Goodman withdrew entirely, and was practically retired from business and public life from that time. He was a member of the old fire department; captain of the Hartford Light Guard, on the staff of General Frank Bacon. A member of Trinity Church of Hartford, he was active in its good works.

Mr. Goodman married, April 10, 1857, Annie M. Johnston, born in New York City, a daughter of Robert Rhea and Mary Sears (Hatch) Johnston. Their children are: Emilie, wife of Rev. Richard Wright, resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Edward, whose death occurred in 1872; Annie G., wife of Rev. John F. Plumb, of New Milford; Mary A., who lives at home; Richard Johnston, of further mention.

(VII) Richard Johnston Goodman, youngest child and only son of Aaron Cossitt and Annie M. (Johnston) Goodman, was born in the city of Hartford, March 23, 1875. The public schools of that city afforded him his elementary education, and he prepared for college at the Hartford Public High School, graduating in 1892. Four years later he was graduated from Yale College, subsequently pursuing a law course at the Yale Law School, graduating in 1899. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1899, and during his last year in the college practiced his profession in New Haven, Connecticut. In October of the same year, Mr. Goodman opened offices in his native city, and for six years was without a partner. In 1905, in association with Leslie W. Newberry, he formed the law firm of Newberry & Goodman, which for over a dozen years was one of the leading law firms of the city. Outside interests of Mr. Goodman so pressed upon his legal affairs that he was obliged to relinquish his profession in order to give them the proper attention.

In 1908 the Bush Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobile radiators, was organized and at that time Mr. Goodman became its president. He has continued to the present time in this office, and a large amount of credit is due to his management for the success of the corporation.

Mr. Goodman has long been active in military affairs. By his own force of will he has risen up through the ranks to his present colonelship, which commission he received in July, 1914. He enlisted as a private, September 6, 1899, in Company K, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard; in November, 1902, he was commissioned second lieutenant; captain, in December of that year; major in 1907; lieutenant-colonel, in November, 1908; colonel, in July, 1914. Colonel Goodman served as an aide on the staff of Grand Marshal Chaffee, at the inauguration of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. During the Mexican Border trouble in 1915-16, Colonel Goodman was stationed at Nogales, Arizona, and served throughout the campaign. In 1917, upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Goodman was in command of the First Infantry Connecticut National Guard and was stationed at Hartford and New Haven until late in November, 1917, when he was transferred to the work of training troops for overseas service at Camps Greene and Wadsworth in South Carolina. There his experience and military training was most valuable; he performed great service to his country in the manner in which troops under his orders were trained and the military spirit instilled into them. From all over they came, from all sorts and conditions of life, and it was a most arduous task to substitute military discipline for the habits of years forming. A strong will, painstaking effort, and withal a human understanding were necessary qualifications for one who would lead, and these qualities are possessed in a high degree by Colonel Goodman. He served in the National army until December 22, 1918, on which date he received his discharge.

Mr. Goodman is a Republican in politics, served for two terms as a member of the Common Council, and was a member of the Republican Town Committee for four years, 1904-08, and in the latter year was a member of the Health Commission. Fraternally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple. His clubs are the Hartford, Hartford Golf, University, Graduates' and Yale. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Municipal Art Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. For recreation he indulges in outdoor sports, being particularly fond of fishing and tennis.

Mr. Goodman married, April 19, 1917, Helen Hatch, daughter of Edward B. Hatch, of whom there is an account elsewhere in this work. Mr. Goodman and his wife are attendants at Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is vestryman. Their home is at No. 33 Sycamore road.

BUSH, Philip Milton,

Manufacturer.

It may well be said that a man is as great as his opportunity; but the man who is truly great is he who makes his own opportunity. The man who carves out his own way in life is greater than the man who merely fits himself into some niche that has been prepared for him, or which has been left vacant by some other man. In these days, when men in every industry find new openings for development, the man who turns the accumulated energy of the age into a new channel gives us new worlds as truly as those discoverers whom history lauds. Philip Milton Bush, of Hartford, is a man whose work has been of this nature, working out new ways of applying well known principles and finding, as an outgrowth of these efforts, still newer principles on which to found other branches of work. The name of Bush originated in the place where lived the first man who bore the name. It is of Teutonic origin, and means dweller by a bush or a thicket.

Benjamin Franklin Bush, father of Philip M. Bush, was born in Smyrna, Pennsylvania. He was only a lad when he came to Hartford, Connecticut. He served his time as an apprentice at the factory of Pratt & Whitney, and remained with that company as long as he lived. He was a man of great natural ability which, together with a tireless capacity for applying himself to the work in hand, made him a valuable employee to the company and gave him really wonderful skill. He married Elizabeth, daughter of

James and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Smith, who was born in Dundee, Scotland. Elizabeth (Smith) Bush was born at Cape Ann, Massachusetts. There were three children: Frank, now employed with the Johns Pratt Company of Hartford; James, with the Aetna Life Insurance Company; and Philip Milton, of whom further. The father of Benjamin F. Bush was Philip Bush, also born in Smyrna.

Philip Milton Bush was born in Hartford, November 14, 1880. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hartford, and from a lad of tender years was energetic, active, always interested in the life about him. During vacations and at other periods of leisure in his school life, Mr. Bush learned the machinist's trade, going into the theory of mechanics, as well as the actual practice. When he was graduated from high school he took charge of the drafting room of the Sterling Blower & Pipe Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of exhaust, heating and ventilating systems. He filled this position with remarkable success, considering his youth and limited experience. There he remained for seven years. He then filled the position of manager of the Norton Manufacturing Company for a year at their plant in Chester, Connecticut. After that he became superintendent of the automobile department of the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company of Elmwood, remaining with them for three years, or until 1907, when he embarked in his present business. Here he made for himself a place in the world of industry. After about a year he wished to branch out more widely, and the firm was incorporated under the name of the Bush Manufacturing Company. The business has developed and grown and has become an important industry. The factory on Commerce street is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, and the work turned out must come up to the highest standards before it is allowed to pass out of their hands. They make radiators for automobile trucks, tractors, and aeroplanes. During the war with Germany the product was almost entirely used in government work. In normal times the product is sold direct to the motor car vehicle manufacturers.

Mr. Bush married Gertrude Louise, daughter of Elias Lyman. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of two children: Gertrude Goodman, born April 30, 1910, and Philip Lyman, April 21, 1912. Mr. Bush is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

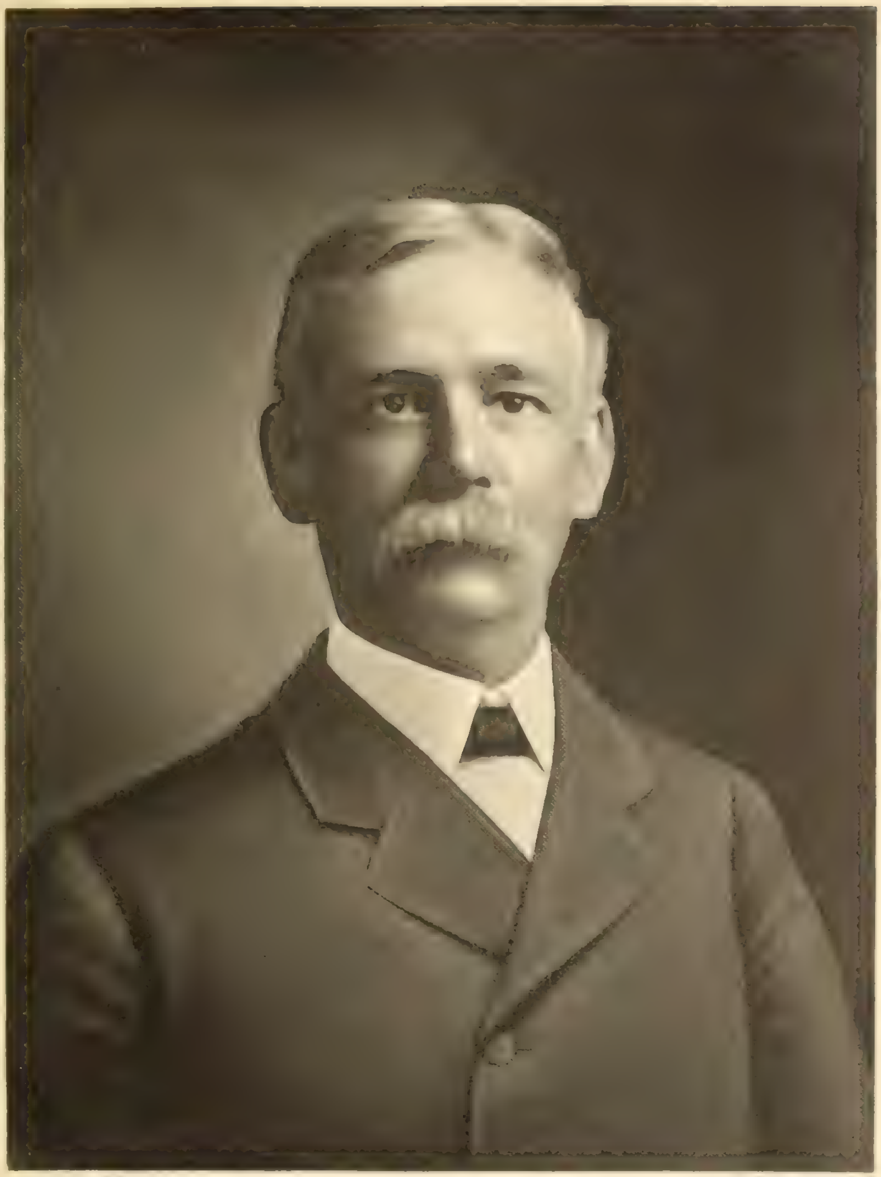
Personally, Mr. Bush is a man of open mind and genial disposition. He is deeply interested in all lines of mechanical work, and believes that the discoveries and inventions of recent years have by no means embodied the last word in mechanical science. He is keenly appreciative of the fine arts, and does not allow himself to become too absorbed in business to leave time for those refinements and relaxations which make life worth while.

TREADWAY, Charles Seth,

Organizer, Financier.

In the death of Charles Seth Treadway, on January 27, 1905, the town of Bristol, Hartford county, Connecticut, lost one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens, and one who has been in the highest degree identified with the great development of that place during the past three decades. His parents, Charles and Emily (Candee) Treadway, were residents of Bristol, and there Mr. Treadway was born on January 24, 1848.

He continued to live there and attended



the local public schools until he had reached the age of twelve, when his parents removed to Winsted, Connecticut, where the youth attended the high school. It was in Waterbury that he entered upon the business career which was to make him a prominent figure in the Connecticut financial world. The first few years of this career were marked by a number of beginnings in several different lines, successively made, and each leading to something of greater promise. Having completed his schooling at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employment of the Waterbury Clock Company, with which his father was connected, to learn the trade of clockmaker. He did not remain there more than a few months, leaving to accept an offer of a clerical position in the Waterbury post office. It was due to A. S. Chase, at that time president of the Waterbury National Bank, that Mr. Treadway finally entered the business which, more than any other, was to form his life work. This gentleman on his visits to the post office had observed the youth and been impressed with his air of alert industry. It is reported that approaching him one day, he asked him if he would like to learn the banking business. The young man replied promptly that he would, whereupon the offer of position of office boy in Mr. Chase's institution was made and at once accepted. And now, as before, his keen intellect and willingness to work hard impressed Mr. Chase, and he was rapidly promoted, through a number of intermediate positions, to that of teller, he being at the time of his appointment one of the youngest men to hold that responsible position n the State of Connecticut. Mr. Treadway had in the meantime made the acquaintance of the late Andrew Terry, founder of the Andrew Terry Company, of Terryville, Connecticut, manufacturers of malleable iron. Mr. Terry was impressed with the young man's ability and invited him to join him in a western enterprise which he had under consideration. Mr. Treadway at once agreed to the proposition and together with Mr. Terry went to the town of Lawrence, Kansas, which was at that time feeling the effects of the great boom enjoyed in that section of the country. In this promising environment a bank was opened of which Mr. Terry was the president and Mr. Treadway the secretary and teller. The enterprise prospered and Mr. Treadway remained in the Kansas town for four years in the capacity mentioned above. In the year 1875 the Bristol National Bank was organized by John Humphrey Sessions and a number of his associates. To these gentlemen the name of Mr. Treadway was mentioned as that of one eminently fitted to take charge of the cashier's department of the new institution, and they accordingly wrote him in the West and made him the offer of the position of cashier. Mr. Treadway at once accepted and returned to his native place to assume his new duties after an absence of about thirteen years. Though he thus renewed his residence and associations with Bristol, he never forgot his friendships in Waterbury, nor lost his affection for the place itself, and that the converse of this is also true may be seen in the notices which appeared in the Waterbury papers on the occasion of his death. Mr. Treadway continued to act as cashier of the Bristol bank until the year 1899, when, upon the death of Mr. Sessions, he was elected president, an office which he held until his own demise sixteen years later. Under his capable management, the bank continued its successful development until it became one of the prominent institutions in financial Connecticut.

The business operations of Mr. Treadway were not actuated solely by personal considerations, and many of his most characteristic successes were achieved with the general development of the community quite as much in mind as his private interests. Ten years of banking in Bristol had given Mr. Treadway a conspicuous position in that town, and it was as a man of influence that he started in the year 1883 a definite movement toward the improvement of conditions there. In spite of his unselfishness and broad conception of public welfare his plans met with considerable opposition on the part of the extreme conservatists in the community. Mr. Treadway and his associates were not the men, however, to be deterred by obstacles, and they proceeded surely towards their goal. Their plan was the establishment of an adequate public water supply and to this end the Bristol Water Company was organized with John H. Sessions as its head. The plant, which was finally constructed, is one of the most modern and effective in the State of Connecticut, and to its final success Mr. Treadway devoted his great energies, mastering its construction and operation in the greatest detail. At the death of Mr. Sessions, Mr. Treadway succeeded him as president of the water company and served in that capacity until the end of his life. His next movement in the interest of the town was towards the installing of electric lights, and in this matter also his efforts were crowned with success, and the year following the establishment of the Bristol Water Company saw that of the Bristol Electric Light Company, with Mr. Sessions again at the head. The lighting company, however, was absorbed ten years later by the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company, also the product of Mr. Treadway's enterprise, and which carried on a successful transportation and lighting business. At the death of Mr. Sessions, Mr. Treadway succeeded to the presidency of these companies and held the office until a few months before his death, when ill health obliged him to give up the manifold duties connected with their management. It was largely due to his skill and judgment that the various public utilities were so successful and that the operating companies were placed upon such sound financial basis.

Mr. Treadway's interests were not confined to enterprises of this semi-public type, however, for he has played an equally important part in the industrial development of the town. One of the largest concerns with which he was connected was the New Departure Manufacturing Company. The company was organized in 1887, and a few years later Mr. Treadway became a stockholder, and in 1900 was elected its president to succeed W. A. Graham. The business at once felt the stimulus of his progressive management and grew rapidly until it attained enormous size and an international activity. It possesses at the present time a market for its products, such as bells, brakes for bicycles, ball bearing, steel balls, and many other devices in all parts of the world. A branch factory was established in Germany some time before Mr. Treadway's death. The association of Mr. Treadway with Everett Horton was also the cause of a large concern known as the Horton Manufacturing Company. Mr. Horton was the inventor of a steel fishing rod which he had patented, and Mr. Treadway and a number of his associates organized a company for the manufacture of this article. Of this,

C. F. Pope, of New York (a close personal friend of Mr. Treadway), was chosen president, but Mr. Treadway was the treasurer and upon him devolved the control of the business. He was also the vice-president of the Bristol Brass Company, and held the same office in the Bristol Manufacturing Company. He was a director of many important concerns, notably the Blakesley Novelty Company, the Bristol Press Publishing Company, the Southington National Bank, and for a period of the "Waterbury American."

A man so closely and prominently identified with large and semi-public undertakings, as was Mr. Treadway, would find it out of the question to remain aloof in matters of more formal public concern. To this result, too, was contributary a keen interest in public issues generally, particularly those of local application. It was practically inevitable, therefore, that he should become connected with local politics, and that, becoming thus connected, he would exert a profound influence on the conduct of public affairs. Notwithstanding this Mr. Treadway endeavored to the best of his ability to avoid public office without, however, complete success. He was elected a representative from Bristol to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1884. He was treasurer of the town of Bristol from 1888 to 1900, inclusive, and treasurer of the borough from its incorporation in 1894 to 1901, inclusive. He also served on the board of directors of the Free Public Library from its organization in 1892 until his death, and was at one time treasurer of the first school district. It would seem that the duties and obligations involved in the many offices, public and private, enumerated above would have proved as great a burden as any man could successfully bear, yet Mr. Treadway found time and energy to devote to social life, and was included in the membership of many clubs and orders. He belonged to the Townsend Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Waterbury, and to Reliance Council, Royal Arcanum, of Bristol. He was a director of the Farmington Country Club, and a member of the board of governors, and at one time vice-president of the club. He was also a member of the Waterbury Club, the Bristol Golf Club, and the Bristol Business Men's Association.

Mr. Treadway married (first) December 22, 1873, Margaret Terry, of Lawrence, Kansas, a daughter of Andrew Terry, of that place. To them two children were born, as follows: Susan Emily, who died when but four years old, and Charles Terry, whose sketch follows. Mrs. Treadway's death occurred in 1880. On January 24, 1884, Mr. Treadway married (second) Lucy Hurlburt Townsend, of Waterbury, a daughter of George L. Townsend, a resident of that place. To them four children were born: Townsend Gillette, Morton Candee, Lucy Margaret, and Harry, who died in infancy. The three others with their mother survive Mr. Treadway.

Of the influence of Mr. Treadway upon the community, and of the regard which the community held him in, it is perhaps more appropriate to let those who directly felt these things speak. And of such words we have no lack. The "Bristol Press" on the occasion of his death concluded a long commemorative article as follows:

> Mistakes were rare indeed in his career. He studied problems coming to him for solution, with conservatism born of bank training, yet with the progressiveness of a promoter of large successes. No man was ever truer to the trust of his fellow-men, none more worthy of reputation for unfailing honesty and fairness in all dealing.

His opinions were carefully formed, firmly held, even against opposition that would have overwhelmed most men. Once he saw a course to be right, he held to it with that remarkable tenacity of will that makes men masters and leaders. His mental capacity was large, carrying the details of affairs in which he was interested, without confusion of facts. In his home and with his friends, his devotion was sweet. In dealing with the public he always tried to meet men on a level, always tried to be fair and if perchance he felt that he had not been just, his effort was prompt to make amends. Outspoken at all times, deception had no place in his ethics of conduct. Mr. Treadway's life has gone into the structure of the community. His death marks the sacrifice of a personality that was eminently valuable, and a loss, the appreciation of which will be better estimated with every day that passes.

Not only the Bristol papers, but those of Waterbury joined in the chorus of praise and sorrow over the sad event, but perhaps the most appropriate ending to this sketch is the resolutions passed at the time by the directors of the Bristol National Bank, an act in which this institution was joined by the many other concerns with which Mr. Treadway was associated. Those of the bank read:

At a meeting of the directors of the Bristol National Bank, held Monday, January 30, 1905, it was voted that the following be spread upon the records of the bank:

The members of this board have learned with profound sorrow of the death on the 27th inst. of their late esteemed president, Charles S. Treadway, and desire to express their high appreciation of him as a valuable citizen in this community, having been identified with so many of its manufacturing and industrial enterprises. It is largely due to his wisdom as a financier and to his superior business qualities that these have been successful and thus contributed to the prosperity of the town. We feel that in all these years his connection with the various industries has been one of credit to himself and of lasting benefit to the town. He was connected with this bank from its organization in 1875, acting as cashier until 1899, when upon the death of Mr. John H. Sessions, he succeeded to the presidency, holding these positions to the satisfaction of both officers and patrons of the bank. We, as directors of this bank, fully realize that in the death of Mr. Treadway we have lost a trusted manager, a wise counsellor and one in whose judgment in matters pertaining to this institution we have had implicit confidence that he has always acted from the best motives of what he thought was right and just. We shall miss him at our board meetings where he has always been ready in a cheerful manner to impart any information asked for pertaining to the bank. He has passed away universally respected and mourned. To his family we tender our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Voted, that the bank be closed from 1 o'clock Monday the 30th until 12 o'clock Tuesday the 31st, and that the members of this board attend the funeral in a body.

Voted, that a copy of the above be sent to his family and published in the "Bristol Press."

TREADWAY, Charles Terry,

Financier.

Charles Terry Treadway, president of the Bristol National Bank, treasurer of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Horton Manufacturing Company, and a director in a number of Bristol's leading industries, is also a leader in political, social, educational and religious affairs of that town. He represents a family which has been prominent in the industrial life of Connecticut for many years and includes many distinguished names. His great-great-grandfather was Eli Terry, Sr., the pioneer of the clock industry in this State. Mr. Treadway's father was Charles Seth Treadway, late banker, manufacturer, State representative and treasurer of the town of Bristol, in whose footsteps in the paths of business success and good citizenship he has closely followed, especially in his position as president of the Bristol National Bank. Mr. Treadway's mother, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Orr) Terry, was Margaret (Terry)

Chas. Treadway

Treadway, who died in his infancy. He was born September 8, 1877.

Mr. Treadway was of a studious, thoughtful nature, and desired and obtained a thorough and advanced education. He completed elementary courses at the Federal High School, in Bristol, in 1891, and then took the full course at the Bristol High School, graduating in 1895, where he was president of his class. He also did a year of college preparatory work at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1895-96. He then entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Treadway spent several months just before entering business in 1900, touring the great centers of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

In December, 1900, Mr. Treadway entered upon his business career as treasurer of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, which office he still holds. After his father's death in 1905 he was elected vice-president and director of the Bristol National Bank. After the death of Edward B. Dunbar, in May, 1907, Mr. Treadway was elected president of the bank, and had the distinction of being the youngest bank president in Connecticut, being then under thirty years of age. In executive ability, experience and sagacity in matters of finance, he was as mature as many far older men, and had the advantage of an unusual training under his capable father.

Mr. Treadway is interested in many other corporations of importance in the business life of Bristol, being vice-president of the Horton Manufacturing Company, and a director in the following organizations: The American Silver Company, the American Piano Supply Company, and the Bristol Manufacturing Company. He was for several years president of the Bristol Water Company until the city of Bristol took it over into municipal management. He was also a director of the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company for a number of years after his father's death, and until that company changed ownership in 1913. He is one of the incorporators of the Bristol Savings Bank.

For four years Mr. Treadway was secretary of the Bristol High School committee. He was at one time chairman of the Republican town committee, and did splendid work in strengthening that party. In 1912 he was elected an alternate to one of the Hartford county delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago, made famous as the convention which split the Republican party, and led to the election for the first time since Grover Cleveland of a Democratic Congress. In 1914 he became a member of the State central committee representing the Fifth Senatorial District. In 1916 he was a delegate from Hartford county to the Republican convention at Chicago. In 1918 he retired from the State central committee, and from active participation in State or local politics. In 1915 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut State Bankers' Association; in 1916 its vice-president, and in 1917 its president, serving his full term of one year, and retiring at the conclusion of the greatest convention probably ever held by New England bankers, under the direction of the Connecticut Association, at the Hotel Griswold in New London. He was for a number of years active in the management of the affairs of the Farmington Country Club, of which his father was a founder and an officer, and for one year ending October, 1918, he was the president of the club.

He has been active in many local or-

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ganizations, and when the war came to the United States, he became a member of Company L of the First Regiment of the State Guard, and at present holds a commission as its second lieutenant. He also became chairman of the Bristol Chapter of the Americal Red Cross, and a founder of and member of the Bristol War Bureau. In addition to these rather burdensome and confining activities, he became by reason of his being president of the Bristol National Bank, the liberty loan chairman of the Bristol District (Bristol, Forestville and Terryville) and has managed all four campaigns, in which Bristol very creditably exceeded its quota in every drive in more than an average way, and with a total of over $5,000,000 in subscriptions.

Mr. Treadway has been deeply interested in the promotion of a project to build an adequate recreation center for young and old of Bristol, and is at this time first vice-president of the Bristol Community Club, which has a fund of nearly $200,000 for the purpose mentioned. He takes an active interest in associated employers' and manufacturers' affairs, and has been for several years and is now a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County. He is also active in the interests of the manufacturers division of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and its chairman. The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut also makes demands upon him, and in 1915 he fought energetically for an adequate and equitable state corporation tax bill, which in that year became a law. He is now a member of the executive committee, the managing body of the State Association. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ionic Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine; Scottish Rite; the Yale Club of New York, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Farmington Country Club, the Bristol Club, and the Shuttle Meadow Country Club. He is a loyal and devoted member of the Congregational church, being bred in the faith of that body. He is fond of outdoor life in many forms, and is an enthusiastic devotee of golf, walking, horseback riding and automobiling. Mr. and Mrs. Treadway are fond of travel and have many delightful memories of visits to all parts of this country and neighboring points, *i. e.,* in Canada and Cuba.

Mr. Treadway's family consists of a wife and two sons, named Charles Terry, Jr., and Graham Richards. His marriage took place on June 4, 1902, and his wife's maiden name was Isabella Graham Richards.

Few men make their mark in the world as early in life as Charles Terry Treadway. The secret of his success lies in his guiding principle of life, and is of particular interest to young men coming from one of their own age. Mr. Treadway says:

> In my mind one principle ever stands preëminent as our guide to success as American citizens, and more especially in this principle important with a young American. He should stand unswerving in his loyalty to all those things which make for the betterment of social, ecclesiastical or material conditions. He should be at once loyal to employer and employee, to church, home and State, and perhaps more than all, to every truly American ideal.

Mr. Treadway has found great help and benefit from private study and reading of economical treatises, financial and corporation histories, and sociological literature, which have helped to fit him for leadership in the industrial and banking world, and he has also derived much culture and profit from the study of English literature. All this goes to show that diligence, industry and judicious use of time and talent, in accordance with high ideals and firm purpose, may win the prize of success and of place and power at an age when many men are still apprentices in their chosen work.

SIMONTON, Frank Forester,

Physician.

The activity of Dr. Frank Forester Simonton in the medical profession dates from 1903, while since 1911 he has been identified with the medical profession in Thompsonville as a general practitioner. During this time Dr. Simonton has become the center of a large general practice, and has gained worthy position among his professional brethren of the State, the only interruption to his work having been during his three months' term of enlistment in the United States army as a member of the staff of Base Hospital No. 132, an overseas organization. Dr. Simonton held the rank of captain in the medical department, and during his brief term of service fulfilled the many exactions of military life with the ready response that characterized the medical profession's part in the entire war, both in the United States and with the Expeditionary Force.

Dr. Frank Forester Simonton is a son of John Pascal and Harriet Judson (Baker) Simonton, and grandson of Patrick Simonton, of Portland, Maine, his line of Irish origin represented in Maine, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina by branches founded by the immigrants from the North of Ireland. Patrick Simonton was a native of Portland, Maine, where he followed his calling of ship carpenter. He married Mary Pascal, of Warren, Maine, and they were the parents of John Pascal, Andrew, Maria, and Fannie.

John Pascal Simonton, father of Dr. Simonton, was born in Rockport, Maine, January 9, 1840. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has devoted his entire life to the preaching of the doctrine of that denomination. He married Harriet Judson Baker, born in East Boothbay, Maine, March 13, 1849, daughter of Jeremiah P. Baker, a ship carpenter of Boothbay, Maine, where the family had resided for several generations.

Frank Forester Simonton was born in Waldoboro, Maine, April 6, 1876, and after preliminary studies he entered the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, whence he was graduated in 1895. Subsequently he enrolled in the academic department of Wesleyan University, graduating in the class of 1899, after which he pursued professional studies in the Bowdoin Medical School. He was graduated M. D. in 1903, and after completing his interneship of six months he established in general practice in Ellsworth, Maine, after eight years making Thompsonville the scene of his professional labors. Here Dr. Simonton's practice has been general in nature, with some work in minor surgery, and he has served faithfully the community of which he has been a member for eight years. In the recent country wide and almost world wide epidemic of influenza, which taxed the medical profession to the utmost limit, Dr. Simonton attended his cases with a constancy and fidelity that had its happy result in the unusual success he had with this disease, even when the patient had advanced into the pneumonia stage.

Commensurate with his professional standing has been the place he has taken in the civic life of his town, and his circle of friends and acquaintances is a wide one. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical associations, and he holds membership in both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Dr. Simonton has been a lifelong member of the Republican party, and a strong believer in its principles, and he is, with his family, a communicant of the Methodist church.

Dr. Simonton married, in Charlestown, Maine, November 8, 1904, Edith Marion Thayer, born August 6, 1879, daughter of Fred Alphonso and Mary (Tibbetts) Thayer, her mother a member of a family old in Charleston, Maine, her father born in Wrentham, Massachusetts. Children of Dr. Frank Forester and Edith Marion (Thayer) Simonton: Mary Harriet, born February 10, 1907; Edith Marion, born February 21, 1908; John Thayer, born August 24, 1916.

WHITTELSEY, William Frost,

Insurance Executive.

The story of a life cannot be told in any fragmentary mention of a man and his work; but the heritage of an honored name is a story in itself, a story already told. In the days of the Crusades—down through English History—from the early Colonial days in America—the name of Whittelsey has stood for all that is worthy. William Frost Whittelsey, marine vice-president of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is putting into the administration of the large affairs in his hands the same sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity which have marked the careers of his forebears.

The name of Whittelsey originated with the people who dwelt in Cambridgeshire, England, on the Whittelsea Fens, and belongs to the "Place names." It dates back to the tenth century. In 1187 William Whittelsey was one of those who followed their King "in the vain hope of securing our Saviour's tomb from the Jews." He returned to England in 1190, and fell at the battle of Malta, in 1192. The coat-of-arms of the Whittelsey family is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a fesse, ermine, between three escallop shells, or. An esquire helmet on shield.
Crest—Lion rampant.
Motto—*Ammo et fide* (Courage and Faith).

(I) John Whittelsey, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born July 4, 1623, in Cambridgeshire, England, a son of John and Lydia (Terry) Whittelsey. He was a member of the Lords' Say and Seal Company, which named Saybrook, one of the earliest settlements of Connecticut. He came to America in 1635. In 1662 he was keeper of the ferry at Saybrook, with William Dudley. He bought lands and was representative in the General Assembly, besides holding several other minor offices. He married, June 20, 1664, at Saybrook, Ruth Dudley, born April 20, 1645, in Guildford, Connecticut, daughter of William and Jane (Lutman) Dudley. Her father was the immigrant of that name who settled in Guilford in 1639.

(II) Stephen Whittelsey, second son of John and Ruth (Dudley) Whittelsey, was born April 3, 1667, at Saybrook, and died in 1760. He was a prominent man, and made himself signally useful in the public life of the community. He was made a freeman, April 5, 1704; was elected deputy for Saybrook in 1710, and also in 1725. He was townsman, justice of the peace, and aided materially in the building of the ferry, until other work claimed his time. He married, October 14, 1696, Rebecca Waterous, born September 20, 1677, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Clarke) Waterous, of Saybrook. She died about 1715.

(III) Ambrose Whittelsey, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Waterous) Whittelsey, was born January 13, 1712. His youth was spent in hard work; first on the farm, and then in assisting his father at the ferry. Despite this fact he gained a very fair education, and held the title of attorney. He engaged in the practice of law until his death, April 17, 1756. He served as deputy and justice of the peace. He married, March 9, 1732, Elizabeth Mather, born in Saybrook, in 1710, daughter of Rev. Azariah Mather, who was born in 1685. He was a tutor at Yale University, and an accomplished linguist. He married Mattie Taylor. His grandfather, Timothy Mather, died January 14, 1684, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his father, Rev. Samuel Mather, was one of the founders of Yale University.

(IV) Ambrose (2) Whittelsey, son of Ambrose (1) and Mattie (Taylor) Whittelsey, was born December 21, 1732, at Saybrook, and died December 24, 1818. He worked at the ferry, and was appointed a deputy for Saybrook for five years, from 1751 to 1756. He was justice of the peace for New London county. He was made a freeman, April 11, 1757. He married, in 1756, Elizabeth Tully, who was born April 23, 1739, and died in 1828.

(V) Ambrose (3) Whittelsey, son of Ambrose (2) and Elizabeth (Tully) Whittelsey, was born December 20, 1761, at Saybrook, and died August 20, 1827. When he reached his majority he shipped as a sailor, and eventually became master and owner of vessels. He sailed to the West Indies. For a period of six years he remained at home and during that time was representative to the Legislature three times. Between 1820 and 1824 he made extended voyages, mostly to Spain and Portugal. In his old age he gave up the sea and lived a retired life. He married, February 20, 1783, Ann Waterhouse, born at Saybrook in 1758, died there September 12, 1838.

(VI) Friend Whittelsey, son of Ambrose (3) and Ann (Waterhouse) Whittelsey, was born June 11, 1787, at Saybrook, died at Sandusky, Ohio, August 6, 1872. For some time he lived in Chester, Connecticut, and then removed to Sandusky, where he was engaged in general merchandising. He married (first) December 15, 1814, Sylvia Stannard, born in 1796, and died October 11, 1832. He married (second) February 19, 1834, Mary Hilyard.

(VII) William Friend Whittelsey, son of Friend and Sylvia (Stannard) Whittelsey, was born November 4, 1822, at East Windsor, Connecticut, and died January 25, 1907, in Hartford. He grew up in the clothing business, and made a trip to Sandusky, Ohio, in a canal boat. There he engaged in business, but after some years returned East. He continued in the clothing business, and established himself in a retail store in Hartford. He was very highly respected by all who knew him; an affable, genial man, interested in every phase of the life of the works about him. He was an enthusiastic Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Whittelsey was one of the early members of the Putnam Phalanx, and a member of Charter Oak

Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first) January 16, 1845, at Hartford, Isabella Lathrop, born February 22, 1828, at Hartford, daughter of Samuel B. and Emma (Frost) Lathrop; she died September 2, 1881, at Hartford. He married (second) February 23, 1885, at Warehouse Point, Connecticut, Jennie Elizabeth Randall, born June 5, 1849, at Clinton, Massachusetts, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gleason) Randall, of Clifton, Illinois.

(VIII) William Frost Whittelsey, marine vice-president of the Aetna Insurance Company, was born October 18, 1856, son of William Friend and Isabella (Lathrop) Whittelsey. He received his formal education in the Hartford grammar and high schools, and supplemented this study with broad and well chosen reading. He spent two years in a real estate office, then entered the employ of John B. Powell, in the life insurance business. In 1886 Mr. Whittelsey entered the employ of the Aetna Company, in the local agency. He was transferred to the home office, February 21, 1891, as superintendent of the re-insurance department. He continued thus for several years, then became an examiner of fire risks. Some years later he took hold of the marine end of the business, at first as clerk, then in 1905 as special agent. In 1908 he became assistant secretary; in 1912 secretary; and in 1917 was made vice-president. This rapid rise from a subordinate position to one of the most important offices in the gift of the company has been due to the thorough business efficiency of the man and his sterling character. Mr. Whittelsey is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Drug and Chemical Club, of New York; of the Country Club, of Farmington; Automobile Club of Hartford.

Mr. Whittelsey married, September 12, 1877, at Hartford, Katherine White Freeman, born April 3, 1858, at Lyme, Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Amanda (Bostwick) Freeman. Both are Episcopalians. They have one daughter, Maude L., born February 24, 1887, who married Henry J. Foster, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and who has one daughter, Barbara, born August 4, 1913.

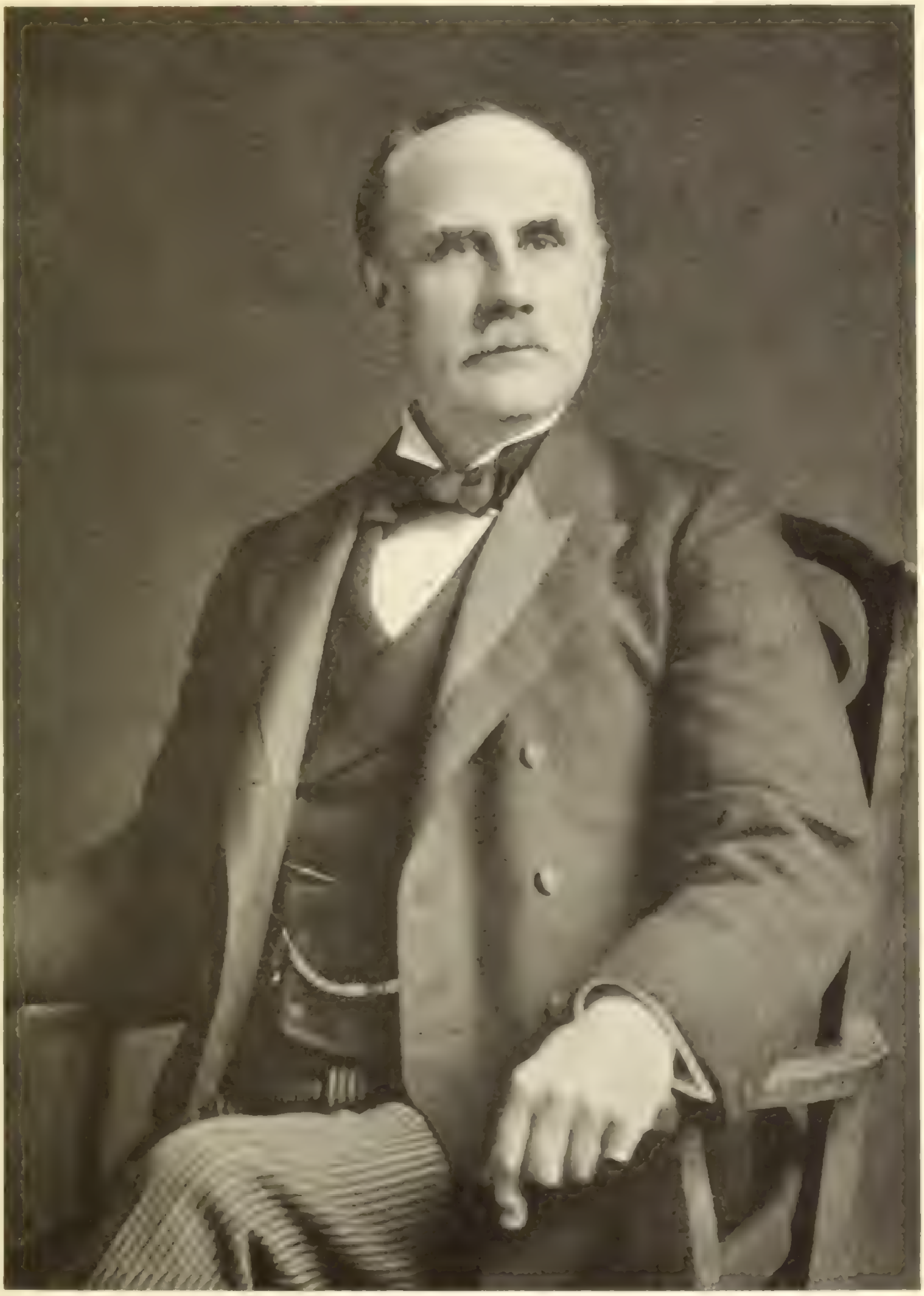
CROFT, Rev. Charles Pitnam,

Welfare Worker.

It is our good fortune now and then to meet men in our course through life who, in addition to being public spirited, carry their altruism to the point where they are indifferent to the praise of their fellowmen. They persevere on, content in the sense of duty well accomplished. Such a man is the Rev. Charles Pitnam Croft, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

(I) In early Colonial days there were many settlers in the Pennsylvania valleys who had left their lands and homes across the seas, coming to this country in order to establish their homes again in the freedom which they desired. One of these was James Croft, who was the great-grandfather of Charles P. Croft. James Croft came from northern Germany in his youth, previous to 1776. He served in the Revolutionary War as a member of the New York Militia from April 10, 1778, to April 10, 1781. Thus did he prove himself a worthy citizen of his adopted country. He held the commission of corporal under Captain Jonathan Hallett and Colonel Philip Cortlandt. Upon the ceasing of the war, Mr. Croft took up his former occupation of farming, which he continued until the end of his life.

(II) John Croft, son of James Croft, was a resident of Putnam Valley through-



Charles Pelham Croft

out his lifetime. He was a farmer and owned many acres of land. He was the father of Matthias, of whom further.

(III) Matthias Croft, son of John Croft, was born in 1809 in Putnam Valley, Putnam county, New York. He inherited lands from his father, and the will to do from his grandfather, and with this heritage he became one of the most successful farmers of the valley. He cultivated many acres and was prosperous. Mr. Croft was keenly interested in civic matters and was a member of the Whig party, later becoming a Republican at the time of the organization of that party. He was a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for over half a century he held an office in the church. He married Maria Chapman, a native of Putnam county, who died in 1883. After her decease Mr. Croft retired from active cares and settled in Peekskill, New York, where he died in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Croft were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Jane, married Reuben Smith, who is now deceased. 2. Harriet, wife of Theodore Travis. 3. William H. 4. Charles P., of whom further. 5. Hannah, wife of Robert Strong. 6. Silas C. 7. Francis D.

(IV) Charles Pitnam Croft, son of Matthias and Maria (Chapman) Croft, was born in Putnam county, New York, where his forefathers had long dwelt. He was a student at the Peekskill Military Academy after completing his public school course. He next attended the Charlotteville Seminary at Charlotteville, New York, and in 1869 was graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. In 1869, which was also his year of graduation, Rev. Mr. Croft was called to the Methodist Episcopal church at Simsbury, Connecticut. This was his first acquaintance with the village where he has been resident almost continuously since, and where he has been the means of introducing many helpful and beneficial measures to the life of the community. Three years later he became a minister of the Congregational church, being ordained at Avon, Connecticut, and his successive pastorates were at Torrington, Watertown, Connecticut, and Terre Haute, Indiana. In the latter place his health, which had been failing, obliged him to discontinue his labors, temporarily at least, and resigning his pastorate Mr. Croft returned to Simsbury. He did not immediately take up any special labors, but rested from the arduous cares of a pastorate in an effort to regain his health. A man of his temperament could not long remain idle, however, and soon he began to receive calls to preach in other pulpits. Mr. Croft has never since occupied a regular pastorate, but he has been most active in many ways in performing many acts of goodness. A few years ago he established in Simsbury, a "Community House." This house is equipped with reading rooms, containing books and other literature which interests the young mind; it has rest rooms, where members may sit and entertain themselves and their friends. Music is provided by the guests, and altogether a general feeling of good fellowship pervades, which is the fundamental reason of the "house." It fills a long felt need of some place for the young people to gather and enjoy themselves, and it remained for a man such as Mr. Croft to see and supply this need. Mr. Croft is naturally possessed of fine oratorical ability, and this trait combined with his fine literary taste makes him in much demand as a pulpit speaker. He is a true friend, especially to the young man and young woman, and among his fellow-townsmen in Simsbury he is held in high esteem.

Mr. Croft married, in 1872, at Simsbury, Julia Mather, daughter of William and Emma (Phelps) Mather, a descendant of two of the oldest families of Connecticut.

Rev. Mr. Croft has been an extensive traveler. He has been to Europe two times, and has visited the Holy Land, Egypt, and the Orient. The Nile river country and Asia Minor he has also visited, and has journeyed extensively through South America, Panama and the West Indies. On all of these journeyings he has made frequent lectures and delivered many addresses.

PRENTICE, George E.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The success achieved by George E. Prentice, president of the G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company of New Britain, manufacturers of sheet metal and wire goods, was not through accident, but by the constant application of effort. From the very outset of his career, as an apprentice in a jewelry establishment, he manifested the energy and good judgment which have been important factors throughout his business life.

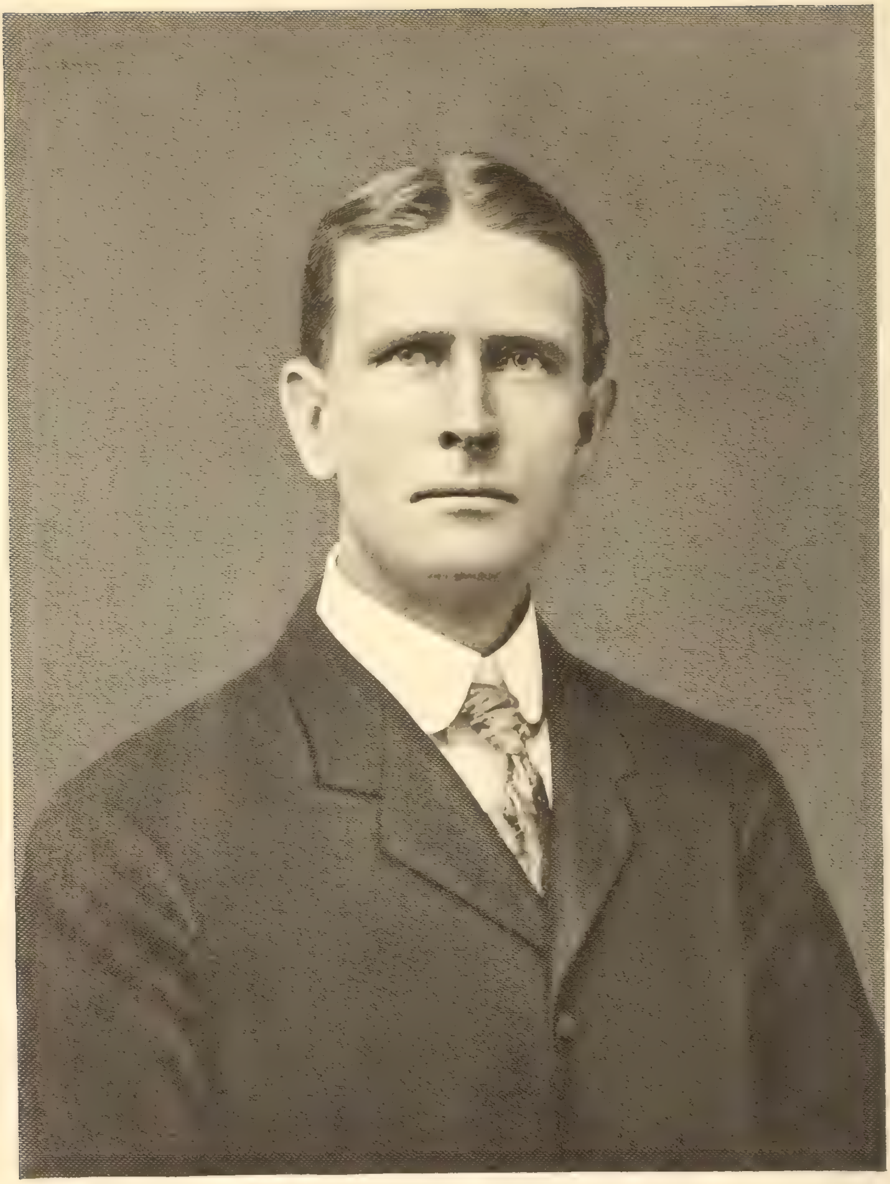
Mr. Prentice was born in 1870 in England, and as a boy of thirteen came to the United States, and to New Britain, Connecticut. Soon afterwards he entered the employ of the Churchill & Lewis Company, the oldest jewelry manufacturing concern in the country, and there served his apprenticeship as jeweler. Upon their moving to New York, Mr. Prentice, desiring to remain in New Britain, became associated with the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company to learn the trade of tool making. He found this work much more to his liking, and possessed of natural mechanical ability, he made rapid progress. In the short space of two years he was promoted to superintendent of the plant. At that time it was rather a small concern; Mr. Prentice remained in the employ of the firm until 1912, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the business grow and expand until it increased to half a million dollar company and carried about six hundred and twenty-five employees. In the latter year Mr. Prentice resigned his position and organized the G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company, and he was elected president of the organization. In the short space of the six years intervening, a million dollar business has been built up. It is therefore hardly necessary to go into detail about the business acumen and judgment of Mr. Prentice, to whose efforts and untiring industry much of this success is due. The corporation ranks among the leading business institutions of New Britain, and its officers are men of high standing in the community. The inventive genius of Mr. Prentice has been ever at work, and during his years with the Traut & Hine firm he took out a number of patents which he assigned to his employers. He has continued to improve and patent many mechanical appliances which are used and controlled by his own company.

Mr. Prentice married Edith M. Chaloner, a native of New Britain, a daughter of W. T. Chaloner. Four daughters: Lenore, Mildred, Dorothy, and Edith.

BRAY, Henry T.,

Physician, Health Officer.

During the sixteen years of practice of his profession in New Britain, Connecticut, Dr. Bray has won for himself a well deserved place of recognition. He came



Arthur R. Leete

to that city in the very beginning of his work, and his high integrity and the confidence he has gained have brought him a large clientele. He has faithfully and efficiently served in various public offices, and is one of New Britain's progressive citizens. Dr. Bray was born October 4, 1876, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the son of William J. and Catharine (Tierney) Bray.

William J. Bray is a native of Quebec, Canada, born in 1846. He removed to St. Johnsbury, and there engaged in the business of builder and contractor. In 1889 he came to Hartford and followed this work. Mr. Bray now lives retired from active business in Hartford, and recently celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He married Catharine Tierney, born in Tinwick, Province of Quebec, Canada, and they were the parents of the following children: Anna, married Dr. J. E. McSweeney; Agnes, wife of Frank Lloyd; Clara, wife of William Haaser; Beatrice, who lives at home; Walter D., practices dentistry in Hartford; Joseph A., also engaged in the practice of dentistry in Hartford; Henry T., mentioned below.

Dr. Henry T. Bray was a boy of thirteen years when he was brought by his parents to Hartford, Connecticut, and there he continued his education, which had begun in the schools of his native town. After completing the high school course, he entered the University of Vermont, graduating in 1902 with the degree of M. D. During his senior year in medical college he did hospital work in Vermont. In 1902 he came to the city of New Britain, Connecticut, where he has remained to the present time. He has served as a member of the attending staff of the New Britain General Hospital since his first year there, and also engages in the general practice of his profession. In 1904 Dr. Bray was appointed health officer of New Britain and served a term of four years, and in 1908, at the expiration of his appointment, he was appointed health commissioner, which office he still holds Dr. Bray serves as medical examiner for several large insurance companies, and is medical examiner of the Nurses' Training School of New Britain. He performed efficient service to his country during the World War as medical examiner of Draft Board No. 1, of New Britain, and was commissioned acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Bray has specialized in obstetrics, and has at different times delivered lectures at medical meetings. As is natural, the major part of Dr. Bray's associations are those relating to his profession, although he serves as a director of the Commercial Trust Company of New Britain. He is a member of the New Britain Medical Association, the Hartford Country Medical Association, the State Medical Association, the American Association, the Delta Mu (medical) fraternity. His social affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Foresters, and Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Bray married, June 5, 1905, Elizabeth O'Connell, and their children are: Henry, born March 20, 1906; Margaret, June 15, 1909. Mrs. Bray's death occurred March 9, 1918. Dr. Bray and his family attend St. Mary's Church, of New Britain.

LEETE, Arthur Russell,

Business Man.

As a furniture dealer, undertaker and funeral director of Thompsonville, Connecticut, Mr. Leete occupied a prominent place in the business life of the town which gave him birth. He was of the ninth generation of the family founded in Connecticut by Governor William Leete, each one of these generations except the governor born in Connecticut, and all living in Guilford, until Henry William Leete, of the seventh generation, moved to Wallingford, Connecticut. George Leete, his son, later moved to Thompsonville, where Arthur R. Leete was born. This is a solid Connecticut family, most of the wives also having been born in Connecticut, and for ninety years from the founding of Guilford no Leete moved away from that town.

The name Leete, during the many centuries it has existed as a surname, has been variously spelled, but as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were those who used the form Leete, and for the past two generations that has been the most used form. The family bore arms:

Arms—Argent on a fesse, gules between two rolls of matches. Sable fired proper, a martley or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet, or, fired proper.

The earliest mention of the family is found in Morden, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1209.

(I) The founder of the family in America was William Leete, one of the first settlers of Guilford, Connecticut, and Governor of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies. He was a son of John and Anna (Shute) Leete, and grandson of Thomas and Maria (Slade) Leete, of Ockington, Cambridgeshire, England. He was "bred to the law," but he became a Puritan, came to New England in Rev. Mr. Whitefield's company, was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant on shipboard, June 1, 1639, and about July 10, following, arrived in New Haven. When Guilford was agreed upon as a place to settle, he was one of the six to purchase the land of the native Indians. The section of outlying lands he owned at Guilford yet retains the name "Leete's Island," and has been owned and occupied for nearly three centuries by Leetes. William Leete was called upon to fill many public offices. He was clerk of the plantation, 1639-62, was one of the four to whom was entrusted supreme civil power, was one of the seven pillars of the church, one of the founders of the colony of New Haven, deputy to the General Court, 1643-50; magistrate, 1651-58; deputy governor, 1658-61; Governor, 1661, until the colony of New Haven was united with Connecticut in 1664. After the union he was assistant until 1669, then deputy governor of the Connecticut Colony until 1676, when he was elected Governor, a high position he held through successive reëlections until his death in 1683. Guilford was his home until his election as Governor of Connecticut, when he moved to Hartford, and there died and was buried. His tombstone was discovered about 1830, in the ancient burying ground in the rear of the First Church of Hartford, where it had long been hidden beneath an accumulation of earth. His descendants have since erected a plain granite monument to his memory. Says Trumbull: "He was magistrate, deputy governor, or Governor, of one or the other of the Colonies during a period of forty years. In both Colonies he presided in times of the greatest difficulty, yet always conducted himself with such integrity and wisdom as to meet the public approbation." Governor William Leete married (first) in England, about 1638, Anna Payne, daughter of Rev. John Payne, of Southhoe. She was the mother of his nine children; he was twice married after her death. This branch continues through John, the first born.

(II) John Leete, son of Governor William Leete, who is said to have been the first white child born in Guilford, died November 25, 1692, aged fifty-three years. He married, October 4, 1670, Mary Chittenden, daughter of William and Joanna (Sheafe) Chittenden. They were the parents of eight children, the next in this line being Peletiah, the fifth child.

(III) Deacon Peletiah Leete, son of John Leete, was born March 26, 1681, and was the first of the family to settle at "Leete's Island." There he resided until his death, and was a large landowner, and a good farmer, considering one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre nothing more than a fair average yield. He kept one hundred head of cattle, and was one of the substantial men of his day, inheriting the acres which he tilled from his father, who had them from his father, Governor William Leete. Peletiah Leete was a deacon of the Fourth Congregational Church of Guilford, and represented Guilford in the General Court many times. He died October 13, 1768. He married, July 1, 1705, Abigail Fowler, daughter of Abigail and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Fowler, of Guilford. She died October 22, 1769, aged ninety years, surviving her husband but one year, they having experienced a married life of sixty-three years. This branch traces through their eldest son and second child, Daniel.

(IV) Deacon Daniel Leete, son of Deacon Peletiah Leete, was born at the homestead in Guilford, October 14, 1709, and died October 1, 1772. He was a farmer at Leete's Island all of his life, and a deacon of the Fourth Congregational Church of Guilford. He married, June 14, 1738, Rhoda Stone, born November 2, 1719, died December 23, 1769, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Meigs) Stone. Their son, Daniel (2), is head of the next generation.

(V) Daniel (2) Leete, son of Deacon Daniel (1) Leete, was born at Leete's Island, Guilford, Connecticut, April 17, 1742, and there died May 3, 1825, a farmer. He married, December 10, 1766, Charity Norton, born in 1743, died February 13, 1824, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Bradley) Norton, of Guilford. At a meeting of the town of Guilford held December 8, 1778, Daniel Leete was appointed to serve on a commission to care for the families of Revolutionary soldiers and to provide proper clothing for same. At a meeting held by the town of Guilford, on February 14, 1780, a committee was chosen of which Daniel Leete was one to provide for the families of soldiers engaged in fighting the battles of the American Revolution. At another meeting held by the town of Guilford, December 8, 1778, one Daniel Leete was appointed to erect a suitable guard house. The line follows through their youngest son and third child, Edmund.

(VI) Edmund Leete, son of Daniel (2) Leete, was born at Leete's Island homestead, Guilford, Connecticut, May 10, 1775, and there died May 28, 1825, a farmer. He married, February 26, 1801, Fanny Goldsmith, born February 25, 1783, died December 5, 1864, daughter of John and Mary (Case) Goldsmith, of Guilford. Their children were: Henry William, of further mention; Benjamin Case, married Amanda Cook; Fanny Minerva, married George Fowler; Samuel Willis, married Emma Buell; Mary Fidelia, married Russell Crampton; Eunice Louisa, married Philander Field.

(VII) Henry William Leete, son of Edmund Leete, was born at Leete's Island homestead, Guilford, Connecticut, December 1, 1801, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, October 10, 1844. He married, in September, 1824, Nancy A. Doolittle, born August 19, 1804, daughter of Gules and Amelia (Thomas) Doolittle.

They were the parents of: Sarah, born May 24, 1826, married John Powers; Henry Edmund, born March 26, 1828, married Cynthia Freeman; George, of further mention; Elizabeth, born October 9, 1833, married William Smith; Marietta Clarissa, born June 19, 1836, married A. K. Conklin; Rachel Isabel, born December 3, 1839; Fanny Amelia, born July 30, 1842, married John Anderson.

(VIII) George Leete, son of Henry William Leete, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 6, 1830, and died March 23, 1915. He resided in Thompsonville, Connecticut, and for over fifty years was a foreman in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He married Mary Coughlan, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1837 (now Queenstown). Their children were: Eva Augusta, born December 3, 1858, married James Davison; Arthur Russell, of further mention; Edmund, born November 3, 1866, died September 29, 1868; William, born 1869; Edward, born October 14, 1870; Joseph, born July 9, 1873; Fannie May, born July 13, 1881, died August 3, 1881.

(IX) Arthur Russell Leete, son of George and Mary (Coughlan) Leete, was born in Thompsonville, February 2, 1864, where he died April 11, 1919. He attended the public school until thirteen years of age. His first year after leaving school was spent as credit boy in the Hartford Carpet Mills. He then began his business career as errand boy and clerk for Niles Pease, original founder of the home furnishing business, where he remained about five years. He then formed a copartnership with J. E. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Leete, house furnishers, and who bought the business of Niles Pease. After a few years Mr. Allen, the partner, retired, the business being taken over by Arthur R. Leete, who conducted it most successfully until his death. He also had under his control a plumbing business and a tinsmithing shop. He was a thoroughly competent undertaker and funeral director, and for twelve years was president of the State Board of Embalmers. Mr. Leete was active in the Board of Trade interests in Thompsonville, and served as its president from 1896 to 1900. In 1918 he was elected again to this office and served until his untimely death. He was a member of the Enfield Business Men's Association.

In politics, Mr. Leete was a loyal, ardent Republican, and a member of the town committee for two years. In 1909 he was elected representative from Enfield and served as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges. He was a member of the Connecticut Board of Examiners of Embalmers, appointed by Governor Frank B. Weeks. He served several terms as a member of the town school committee, and for fifteen years was a member of the school committee, District 2, which comprised all the Thompsonville schools. He was a director of the Connecticut Valley Waterways Association. Mr. Leete was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Doric Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; he was master of this lodge three terms, 1894-95-96, and was a member of the board of trustees. He was also a member of Washington Commandery of Suffield; Suffield Council; Sphinx Temple of Hartford. His clubs were the Calumet, Columbus Fish and Game Club of Canada and Springfield Fish and Game Club. He held membership in the Enfield Society for the Detection of Thieves and Robbers.

Mr. Leete married, June 21, 1892, in Windsor, Connecticut, Jane Abigail Tryon, born July 11, 1867, daughter of Watson Tryon, the long time contractor and builder, who built the Connecticut State Capitol, one of the best constructed in the United States, and built well within the appropriation. Mr. Tryon is still living, aged ninety-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Leete were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Malcolm R., born February 1, 1894, enlisted in May, 1917, as a private in the United States Hospital Corps, in service in France; he was probably one of the first to sail for foreign service, and served twenty-one months until his discharge, April 18, 1919. 2. Marian Tryon, born April 15, 1896. 3. William Kenneth, born August 27, 1897, is a graduate of the Preparatory School at Swathmore; he joined the Yale Battery, and was at Camp Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.

WHITAKER, George Lewis,

Transportation Manager.

The work of the world is done by those who have the strength, physical or mental, to carry the weight of their own burdens, and still help lift those of their fellowmen. No matter what the work may be, the personality of the worker and the conscientious fulfillment of every duty involved, makes the work and the worker a benefit to mankind, and gives both a dignity to be won in no other way. Among those men in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, whose work meets the never ceasing need of the people, is George Lewis Whitaker, of Whitaker & Bacon, the well known car men of Trumbull street.

Whitaker is one of those names which are derived from the location of the progenitor's home. It means dweller at the White Field. It is of English origin, and dates back to the fourteenth century. The field was undoubtedly named either because of some white flower growing in abundance in it, or because some incident making it necessary to designate the place occurred during an unusually severe winter, when the field was covered with snow.

George Lewis Whitaker, of the firm of Whitaker & Bacon, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 11, 1868, son of Charles E. and Harriet M. (Holdridge) Whitaker. He was educated in the public schools of Norwich, Connecticut, and the Norwich Academy. Eager to begin a man's work, and alive to the world of movement and action, he followed railroading for a time, working for the New London & Northern, then for the New York & New England, now the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. He then entered the employ of the Norwich & New York Transportation Company. This kept him in Norwich, as he held the office of secretary of the company, and served as its agent at that city. He remained in this position for two years. Like thousands of our best young men at that period, he went to Oregon, where he became interested in mining. He was more successful than many, but feeling satisfied that great wealth in this line was merely a matter of chance, he decided to turn to something where his native energy and capability for practical management of affairs would count. He believed that success in the long run was certain in that direction. Eventually he proved himself in the right. He returned East and located in Hartford, where he was in the employ of the Sherman Transfer Company for seven years. He found the work congenial, and his cheerful manner and faithful attention to business gave him the upward progress for which he was looking. After three years he was made manager of the business, which position he held for four years. By this time Mr. Whitaker saw that in the development of the city the business interests were throwing on the firms in his line more work than they could well handle. In association with Frank Frederick Bacon, a sketch of whom follows, he formed a partnership in this line of business, under the firm name of Whitaker & Bacon. They do a large business, owning forty-two head of horses and four large auto trucks. With this fine equipment and the spirit of progress which they put into their work, they form a significant part of the business life of Hartford. Mr. Whitaker is a member of Hartford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of Norwich Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was the first secretary. He is a Republican in political faith, and while still a resident of Norwich was an active worker, but not an aspirant for office. For a number of years he served as secretary of the Young Republicans' Club, in that city.

Mr. Whitaker married Susan, daughter of Jacob Eberle, of Hartford, and they are the parents of two children, George A. and Walter E. The family are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

A leader, keen of mind and possessing exceptional executive ability, Mr. Whitaker is still considerate of those in his employ, and a cordial friend of his business associates.

BACON, Frank Frederick,

Transportation Business.

To be useful is to be great. There is no man so useful to society as the man of action. Let the line of effort be what it may, the man who makes of his work in life an active, progressive industry, and rising from the ranks of the employee, gains the eminence of the employer, places the work he has done and the position which he holds on a basis of dignity as well as usefulness. Too many men forget, in the scramble for easy, esthetic occupations, the sturdy, upright manliness which, through all the generations of our existence as a Nation, the men of these United States have devoted to those pursuits which demand of a man physical stamina, hardihood, and unremitting toil. The usefulness of such work cannot be gainsaid, and the man who has foregone the lighter responsibilities to give himself to duties which are a service to mankind is a man deserving of the highest honor. Frank Frederick Bacon, of the firm of Whitaker & Bacon, car men, of Hartford, is one of those men who has chosen useful work, and made of it a business which demands more than passing recognition.

The surname Bacon is derived from the Saxon word, buccen or baccen, meaning beech tree. It is a very ancient family. In 1082 William Bacon endowed the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen. Among the early Bacons was Roger Bacon, born in 1214. John Bacon was a learned monk, and died in 1346, in London. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Nicholas Bacon was keeper of the great seal, and was the first to be created a baronet by James I.

Mr. Bacon's father, Andrew Bacon, was born in the suburbs of Buffalo, New York, and died in New York City, in 1911, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and then followed the canal for some years as captain of a canal boat. Later he removed to Springfield, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. After he retired from active life he spent his declining years visiting among his children. He was a Republican by political affiliations, and held various town offices at different times, but was not a politician. He married Emily Wohlgast, and they were the parents of seven children: Louise, who married Justin Coville; Amanda, Charles A., Al-

R. W. E. Alcott. M.D.

bert L., Mary, who married Louis Rauschkolb; Frank Frederick, of whom further; Jay W. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank Frederick Bacon was born in Sherman, New York, March 5, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Pennsylvania, then went to Northwest Montana, where he worked on cattle ranges for eight years. After that he removed to Chicago, and entered the employ of Nelson Morris, as a cattle shipper in their stock yards. Then he came to Middletown, Connecticut, and was in the employ of Kennedy, the truckman, for six or seven years. About fifteen years ago he came to Hartford and entered the employ of Bill Brothers, car men, and went from them to the Sherman Transfer Company. Five years ago, having laid aside a little from his years of steady work and thrifty habits, and appreciating the possibilities offered by the rapid growth of the city, he formed a partnership with George L. Whitaker, and started a general trucking business. In this short time the business has grown to large proportions. They have forty-two head of horses and four fine automobile trucks, which are all kept busy the greater part of the time. The firm are familiar with the needs of the public along these lines; they are prompt and obliging, and believe in carrying the policy of quality into a business whether it be a manufacturing, mercantile or public service enterprise.

Mr. Bacon married Nellie Gertrude Larkin, of Middletown, Connecticut, and they have one child, Lester A., born June 17, 1898, and who is now serving in the Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth Field Signal Battalion with the Army of Occupation.

Mr. Bacon is a man of genial disposition, sturdy manhood, with a cheerful outlook on life and its interests. He makes friends as well as helpers of his employees, and holds a high standard of character as well as efficiency in his dealings with them. He is a public-spirited man, interested in the good of the city, and well informed on all questions of local, national and international interest.

ALCOTT, Ralph Waldo Emerson,

Physician.

New England is justly famous for citizens who have won recognition—in the world of art and letters, in the professions and in the industries. From the pine woods of Maine to the section which now prides itself on being the suburb of the metropolis, town after town, and city after city points with pride to names which have become of more than local significance; modest, retiring citizens who have followed the call of their ideals, who have ministered to the spiritual and esthetic longings of their fellows, who have administered large affairs and created industries which have become the means of sustenance for countless thousands: men whose achievements have revolutionized industry; women whose faces are enshrined in the hearts of loving admirers, and whose words have not only given pleasure, but have pointed out the high path of honor to youth.

Working for the good of humanity in the rank and file of public service, are many men, who deservedly enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens, but disregard the allurements of a wider fame to meet the every-day needs of the people. The bonds of service unite these two groups in a common brotherhood. There is no profession so exacting, none demanding such unreserving self-sacrifice, as that of a physician. And it is only just and fair to accord to the man who fulfills his obligations in this profession a position among the men we honor. Dr. Alcott, of West Hartford, is such a man.

The name Alcott is a familiar one in old English history, but is there spelled Alcocke. There was an Alcoc in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I., and in the same reign there was a John de Alcock in London. The first of the name appearing in English history was John Alcock, born in Beverly, in Yorkshire county. Thomas Fuller gives the following account in his "Worthies of England:"

> John Alcocke was born in Beverly, County Yorkshire, where he built a chapel and founded a chantry for his parents. He was bred a D. D. in Cambridge, and at last became Bishop of Ely. His prudence appears in that he was made Lord Chancellor of England by King Henry the Seventh, a prince of an excellent palate to taste men's abilities; and a dunce was no dish for his diet. His piety is praised by the pen of J. Bale; which, though generally bitter, drops nothing but honey on Alcocke's memory, commending him for a most mortified man, "given to learning and piety from his childhood; growing from grace to grace, so that in his age none in England was higher for holiness." He turned the old nunnery of St. Radigund into a new college, called "Jesus" in Cambridge. Surely, had Malcolmn, King of Scots—first founder of that nunnery, survived to see this alteration, it would have rejoiced his heart to behold lewdness and laziness turned out for industry and piety to be put in their place. This Alcocke died October 1, 1500; and had saintship gone as much by merit as by favor, he deserved one as well as his namesake, St. John; his predecessor in that see.

The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a fesse between three cock's heads erased argent beaked or.

Crest—A cock ermine barbed, membered, crested and wattled or.

Motto—Vigilate.

This coat-of-arms was granted June 8, 1616, by order of the King, to Thomas Alcock, of Sibertof, Leicestershire. The device is emblematic of watchfulness.

(I) Thomas Alcock came from England with John Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Boston. He is the forty-sixth on the list of original members of Boston Church in 1639. He removed to Dedham, and later returned to Boston, where he died September 14, 1657. His widow, Margery, married (second) John Burnham, and went to New Haven in 1660.

(II) Philip Alcock, son of Thomas Alcock, was born in 1647-48, in Dedham, and died in 1716. He married, December 5, 1672, Elizabeth, born February 6, 1651, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mitchell. He removed with his mother to New Haven, and resided near what is now George street. He was a large landholder.

(III) John Alcott, son of Philip Alcock, was born July 14, 1675, in New Haven. He resided there on the paternal estate, using the new form of the name. He also owned land in East Haven and Wallingford. He died in March, 1722, and his wife Susannah, died in 1737.

(IV) John (2) Alcott, son of John (1) Alcott, was born January 14, 1705, in New Haven, and settled in Waterbury in 1731, on Spindle Hill, now Wolcott. He died January 6, 1777. He married, January 14, 1730, Deborah Blakeslee, born March 15, 1713, in New Haven, died January 7, 1789, daughter of John and Lydia Blakeslee, granddaughter of John and Grace (Ventries) Blakeslee, great-granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah (Potter) Blakeslee, of Guilford, Connecticut.

(V) Captain John (3) Alcott, son of John (2) Alcott, was born December 28, 1731, in Waterbury, that part which is now Wolcott. He built a home near that of his father, and died September 27, 1808. He married, August 28, 1755, Mary Chatfield, born October 11, 1736, in Derby, died February 28, 1807, daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Pierson) Chatfield, and descendant of George and Sarah (Bishop) Chatfield, of Guilford.

(VI) John Chatfield Alcott, son of Captain John (3) Alcott, was born May 7, 1771, in Wolcott, and resided near "Polucca's Ring" until 1805, when he settled on Clinton Hill, the highest land in Spindle Hill district. He married, October 13, 1796, Anna Bronson, of Plymouth. One of their sons was Amos Bronson Alcott, father of Louisa M. Alcott, the noted author of many books for young girls and boys, including "Little Women" and "Little Men."

(VII) Junius S. Alcott, son of John Chatfield Alcott, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, July 6, 1818. When a young man he removed to Oriskany Falls, New York, and soon established himself in business as a machinist, under the firm name of Couch & Alcott. This was at a time when the present widespread use of machinery was something undreamed of. The industry was still in its infancy, and it is probable that the early death of Junius S. Alcott was a loss to the world. He died at Oriskany Falls, New York, April 16, 1852, before he reached the age of thirty-four. He married Nancy J. Pritchard, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was born February 5, 1821, and died August 19, 1880. They had five children, three of whom grew to maturity: Lillian May, born May 19, 1845, died February 25, 1907, was the wife of John H. Perry, of Hartford; Jane Ann, born May 31, 1848, the wife of William Ayer, of Fowler, Michigan; and Ralph W. E., of whom further.

(VIII) Dr. Ralph Waldo Emerson Alcott, son of Junius S. Alcott, was only two years of age when his father died. He was a quiet lad, fond of reading and study. As he grew to young manhood and began to realize his loss, he settled down in earnest to pursue some line of study which would give him a place in the world worthy the traditions of his family. He chose medicine, and studied under the tutorship of Dr. C. S. Cutler, of Granby, and later, with Dr. H. B. Steel, of Winsted, Connecticut. He continued his education at the University of Pennsylvania, and finally was graduated from the United States Medical College, of New York, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Granby, then practiced in Avon, where he remained until 1896, when he located permanently in West Hartford. There he is very highly esteemed as a physician, and has built up a large practice, in which he is deservedly popular and prosperous. He keeps well abreast of the times, constantly watching the new discoveries in medical science, and applying them to his own practice with discriminating judgment and commendable success. He is devoted to his work, and his ability is gaining wide recognition. Dr. Alcott was made a Mason in Village Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, in Collinsville, in 1880, and at present holds membership in Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Hartford. He is also a member of Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; and Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of Hartford.

Dr. Alcott married, July 11, 1871, Ida H. Miller, daughter of Myron and Lura (Gates) Miller, of Hartland, Connecticut. They are the parents of two children: 1. Herbert Bronson, who is now engaged in business in Avon, Connecticut; married Clara, daughter of George Wheeler, of Avon, Connecticut, and now has one son, George. 2. Ila Louise, who married Clinton Thomas King, of Windsor. Mrs. Alcott died July 1, 1884.

CURTISS, Charles Edson,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

For the past forty years Mr. Curtiss has been connected with the Ensign-Bickford Company of Simsbury, Connecticut, and has gained the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, having been active in promoting the prosperity of the town physically and morally.

(I) He is a descendant of one of the oldest Connecticut families, founded by Thomas Curtiss, who was born in England in 1598, and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, with his wife Elizabeth in 1639. There he died November 13, 1681.

(II) Joseph Curtiss, third son of Thomas Curtiss, was born March 31, 1644, in Wethersfield, died there, December 31, 1683, leaving an estate of £717 13s. 10d. He married, February 8, 1674, Mary Deming, who was probably a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Scheafe) Deming, the latter a daughter of John Scheafe, an early resident of Connecticut.

(III) Joseph (2) Curtiss, eldest son of Joseph (1) Curtiss, was born January 10, 1675, in Wethersfield, made his home in that town, and died December 31, 1765, lacking ten days of being ninety-one years of age. He married, December 7, 1708, Dorothy Edwards, born in September, 1681, in Wethersfield, that part now Rocky Hill, died April 18, 1760, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Edwards, of that section.

(IV) Josiah Curtiss, youngest child of Joseph (2) Curtiss, was born September 12, 1721, in Stepney Parish, now Rocky Hill, and was buried October 4, 1800. In 1777 he was a member of Captain Henry Champion's company, of Colchester, which served in the Revolutionary army. He married, December 3, 1747, Mary Hilborn, born March 4, 1725, in Newington, died October 7, 1799, third daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Eunice (Hale) Hilborn, of that town.

(V) Ebenezer Curtiss, third son of Josiah Curtiss, was born January 31, 1760, in Stepney, went in old age to Simsbury, probably with his son, and died there March 21, 1819. He married, April 1, 1781, Rebecca Latimer, born December 12, 1754, in Wethersfield, daughter of John and Anna (Grimes) Latimer.

(VI) Timothy Hale Curtiss, third son of Ebenezer Curtiss, was baptized March 9, 1788, settled in Simsbury, Connecticut, where he died March 19, 1864. He was married in Simsbury, by Benjamin Ely, justice of the peace, April 5, 1814, to Sarah McCombs, a descendant of an old family of that section. Her birth is not recorded in Windsor or Simsbury.

(VII) Ebenezer G. Curtiss, son of Timothy Hale and Sarah (McCombs) Curtiss, was born November 15, 1822, in the section of Simsbury near the Canton line, known as the "Bushy Hill" District. He spent his boyhood in Southwick, Massachusetts, where his parents were living for some time; in early manhood engaged in farming and later became interested in the cattle business, residing in that part of Simsbury known as Weatogue. He was accustomed to purchase stock in the West, which he drove to Connecticut and there disposed of to advantage. He was a prominent citizen of the town, which he represented at one time in the State Legislature, and was active in the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with St. Mark's Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury, with which his son is now identified. He died September 16, 1890, and his body was laid to rest in Simsbury. He married, October 11, 1846, Mary Amne Norton, who was born October 29, 1827, in Avon, Connecticut, a descendant of a very old Connecticut family, founded by John Norton, who appears on the first page of the Branford records. He is supposed to have been a son of Richard and Ella (Rowley) Norton, of London. About 1659 he removed from Branford to Farmington, Connecticut, where he was one of the eighty-four proprietors, and died November 5, 1709. His second wife, Elizabeth, died at Branford, November 6, 1657. Her son, John Norton, born October 14, 1657, in Branford, lived in Farmington, which he represented in the General Court in 1680, 1681 and 1682, and there died April 25, 1725. He married Ruth Moore, born January 5, 1667, in Norwalk, Connecticut, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore. Their son, Thomas Norton, baptized July 11, 1697, in Farmington, resided there, and died May 2, 1760. He married, January 17, 1724, Elizabeth McEwan, born November 7, 1699, in Stratford, died after 1760, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Wilcoxson) McEwan. Her third son, Ichabod Norton, born September 17, 1736, lived in Granby, Connecticut, and died there, October 1, 1825. He married, February 21, 1760, Ruth Strong, born September 3, 1739, died July 16, 1823, in West Hartford, daughter of Asahel and Ruth (Hooker) Strong. Their youngest child, George Norton, born November 15, 1782, in Farmington, settled in Avon, Connecticut, where he died May 11, 1833. He married, December 20, 1820, Elizabeth Frisbie, and they were the parents of Mary Amne Norton, who became the wife of Ebenezer G. Curtiss, as previously stated. They were the parents of three sons.

(VIII) Charles E. Curtiss, second son of Ebenezer G. and Mary Amne (Norton) Curtiss, was born March 18, 1850, in the Bushy Hill District of Simsbury, and began his studies in the district schools of Weatogue. In 1859 his parents moved to the Meadow Plain District and there he was under the instruction of several able teachers, and later spent a winter at Guilford Institute. After leaving school in 1866, he spent a year on the paternal farm. In 1867 he began his business career as clerk in the general store of Judson Wilcox at Simsbury, and two years later became travelling salesman for Humason & Beckley, hardware dealers of New Britain. For some time he traveled over New York State, and subsequently covered the same territory in the interest of a cigar manufacturer of New York City. In 1872 he went to Oneonta, New York, where he engaged in the livery business, and subsequently removed to Westfield, Massachusetts, and was bookkeeper and salesman in a grocery establishment. Since December 1, 1879, he has resided in Simsbury, and for many years has been associated with the Ensign-Bickford Manufacturing Company. Since April 10, 1889, he has occupied the elegant home in Simsbury, formerly the Averett Wilcox Homestead, known as "The Seven Elms," from the seven large elm trees in front of the mansion. In political affairs he has always been identified with the Democratic party, which he supports in general elections, but ignores partisan politics in local matters. While he has never shirked his duty to his party and to the community, he has steadfastly declined to be a candidate for office, but in 1909 and 1910 he yielded to the urgency of his fellow-citizens and as a matter of public duty represented the town in the State Legislature, where he served on the committees on roads, rivers and bridges and public utilities. As before stated, he is a member of St. Mark's Masonic Lodge, of Simsbury, of which he has been treasurer for nearly twenty years. Mr. Curtiss is an enthusiastic horseman, is regarded as one of the best judges of horse flesh, and has owned and driven many of the finest horses in the State. He is esteemed as a liberal and progressive citizen, always actively strengthening public improvements and endeavoring to make life in this world enjoyable to all who surround him.

Mr. Curtiss married (first) April 19, 1876, Sarah J. Toy, who bore him two children: 1. Joseph T., born December 16, 1878; was educated at Dobbs Ferry and Andover, Massachusetts, and spent a year in study and travel in Europe; he married, December 19, 1899, Abigail G. Eno, daughter of Chauncey H. Eno, of Simsbury; their home was in Tariffville, where Mr. Curtiss was engaged in a mercantile business; he died March 19, 1912. 2. Grace G., born September 26, 1883; was graduated from St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, in 1901. Mr. Curtiss married (second) June 24, 1891, Anna Isabel Hamilton.

SMITH, Waldo C.,

Public Official.

The line of ancestry of Waldo C. Smith is one of the most ancient and honorable in New England. Cushing in the New England Genealogical Register, vol. 26, p. 190, says: "The early settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts, were mostly from Hingham, Norfolk county, England," and he mentions Ralph Smyth as coming to that place in 1633, and infers from the numeral "1" following his name that he came alone. His name appears first in the Hingham, Massachusetts, Registry in 1637, when he drew a "house lot" on Bachelor street, now Maine street. In 1637 he took the oath of allegiance. His name here and always was spelled "Smyth," though we find the more common spelling used by his son and all his descendants. Ralph Smyth was constable of Eastham, Massachusetts, from 1660 to 1664. He was engaged in trading with Jesse Hobart, of Hingham, Massachusetts, and himself became an extensive landowner in Eastham. He appears to have been married more than once, and one of his wives was named Grace, but there are reasons for believing that she was not the mother of his son Daniel.

(II) Daniel Smith, son of Ralph Smyth, was baptized at Hingham, March 2, 1647, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, March, 1720. He married, March 3, 1676, Mary Young, of Eastham, who was born April 28, 1658, at Eastham, and was the daughter of John Young and his wife Abigail. Daniel and Mary (Young) Smith had six children: Daniel, Comfort, Abigail, James, of whom further; Nathaniel and Mary.

(III) James Smith, son of Daniel and Mary (Young) Smith, was born at Eastham, the last week of April, 1685. He married Hannah Rogers, of Eastham, February 19, 1712-13. She was born August 5, 1689, and they had six sons and one daughter: Levi, Solomon, of whom further; James, Joshua, Grace, Benjamin, Phineas. These children were all born at Eastham.

(IV) Solomon Smith, son of James and Hannah (Rogers) Smith, was born March 8, 1715-16. He married Susanna, daughter of Benjamin and Thankful (Bawerman) Snow, of Eastham. He died at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, May 13, 1790, aged seventy-five years. His marriage took place February 21, 1739-40, at Eastham, Massachusetts. Susanna (Snow) Smith was of the fifth generation from Stephen Hopkins, of the "Mayflower" (Susanna Snow (5), Benjamin Snow (4), Joseph Snow (3), Constance, or Constanta Snow (2), wife of Hon. Nicholas Snow, daughter of Stephen (1) Hopkins). Their children were: Solomon, Jr., Uriel, Ezekiel, Susanna, Amos, of whom further.

Records show that the brothers, Solomon and Benjamin Smith, purchased land in what was later called Sandisfield, in 1751, and that they had previously acquired a residence in Hebron, Connecticut, though how long they had lived there is not known. Solomon Smith built the fifth house in Sandisfield, which was doubtless of logs, as were all the houses built at that time, but it was replaced by a frame house in 1772. Most of Berkshire was an unbroken wilderness at this time and covered with a dense growth of hardwood. There were no roads or bridges and there had been little surveying done. But this was a fertile region and it attracted a fine class of settlers. In a few years a large population came in and took up land, most of them coming either directly or indirectly from Eastham, Massachusetts. Soon it was one of the most thickly settled regions of Western Massachusetts, and was peopled by a very superior class of men and women. The first settler of the town was Thomas Brown, of Enfield, Connecticut, who came in 1750. So fast did the population increase that at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, there were one hundred and thirty-five men capable of bearing arms. The records show that fifteen Smiths did military duty; some doing service as "Minute Men," who were frequently called out for longer or shorter periods, and others enlisted for the duration of the war, some as privates and later winning their commissions and others entering the service as officers.

On February 24, 1756, the Sandisfield church was organized, Benjamin Smith being one of a committee of fourteen to form the incorporation. The committee united by letter to communion with the church, Ruth, the wife of Benjamin Smith, and Susanna, wife of Solomon Smith. Many others from Eastham united with the church at the same time. The town of Sandisfield was incorporated, March 6, 1762. The first town meeting was called April 19, 1762. Solomon Smith was appointed constable, and Benjamin Smith and William Underwood, tithingmen.

(V) Dr. Amos Smith, the youngest child of Solomon and Susanna (Snow) Smith, was born October 23, 1747, at Sandisfield. At the age of twenty-five he married his first wife and by her he had four children: Tryphenia, Amos, Jr., Hannah, and Amariah. He was a man of great ability and found time not only to operate his large farm but to study medicine as well and gained a reputation as a practitioner, which was more than local. He was an ardent patriot and served much time in the army during the Revolution. He was a private in Captain Jacob Brown's company, Colonel John Fuller's regiment, which came out in response to the "first alarm" of April 19, 1775. His name frequently appears on the register of the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts in the Revolution. As a physician he was frequently called in for consultation and to perform delicate surgical operations. There is a story of his courage and determination in the account of a single handed combat he had with a wolf in which, unarmed, he came off the victor. Even more courage was shown by him in a day when the clergymen were looked upon with almost superstitious awe, when in full town meeting he called upon the pious minister to give his freedom to his negro slave, Toney. This request, the record says, was refused by the owner. He lived in what was then known as South 1100 Acres in South Sandisfield. and there he died October 6, 1807, and his gravestone is still to be seen in the cemetery near his old home.

Dr. Amos Smith married (second)

Christiana Phelps, July 29, 1783, and they had ten children: Christiana, Amariah, Sylvester, of whom further; Erastus, Cynthia, Harvey, Clarissa, Sally, Ira, and Daniel Phelps.

(VI) Sylvester Smith, son of Dr. Amos and Christiana (Phelps) Smith, was born at Sandisfield, January 24, 1788, and died at North Colebrook, Connecticut, July 17, 1865, aged seventy-seven years. He married, at Sandisfield, January 11, 1813, Laura A. Cowles, who was born in 1791, and died June 10, 1870, at North Colebrook. It was said of him and his wife that "two more estimable persons were never united in the bonds of matrimony." His sterling qualities of character and his mental gifts seem to have been transmitted to his posterity. He was remarkable in a practical age for his love of literature. It is said that he was a man of great height and muscular build, standing six feet six inches in his stockings. The children of Sylvester and Laura A. (Cowles) Smith were: Cynthia, Milton, of whom further; Emily, Aurelia, William Amos, and Laura Christiana.

(VII) Milton Smith, son of Sylvester and Laura A. (Cowles) Smith, was born March 16, 1818, at North Colebrook, Connecticut. He was a man of a very high order of mental ability, although he had no advantages beyond those afforded by the schools of North Colebrook. He would have been with a liberal education a man of distinction in his State. He began at the age of eighteen to teach in various places in the region of his birth, one of those being West Nassau, New York. He then settled on a farm in North Colebrook, marrying about the same time. Here in North Colebrook he lived the remainder of his nineteen years of life. He became a man of prominence in the community, and was three times elected a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and served at one time as selectman of the town of North Colebroook, and was once first selectman. He also served one term as one of the county commissioners of Litchfield county, Connecticut. He was also at one time a lieutenant in the Connecticut State Militia, and was for several years postmaster of North Colebrook. During all these years of a busy life he continued to be a student and reader, his mental horizon continually expanding as long as he lived, and his scholarly tastes and broad views making up to him in part for the lack of early advantages. He was a man in advance of his age and did much of his own thinking, arriving at opinions which were a generation or two ahead of his own time. A continual preoccupation with him was the relation of the individual to the service of the State in a democracy, and by his daily walk and example showed that he believed in not only the privileges of liberty but in its obligations to service. He died in the prime of life at a time when he had just begun to be recognized outside of his community as a man fitted to play a leading part in the State. His death was a loss not only to his immediate circle but to the larger body of society which had only recently begun to realize his ability, character and principle.

Milton Smith married (first) March 18, 1844, at North Colebrook, Connecticut, Mary Swift; she died February 3, 1850, at the age of thirty-three. They had three children: A son and a daughter who died young, and Rufus Babcock. Milton Smith married (second) Martha (Hall) Smith, widow of Corrin Smith, son of Uriel and Sophronia (Church) Smith, of Sandisfield. She died March 26, 1859, at the age of forty, and he died March 16,

William A. Seymour

1893, at the age of forty three, at North Colebrook. Their children were: Sylvester, of whom further; Mary and Martha.

(VIII) Sylvester Smith, son of Milton and Martha (Hall-Smith) Smith, was born March 6, 1852, at North Colebrook, Connecticut, and died May 11, 1882, of typhoid pneumonia, at East Granby, Connecticut. He married, at East Granby, March 6, 1872, Lois Nutley Work, and she died April 8, 1905. Their children were: 1. Grace M., born February 1, 1873, married Walter Oatley, and has two daughters, Josephine and Gynevere. 2. Milton, born in December, 1874, married Mattie Griswold, and has one daughter, Mildred. 3. Waldo C., of the present biographical notice. 4. Celia, born July 23, 1885, married Louis J. Pinney, and has two sons, Lester and Waldo.

(IX) Waldo C. Smith, son of Sylvester and Lois Nutley (Work) Smith, was born April 11, 1882, at East Granby, Connecticut. His mother, Lois Nutley (Work) Smith, was the daughter of Hasting Work, a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer all his life. Waldo C. Smith was educated at the public schools of his native region, and continued on the home farm after his father's death. He is considered one of the important and substantial farmers of that section, making a specialty of his tobacco and his dairy. He has about twelve acres in tobacco, a large amount of land for such an intensive crop. He keeps fifty head of cattle and also raises potatoes and corn. Mr. Smith has always followed the tradition of his fathers in being an active participant in political matters, feeling it to be the duty of a citizen of a republic to bear his share of the duties and service of the common weal. He has represented his district in Congress and held other public offices.

Mr. Smith married Margaret Jane, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Waugh) Orr. Samuel Orr was born November 15, 1850, in County Down, Ireland, and came to America at the age of seventeen, locating at West Suffield, where he became a prosperous tobacco grower. He married a daughter of Hugh Waugh.

SEYMOUR, William Alfred,

Useful Citizen, Public Official.

Among the oldest families of Connecticut is that of Seymour, identified with the city of Hartford from its earliest beginning. The family is of great antiquity in England. On the will of Thomas Seymour, eldest son of Richard Seymour, the American progenitor, is the seal containing the device of the England Seymours from the time of William de St. Maur of Penhoe. One of his descendants has a "Bishop's Bible" printed in 1584, on one of whose fly leaves is a drawing of the arms of the Seymours of Berry Pomery, namely, two wings, conjoined in lure, quartered with the royal arms as granted by Henry the Eighth to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Richard Seymour was of Berry Pomery in the County of Devon and in this Bible appears his entry of ownership with the date 1640.

(I) Though not an original proprietor, Richard Seymour was one of the early settlers of Hartford, where his name appears in the list of those inhabitants who were granted lots at the "Town's cour te sie," in 1639. This lot was No. 79 on the north side. and his house stood on what is now North Main street. He had other pieces of land in what is now West Hartford. In 1647 he was elected chimney viewer, an office which closely corresponded to those of building inspector and fire chief in the present. Most of the houses were built of wood with thatched roofs, and constant watching was the price of safety on conflagration. He was among those who made an agreement to settle Norwalk, June 19, 1650, and his name appears in a paper dated at Norwalk in the following year. His home lot there was directly opposite the meeting house and parade ground on the highway leading from Stamford to Fairfield. In March, 1655, he was elected selectman, but did not live to the close of that year. His will, made July 29, was proved October 25, 1655, and his wife, Mercy, was designated as one of the executors. His estate, inventoried on October 10 of that year, was valued at two hundred and fifty-five pounds and nine shillings. His widow subsequently married John Steele, of Farmington, one of the foremost men of the colony.

(II) John Seymour, second son of Richard Seymour, was probably born in Hartford, removed with his father to Norwalk and with his step-father to Farmington. After attaining manhood, he settled in Hartford, where he appears on record as early as March 15, 1664. He was one of the founders of the Second Church, February 12, 1669, and he and his wife, Mary, were admitted to full communion, March 31, 1678. Mary Seymour, wife of John Seymour, was the daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Watson, the former an early resident of Hartford, where his name appears in 1644. John Seymour was made a freeman in 1677, and lived on the south branch of the Little river, within the limits of the present town, near the Farmington road. He was subsequently granted a parcel of woodland.

(III) John (2) Seymour, eldest child of John (1) and Mary Seymour, born June 12, 1660, in Hartford, was an active and useful citizen of that town, serving on numerous committees concerning boundaries, and in consideration of his services was granted several parcels of land in the new town of New Hartford. At a meeting of the proprietors of the new town held in Hartford, December, 1723, he was moderator, and subsequently several of his sons settled here. Throughout his long life he seems to have been constantly in public service, died May 17, 1748, at Hartford, and was buried in the rear of the Center Church. He married, December 19, 1683, Elizabeth Webster, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Suzanna (Treat) Webster, granddaughter of Governor John Webster.

(IV) John Webster Seymour, eldest child of John (2) Seymour, born in 1694, married a daughter of Captain John Mason.

(V) John Webster (2) Seymour, third son of John Webster (1) Seymour, born November 24, 1727, in Hartford, lived in West Hartford, and was identified with the church of that town. He married, June 19, 1749, Lydia Wadsworth, who was born 1731 in Hartford, daughter of Johnathan and Abigail (Camp) Wadsworth, granddaughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Barnard) Wadsworth, great-granddaughter of William and Eliza (Seymour) Wadsworth, of Hartford. Captain Joseph Wadsworth rendered great service to the Colony by secreting its original charter in the famous Charter Oak, and thus preserved the liberties of the people.

(VI) Asa Seymour, son of John Webster (2) Seymour, born September 16, 1756, in Hartford, was baptized May 21, 1758 in the West Hartford Church, and settled at Granville, Massachusetts, where he was a justice of the peace, a prominent citizen, and died February 12, 1837. He married, in West Hartford, November 14, 1781, Abigail Deming, of Hartford, born January 30, 1759, daughter of Gideon and Prudence (Merrill) Deming, died June 24, 1805, in Granville.

(VII) Chester Seymour, son of Asa Seymour, married, June 8, 1820, Florilla Mather, who was born August 8, 1796, and died June 12, 1838, in Canton, Connecticut, eldest child of Eli and Sarah (Loomis) Mather. She was descended from John Mather, who was a resident of Lawton, Winwick Parish, England, where his son, Thomas Mather, lived with his wife, Margaret. They were the parents of Rev. Richard Mather, born there in 1596. He attended school until he was fifteen years old in Winwick, and in 1611 became a teacher in a school at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool. While there he decided to prepare himself for the Gospel ministry and continued his studies under the teaching of Edward Aspinwall, in whose family he lived. Subsequently, Richard Mather attended Brazenose College, Oxford, and had been there but a short time when he was called to preach at Toxteth. On November 30, 1618, he preached his first sermon, and was ordained a minister of the established church. In August, 1633, he was silenced for non-conformity, but restored in the following November. The next year he was again silenced and soon after decided to come to New England. He sailed from Bristol, May 23, 1635, in the ship "James" and arrived at Boston on the 17th of the following August. Settling at Dorchester, he was chosen teacher of the new church there in 1636, in which year he was admitted to the church with his wife, Catherine, served as minister until his death, and for fifty years was able to attend to his church labors every Sunday. In the last years he lost the sight of one of his eyes, and died April 22, 1669. He married, September 29, 1624, Catherine, daughter of Edmund Hall, of Bury. She died in 1655. Her son, Timothy Mather, born in 1628 in Liverpool, came to America with his father and was the only one of his distinguished family who did not become a minister. He is the ancestor of all the New England Mathers, and died January 14, 1684. He married, about 1649, Catherine, daughter of Major General Humphrey Atherton. Their youngest child, Atherton Mather, born October 4, 1664, in Dorchester, went to Windsor, Connecticut, when a young man, there dealt much in lands, and there five of his children were born. In 1712 he removed to Suffield, where he was a prominent citizen. The town was then a part of Massachusetts and he represented it four years in the General Court at Boston. He purchased land in the center of the town, resided on the main street, and died in 1734. He married, October 24, 1705, Mary Lamb, of Roxbury, baptized March 13, 1681, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Wise) Lamb. The third son of Atherton Mather, Richard Mather, was born November 21, 1708, in Windsor, lived in Suffield. There he married, March 21, 1734, Lois Burbank, born January 15, 1715, in Suffield, daughter of John and Mary (Granger) Burbank, of that town. Their second son, Elihu Mather, born April 2, 1741, in Suffield, lived at Windsor and Meriden, and died December 17, 1778, in the latter town. There is no record of his wife. His fourth son, Eli Mather, born October 25, 1773, lived in Canton, Connecticut, and died December 1, 1835. He married Sarah Loomis, born June 12, 1776, in Simsbury, daughter of Abel and Sarah (Phelps) Loomis, and their eldest child, Florilla, born August

8, 1796, became the wife of Chester Seymour, as previously stated.

(VIII) Chester (2) Seymour, son of Chester (1) and Florilla (Mather) Seymour, was born December 24, 1824, in Hartford, was gifted with a keen, active mind and unusual energy. He was also generous, tender hearted and unselfish, and was deeply interested in the conduct of public affairs. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature from Simsbury, and in 1868 from East Granby. From 1850 to 1860 he engaged in carriage building at Simsbury. Subsequently he purchased a farm in East Granby, on which he continued to reside until September, 1888, when he went to Simsbury and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Toy, until his death, March 4, 1895. His last twenty-two years were much saddened by an illness, the result of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Of open and frank character, he was fearless and outspoken, sincere in word and deed, and hated cant and insincerity. He had many friends, was a most congenial companion, and especially kind to children, who were attracted to him. He married Sabra Ensign, who was born August 18, 1826, in Simsbury, daughter of Moses and Martha (Whiting) Ensign. Their five children are: Frank C., of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Mary, widow of Rev. James Toy, now living in Hartford; Moses E., a farmer of East Granby; William A., of further mention; and Lucius H., of the same town. Sabra Ensign, wife of Chester Seymour, was a member of the church at Tariffville. Chester Seymour, in connection with his other and many duties to his town, was town collector.

(IX) William A. Seymour, third son of Chester (2) and Sabra (Ensign) Seymour, was born February 9, 1860, in Simsbury. As a boy he lived on the paternal farm, sharing in such labors as were in that day turned over to the boys. Meantime he was a student at the public school of Tariffville, and later attended a normal school in Toronto, Canada. On leaving school he proceeded to St. Louis, Michigan, where he entered the employ of Henry L. Holcomb, a Connecticut friend of the family, who was conducting a lumber business. Mr. Seymour remained five years in the West, part of the time in other employment than that of Mr. Holcomb, after which he returned to East Granby, and soon after entered the Government employ in the railway mail service. For one year he continued in this line on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, and subsequently ran on the shore line between New York and Boston for a period of eleven years. His natural ambition and his observation of conditions led him to study earnestly in an endeavor to fit himself for promotion. He spared no effort in mastering every detail of the work and made rapid advancement. Few people realize the exaction made by the railway mail service and its inroads upon the vitality and strength of the individual. Physically, the work is most arduous, while the amount of study necessary to keep up with changes in post offices and routes places a great strain upon all those who engage in this work. Mr. Seymour met with the reward of conscientious endeavor and was placed in charge of the largest mail train in the United States, on which fifteen men were employed. In 1898 he passed through a very severe railroad accident, but happily escaped any personal injury. This led him to request a transfer from the train and he was returned to the Northampton Division, where he had previously been in the service. In the spring of 1900 a serious wreck occurred on this road, in which Mr. Seymour did not escape as fortunately as before, and some of his fellow trainmen were killed. Mr. Seymour then determined to abandon the rails, and very shortly after purchased his present farm on Hatchett Hill, which is one of the finest locations for a home in Hartford county. He immediately resumed the life of an agriculturist in which he had received his first life lessons and to which he brought the same energy and intelligently directed endeavor which had brought him such success in the mail service. Like most of his neighbors he gives some space to the cultivation of tobacco grows considerable corn and hay, and keeps twenty cows, whose milk is disposed of to Hartford dealers. His stock is of high grade with Ayreshire strain, and he enjoys the results of careful and intelligent breeding. Mr. Seymour has endeavored to sustain the part of a good citizen and has served the town in various capacities, including that of selectman, and chairman of the School Board, where he served seven years. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Congregational church of East Granby, and is esteemed as an upright citizen and faithful public servant. In 1916 he was candidate for State Senator and was defeated by a small margin in a district which had a substantial normal Republican majority.

Mr. Seymour married, November 11, 1891, Ella Rhoades, daughter of Isaac Rhoades, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children. 1. Chester Rhoades, born June 11, 1894; he graduated from Trinity College in 1915, having taken special courses in chemistry; after his graduation he entered the employ of the Ensign-Bickford Company as an explosive expert; he continued there until 1917, in which year the United States Government was anxious to obtain the services of all those whose special qualifications would be of service to their country; Mr. Seymour's ability in explosives made him a desirable man, and he was so recommended by the Ensign-Bickford Company. He enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Engineer Corps, stationed at Camp Meade, and on February 19, 1918, went overseas; through his efficient work he received his commissions as sergeant and is now a lieutenant, member of Company A, Engineering Corps. During the time he was with the Ensign-Bickford Company he traveled as an expert on high explosives, doing testing work. Lieutenant Seymour is now in France, so far having served sixteen months overseas. It is to such men as he and his comrades, who willingly contributed their services, their knowledge, and whatever other talents they possessed to their country's cause, that the world gives grateful homage. 2. Dorothy Frances, born June 22, 1896; was educated at the Misses Master's Select School, Dobbs Ferry, New York; during the war she was actively engaged in many ways; one of the principal ways in which Miss Seymour performed commendable work was as a member of the American Fund for French Wounded.

QUINN, James R.,

Business Man.

"This ancient sept is recognized in the native annals from the earliest date of surnames." Among the heroes who fell at Clontarf in 1014 was Neil 'OQuinn, undoubtedly an ancestor. Members of the Quinn family were large landholders throughout Ireland.

James R. Quinn was born in Branford, Connecticut, June 5, 1872, the only son of

John and Annie (Carbary) Quinn. His grandfather was a retired English officer and held the position of bailiff in County Tyrone. He was government pensioner for military service. John Quinn, father of James R., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America at the age of nineteen and located in New York City. After six months residence here he moved to Niverville, New York, where he engaged in farming for three years. He next secured the position of superintendent of the round house at Roundout, Iowa. While he was superintendent at Roundout, the new railroad was built through Iowa to California; this brought him much added responsibility. At this time the Civil War was in progress. After remaining here four years he returned to Branford, where he continued successfully in farming until his death in 1912 at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, Annie Carbary, was a native of Scotland.

The son, James R. Quinn, was educated in the public schools. He spent his childhood on the farm and early in his youth learned the trade of carpenter with B. F. Hosley. He followed this occupation for some time, and then entered the employ of S. A. Griswold, a furniture dealer and undertaker, of Branford. After being associated with Mr. Griswold for eighteen years he moved to Rockville, and on July 1, 1913, purchased his present business as a dealer in house furnishings. He is also undertaker for the town.

Mr. Quinn is a member of Rising Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias; served as captain on Colonel Norton's staff of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, at New Haven for five years; Loyal Order of Moose, Rockville; Shepherd of Bethlehem, New Haven; Vernon Grange and Modern Woodmen of America; member of Battery A, Connecticut National Guard at Branford for nine years, holding the rank of first sergeant at the time of his discharge. He was elected to honorary membership for life in that body, being one of only four men who have been so honored.

He married Eleanor, daughter of William and Eliza Stone of North Branford. They had three children, Olive E., married Richard Wescott; James B.; and Ruby E. Mrs. Quinn is a member of the Episcopal church of Branford. Mr. Quinn is a respected and active member of the Union Congregational Church of Rockville, and takes great interest in church affairs. His ancestors are among those who had to flee to Ireland under the persecution of Protestants under King Charles, from which the so-called Scotch-Irish race sprung.

SHACKLEY, Franklin W.,

Trucking Contractor.

The qualities which make for success are present in abundance in the character of Franklin W. Shackley, a well known and respected citizen of the city of Hartford, Connecticut. His attainments, nobility of mind and purpose cannot be summed up in a few words, but chief among his characteristics are his originality, his clear, quick mentality, philosophical memory, wonderful executive capacity, and strong practical view, the inheritance of worthy ancestors.

Mr. Shackley was born August 11, 1838, in Shapley, York county, Maine, the son of Moses Robert and Sarah (Morrison) Shackley. His father, Moses Robert Shackley, was born May 29, 1816, in Sanford, Maine, died May 11, 1905, in Willimantic, Connecticut, where the last years of his life were spent. He was a shoe-

J. Shepard

maker by trade, following this occupation for many years. Previous to the Civil War he went West and was there for about two years; that was at a time when the Western States were in a very uncivilized state. Mr. Shackley was sixty years of age when he first came to Connecticut, locating in Hartford, and soon after purchased a tin peddlar's outfit with which he traveled through Connecticut during the summer months, and spent the winters at the home of his son, Franklin W., in Hartford. He married Sarah Morrison, born May 17, 1816.

Franklin W. Shackley, son of this union, attended the schools of Danvers, Massachusetts, whence his parents had removed about 1843. Thence they again removed to Industry, a small town near Farmington, Maine. After he was twelve years of age he did not attend school any longer, and at the age of fifteen was living in West Brookfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Shackley has ever been a keen observer of men and things, and this fact, supplemented by wide and judicious reading, has enabled him to take his rightful place among his associates as a man of standing. As a youth he learned the trade of shoemaker under his father's direction, and for six years was thus engaged. Going to New Bedford, Massachusetts, he shipped on a whaler and was voyaging for four years. On his return to his native home he went West and was among the pioneers of the State of Illinois, remaining one and one-half years, removing thence to Iowa, where he lived for four years. In 1870 Mr. Shackley came to Hartford, in which city he has continued to reside to the present time, and through his industry, thrift, and uprightness has attained a high degree of success, not often achieved by men whose opportunities are of such a nature. For over a quarter of a century, Mr. Shackley was engaged in general farming at what is now Pope Park, Hartford. He conducted a dairy, producing as much as seven hundred quarts of milk daily. After a time he decided to enter the trucking business, and in 1893, in a small way, began the business of general trucking. This has consistently grown to its present proportions, and a large and flourishing trade is maintained by Mr. Shackley. He continually employs eight to ten horses in his work. In 1904 he built his present attractive house on Prospect avenue, one of the choicest residential sections of the city.

Mr. Shackley married Elizabeth R. Barnes, born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, died April 11, 1915, in Hartford. They were the parents of four children, two of whom now survive: Gertrude, wife of James Monks; and Mable, who married a brother of the latter, Samuel Monks, residents of Hartford.

As a citizen Mr. Shackley takes active interest in all civic affairs. His sterling business qualities and acumen have won for him a well deserved and honorable place among his contemporaries and fellow-citizens. He has shown the proof of his abilities and acquisitions.

SHEPARD, Jean Edward,

Tobacco Grower.

We say that a man's training fitted him for his work; that his early advantages gave him a start in life; that fortunate circumstances have been the reason for his success. In the last analysis it is the man himself who makes his own life. His training is useless unless he holds the ground thus won; he can squander a patrimony in a night, and float on the tide of circumstance until adversity overtakes him, when he finds he has no power to stem the current. A man who has achieved success has worked for it, and must be constantly on the alert, or he loses all that he has gained. Especially is this true of those lines of business the prosperity of which depends on the unstable elements. Of nothing is it more true than of the production of tobacco—one of the most if not quite the most delicate and unreliable crops grown on a large scale. This is preëminently a business in which "eternal vigilance" is the price of success. In the big tobacco section of which the town is a part, one of the big tobacco men of South Windsor is Jean Edward Shepard.

The name of Shepard is, in some cases, one of those names which is derived from an occupation, but not invariably, as some families of the name received it from their places of residence, as for instance—"Sibbertswold," later pronounced Sheperdswell. The various derivations, and the fact that they came from remotely separate localities, would indicate that not all persons bearing the name are of one family. The Shepards of America, who have descended from settlers coming prior to 1650, are for the greater part descendants of Ralph Shepard.

(I) Ralph Shepard was born about 1602, and died September 11, 1693, in Malden, Massachusetts. He came from London in 1635, on the "Abigail" and located in Dedham, Massachusetts, then later was in Abington, and bought lands in Charlestown, also selling lands in the same place.

(II) Thomas Shepard, son of Ralph Shepard, lived in Malden and Milton, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the Charlestown church, September 2, 1677. He married, November 19, 1658, Hannah Ensign, who was born July 6, 1640, and died March 14, 1698, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilder) Ensign.

(III) Thomas (2) Shepard, son of Thomas (1) Shepard, was admitted to the Charlestown church in 1688; removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, and later to New Haven, Connecticut. He married, December 7, 1682, at Charlestown, Hannah Blanchard, born in Charlestown, daughter of George Blanchard.

(IV) John Shepard, son of Thomas (2) Shepard, was born August 9, 1696, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He married, December 8, 1720, in Brookfield, Susannah Marks, born about 1700, daughter of John and Mary Marks, of North Brookfield.

(V) William Shepard, son of John Shepard, was born February 27, 1725, in Brookfield, and lived in what is now Warren, where he died October 7, 1818. He married, July 5, 1755, in Warren, Elenor Davis, born July 23, 1733, in Brookfield, died January 27, 1813, in Warren, daughter of John and Elenor Davis.

(VI) Amos Shepard, son of William Shepard, was born in Warren, May 9, 1769, and lived in East Windsor, Connecticut. He married, in East Brookfield, May 27, 1792 (intentions published March 1, 1792), Thankful Janes, born July 18, 1769, daughter of Israel and Abigail (Fay) Janes.

(VII) Sumner Shepard, son of Amos Shepard, was born October 17, 1808, in Windsorville, where he died. He engaged in mercantile business in that town, being the owner of a store there. He held the office of judge of probate for several years. Mr. Shepard was twice married, and the father of three children by his first wife, and four by the second marriage. The only child to survive by the first wife was Edward Sumner.

(VIII) Edward Sumner Shepard, son of Sumner Shepard, spent the greater part of his life in the insurance business. He represented the Hartford companies in Western Massachusetts, living at Greenfield for many years. His death occurred in 1907, and he is buried in Ellington, Connecticut. Mr. Shepard married Lora Pinney, of Ellington, who survives him, now residing in that town. They were the parents of three children: Jean Edward, of further mention; James Pinney, and Hazel. Mrs. Lora (Pinney) Shepard is a direct descendant of Humphrey Pinney, who was the founder of this family in America. He came from England in 1630 and located at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Five years later he removed from there and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. He died August 20, 1683. His wife was Mary (Hull) Pinney, who came from England in the same vessel. Their son, Samuel Pinney, was born in Dorchester, and was the oldest of their children. He removed to Simsbury in 1667, leaving there in 1676 at the time it was burned by the Indians. He was subsequently employed at surveying in the town of Ellington, and there purchased lands from the Indians, on which he settled. At that time Ellington was a part of Windsor, and he is believed to have been the first settler in Ellington in 1717. He died there. He married Rejoice Bissell, who was a daughter of the immigrant, John Bissell. Their son, Captain Benjamin Pinney, born about 1715, died in 1777. He was the father of Eleazer Pinney, born in 1753, in Ellington. He was a farmer, sergeant of militia in the campaign against Burgoyne, a member of a company of Connecticut yeomen who were famed for their bravery. He took part in the battle of Stillwater, September 19, 1777, and in the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777, being one of the division that stormed the camp of Burgoyne. He was a representative in the General Assembly; selectman, fourteen years; administrator of many estates, and often acted as guardian to minor children. He died about 1836, one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Ellington. He married (second) Anna McKinney, of Ellington, and their third child was Loring Pinney. He was born in 1802, a farmer of Ellington, died in 1881. He married Susan Blodgett, and they were the parents of Lora Pinney, who became the wife of Edward Sumner Shepard, as above noted. The Shepard family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Shepard was very active in the women's societies of the church.

(IX) Jean Edward Shepard, son of Edward Sumner Shepard, was born February 21, 1870, in Norwich. He received his education at the public schools, supplemented with a course at the Childs Business College, of Springfield, Massachusetts. With this practical foundation for a career, he chose to return to the old homestead farm in Ellington, and began the raising of tobacco, on his own account. Few young men start in business at so early an age, but he wisely made a small beginning, with only two acres under cultivation. Working early and late, gradually increasing the acreage, building as he was able to develop the business, and providing work each year for more and more helpers, he built up the splendid industry which now covers three hundred acres annually with open grown tobacco. Besides his own product, he buys and packs great quantities of tobacco, and the business provides employment for about seventy-five men on the average. Mr. Shepard is a man of progressive spirit, genial, optimistic disposition, holding a prominent position in the social as well as the business world.

He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a director of the City Bank & Trust Company, of Hartford. He is a member of the Hartford Club, of the Country Club, of Farmington, and of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Shepard married Mrs. Anna Nancy Storrs, who had one son, Hamilton Storrs. From the present marriage there is one son, Jean Edward, Jr., born August 26, 1917. The family attend the Congregational church of South Windsor, and are active in its support.

STOCKWELL, Sidney Ernest,

Manufacturing Superintendent.

From the early settlement of New England the name of Stockwell has been identified with the history of Massachusetts in an honorable and worthy manner.

The founder of the family in this country was William Stockwell, born about 1650 in England, who made his home for many years in Ipswich, Massachusetts. According to family tradition he was induced on ship-board when a lad, and after serving a long apprenticeship became an able seaman. He continued in seafaring after locating in Ipswich. The tradition also states that he was born in Scotland, but the name is unquestionably English, and other English Stockwells were in Massachusetts before his arrival. In 1700 he had a seat in the meeting house at Ipswich, and from 1720 to 1731 the latter was in Sutton, Massachusetts. As late as 1731 his son William used the suffix Jr. on his name. He married at Ipswich, April 14, 1685, Sarah Lambert, who was born there July 4, 1661, daughter of William Lambert. They were the parents of five sons, the eldest, William Stockwell, born about 1686, lived in Sutton, Massachusetts. He married, about 1708, Mary, whose surname is undiscovered. Their son, William Stockwell, born about 1710-12, married, December 4, 1733, in Sutton, Elizabeth Nichols, born January 24, 1710, in Reading, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas Nichiols. Their son, William Stockwell, baptized September 26, 1742, in Sutton, resided for some time in Thompson, Connecticut, and in 1786, removed to the section known as West Farms in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he built a stone house. He had four sons and six daughters.

A descendant of this family, John Alonzo Stockwell, was born in July, 1840, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and has spent most of his life in agriculture in that town. He was a soldier of the Civil War, serving in Company A, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and is a member of a Grand Army Post in Springfield, Massachusetts. He married Isabelle Jane, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Bosworth) Stockwell, of Northampton, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Sidney Ernest, receives further mention below; Caroline, married Frank Bartlett; Leslie J., deceased; Anna, a teacher of manual training in a school for the feeble-minded at Newark, New Jersey; Ora Hellen, wife of Roy Usher, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The mother, who was born in 1851, has lost her sight, but is otherwise well preserved. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stockwell is a man of domestic tastes and has never mingled with public affairs. His home is now in Florence, Massachusetts.

Sidney Ernest Stockwell, eldest child of John Alonzo and Isabelle Jane (Stockwell) Stockwell, was born June 30, 1877, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and when he was a small lad the family removed to Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. He early applied himself to study in the public schools, and at the age of twenty years entered the tool making establishment of the Waltham Tool Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Massachusetts. After completing his apprenticeship he entered the employ of the Pratt & Whitney Company of Hartford, and within a short time was engaged by the New Departure Company, a rapidly growing industrial concern of Bristol, Connecticut. He began there as a machinist, but after one year was given charge of the tool and dye making. Subsequently he was with the Jacobs Chuck Company of Hartford, and for about five years was employed by the Abbott Ball Company of Elmwood. He again entered the service of the New Departure Company and for the past three years has been connected with the Elmwood plant, first having charge of the reaming department, later also the production of cone grinding and cup grinding, and was recently made superintendent of the Hartford plant at Elmwood. Mr. Stockwell has demonstrated in his career what can be accomplished by ambition and intelligently directed industry. He has never been contented with a subordinate position and continually studied in preparation for larger responsibility when opportunity presented. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol, and Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, of Hartford, Connecticut, and is a regular attendant and faithful supporter of the Fourth Congregational Church of that city.

Mr. Stockwell married, October 2, 1912, Alice, daughter of Frederick Bradford Sands, of Lewiston, Maine, a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Bradford, born June 15, 1914.

GRIFFIN Family,

Ancestral History.

The Griffin (originally Griffith) family, according to historians of Wales, is one of the oldest of whom there is record, dating back some centuries before Christ. It is claimed that the Welsh originated in the Caucasian country and were the first to colonize Britain under their chief, Hu Cadarn. At later periods other Celtic colonists emigrated from Loire and Gascony in France and Brittany. The Welsh genealogists give the brothers, Edward and John Griffith, who founded the family in America as the ninety-eighth generation in descent from Prydian, son of Aedd the Great, who led the colonists from Loire some centuries before the Christian Era. Most of the nobility of Wales, as well as some of England's royal families, trace their ancestry to early generations in this Griffith line. Before the use of family surnames came into vogue, people had but one name, usually suggested by some personal quality. Sons took their father's name, using prefixes or suffixes indicating the relationship. The name Griffin has been derived from Gruff—plural, Griffion—a sneer, irony (feminine); Grif—plural, Grifon—an aggressive mass, (masculine). The former connotes fierceness, boldness. In a Welsh poem, "Gruffudd" is called the "Noble Speared" and "Griffon" of our "Noble Race." In

Dwnn's Pedigrees, the family herein under consideration is given as Pengriffin, signifying "Head Griffin" or "Chief Griffin."

(I) Richard Griffith, great-grandfather of the immigrant, who is numbered in the ninety-fifth generation, is said in the Chronicle to be of the highest nobility. He was born in the troublous times of Glendower (1400-16), when Glendower failed in his rebellion against the English, he having espoused the cause of the Red Rose. At first Richard Griffith cast his lot with the Red Rose, but later transferred his allegiance to the White Rose, and as a reward for his valuable service at the battle of Bosworthy Fields, Henry Tudor, when he became King Henry VII., granted to Richard Griffith the right to wear the following coat-of-arms on his shield:

Arms—Gules, on a fesse, between three lozenges or, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first. A demi-rose between two gryffons, segreant of the field.

Crest—A gryffon segreant.

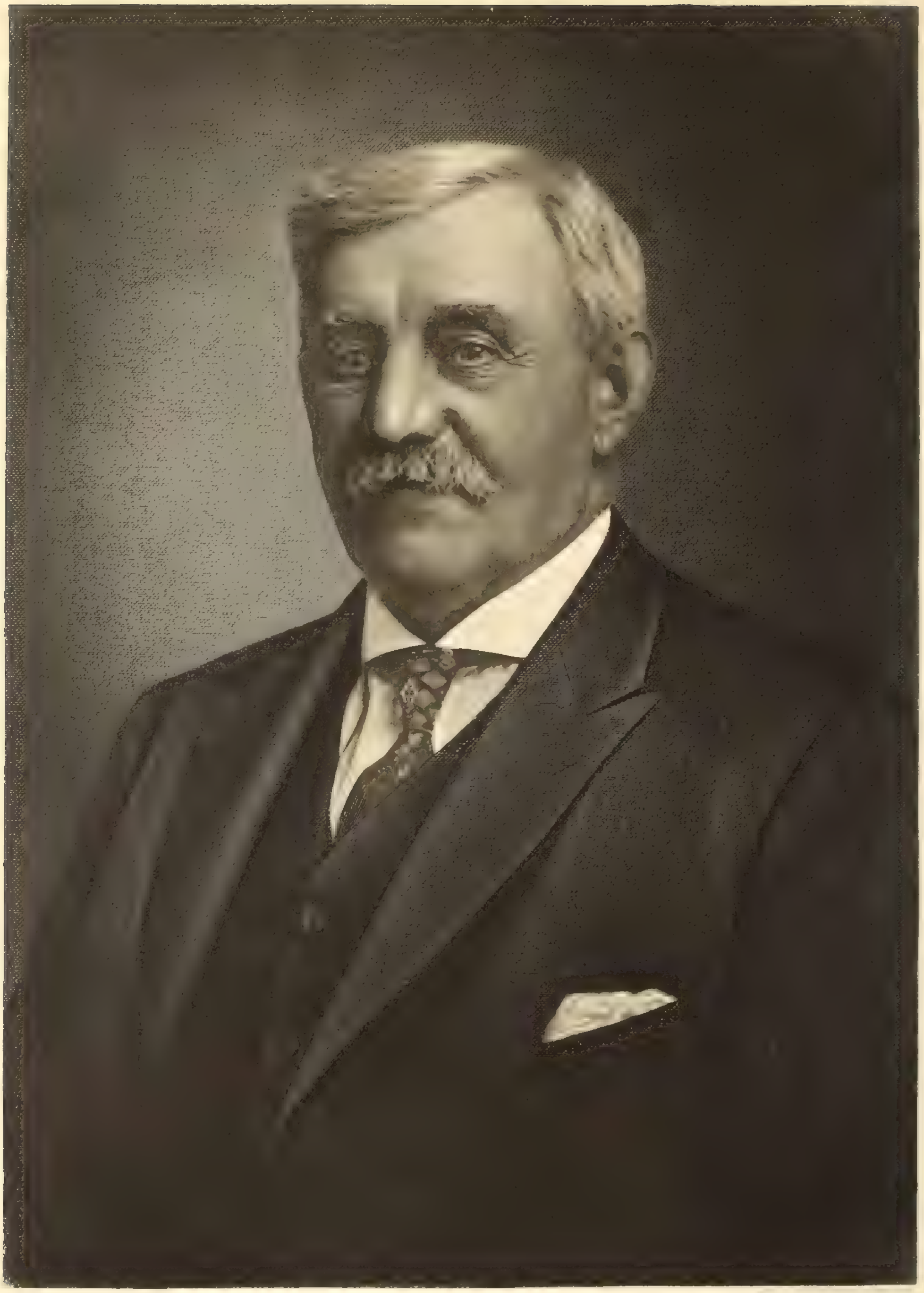
Motto—*Semper paratus.* Always ready. In Welsh, "Bob amser yn bared."

Richard Griffith married Elizabeth, a sister of William Mar, Esquire. Their son, Griffith Griffith, who married Joan, daughter of Seimant David, Esquire of Koksol, Gent. They were the parents of John Griffith, who married Ann, daughter of Edward Langford, of "Bigandr." They had two daughters and two sons: The latter, Edward, born about 1602, and John, who established the family in America.

(II) Sergeant John Griffin, from whom is descended the members of the family here under consideration, was born about 1609, and came from London, October 24, 1635, on the ship "Constance," to Virginia. He was in the employ of Captain William Claiborn, secretary of the Virginia Colony, as was his brother, Lord Baltimore, who claimed that his grant superceded Claiborn's grant of Kent's and Palmer's island in the Chesapeake bay, and while Claiborn was in England recruiting Protestants to defend his island possessions, Lord Baltimore sent a force of forty men and two cannon to seize the islands. The Griffin brothers were among those captured, but both managed to escape. We next learn of Sergeant John Griffin in New Haven, his name appearing in the directory of that town for the year 1642. There he engaged in the ship business with a man named Bell. In 1644 he took the oath of fidelity there. It is claimed that he was the first settler of Simsbury, his name being on record there in 1646. He represented the town in the General Court, 1670-74, and was the first manufacturer in that town, having invented a new process for making pitch and tar, the latter being used in the British navy, and for which he received a large grant of land, which was in addition to the tract of ten miles square, which he had acquired as the first settler of Simsbury, and was known as the "old Griffin Lordship." He was sergeant of the train band there. His death in August, 1681, was due to drinking water from a spring while he was over-heated. From that time the spring was called Lord Griffin's spring, he having been known by that title for a long time. He married, May 13, 1647, Anna Bancroft, of Simsbury, and at his death left ten children.

(III) Thomas Griffin, fifth child of Sergeant John Griffin, was born October 3, 1658. He married, in 1693, Elizabeth Walton. He died in August, 1719.

(IV) Lieutenant Nathaniel Griffin, son of Thomas Griffin, was born May 24, 1706, and died April 22, 1786. He married Eliz-



Gilbert B Griffin

abeth Griffin, his cousin, daughter of Ephraim Griffin.

(V) Seth Griffin, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel Griffin, was born in 1747, in Granby, and served in the Eighteenth Regiment Militia under Colonel Phillips, who defended the coast in 1780. This regiment served in New York from August 25 to September 25, 1776. Seth Griffin married, September 10, 1772, Mary Beower, a woman of French descent. Seth Griffin died March 26, 1817, and his widow, April 6, 1833.

(VI) Aristarchus Griffin, son of Seth Griffin, was born in 1787, and died March 13, 1866. He followed the occupation of farmer, and was a man of strong religious instinct; a Christian who believed in practical religion. When there was no church in his section of Granby, he opened his house to Methodist preaching. The outgrowth of those meetings was the present Copper Hill Methodist Church of East Granby. Mr. Griffin married Jael, daughter of Chauncey Gillett, and they were the parents of ten children.

(VII) Gilbert Griffin, son of Aristarchus Griffin, was born in 1816 or 1819, in what was known as the Hungary district of Granby, and died in January, 1851. He was a farmer in Granby. He married Harriet Viets, daughter of Captain Daniel Viets, of Granby, a descendant of one of the oldest families.

GRIFFIN, Gilbert Benjamin,

Agriculturist, Tobacco Grower.

(VIII) Gilbert Benjamin Griffin, son of Gilbert and Harriet (Viets) Griffin, was born July 13, 1850, in Granby. His boyhood and youth were spent in a rural environment, and he early became accustomed to farm life, thus building up a strong physique. During the intervals between the growing of the crops and busy farm seasons, he attended the district schools and for a short time was a student at the Wilbraham Academy. He was only a youth of about twenty years when he started out for himself. Possessed of much determination and will, he soon was achieving success, and in 1870, in company with Oliver Holcomb, his brother-in-law, he purchased a farm of three hundred acres in Granby. In addition to the general crops much tobacco was raised. Subsequently Mr. Griffin took over the north half of the farm, and for about ten years continued to cultivate this section. In 1880 he purchased his present farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres. During the past thirty eight years he has cultivated this vast area with tobacco as the chief and largest crop. Through his skillful management and business acumen he has won a place of prominence among the growers of Connecticut tobacco, and he is held in high esteem among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Griffin finds needed relaxation and pleasure in hunting and fishing. He has ever been a lover of these sports, and during the latter years has maintained a winter home in Florida, and there has had splendid opportunities to indulge in these pastimes.

Mr. Griffin married Margaret Fleming, daughter of Charles Fleming, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of four children: 1. Fred B., whose sketch follows. 2. Charles Fleming, whose sketch follows. 3. Gertrude, wife of Clifford Briggs, resides in Buffalo, New York. 4. Emma, wife of Ray Case, of Granby, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin attend the Congregational church of Granby, and to its charities they donate liberally. Among the most progressive and up-to-date farmers of his community, Mr. Griffin holds a foremost place, and his achievements are the just reward of a well-spent, industrious and upright life.

GRIFFIN, Fred B.,

Tobacco Grower and Packer.

From a clerkship in an obscure country store to a position of prominence among the leading growers and packers of Connecticut tobacco is the distance travelled within a comparatively few years by Fred B. Griffin, treasurer and general manager of The Griffin Tobacco Company of Hartford, Connecticut. When one talks with the men by whom he was employed during the years when his mental and moral habits were being established, one finds no expression of surprise; he is told that "nothing else could be expected of Fred Griffin than that he would make an important place for himself in the business world."

During the years that Mr. Griffin's family has been in America those sturdy, physical, mental and moral qualities that are uniformly characteristic of the Walsh have lost none of their original vigor, and Fred B. Griffin has proved himself a worthy heir to such an heritage. His early life on the farm developed that robust physique so essential to success in almost any line of endeavor. Keen of mind and ambitious, Mr. Griffin naturally devoted the best that was in him to the accomplishment of every task undertaken for others or for himself from the day he first went to work. Such effort always wins success.

(IX) Fred B. Griffin was born in Granby, Connecticut, June 16, 1873, son of Gilbert Benjamin and Margaret (Fleming) Griffin. He received his education in the grammar and high schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Loomis Brothers, who were engaged in the general merchandise business in Granby. He remained in that position for about four and one-half years, subsequently going to Plainville, Connecticut, where he held a similar position, and also served as local agent of the American Express Company. His next employment was with the Bradley, Smith Company, wholesale dealers in confectionery and cigars of New Haven, Connecticut. After fifteen months Mr. Griffin returned to Granby and to the employ of Loomis Brothers, remaining until November 1, 1901. On the latter date Mr. Griffin became interested in his present business. It was first organized as the Krohn Tobacco Company, the members being Moses Krohn, of Cincinnati, A. H. Reeder, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Griffin. That same year Mr. Krohn died and his interests were purchased by his partners who changed the firm name to the Reeder, Griffin Company. In 1910 Mr. Newberger became interested in the business and the firm name became The Griffin-Newberger Tobacco Company. In 1917 Mr. Griffin purchased Mr. Newberger's interest in the business from the Alien Property Custodian and the name was changed to the Griffin Tobacco Company. The company raises annually about four hundred acres of tobacco and buys the crops of other growers, which it packs and markets with its own product. Mr. Griffin is a director of the American Industrial Bank of Hartford, of which he was one of the organizers; is president of the Arthur Corry Company of Quincy, Florida, packers of leaf tobacco and growers of fruits and vegetables. This company owns a plantation of thirty-three hundred acres, two thousand of which are under cultivation. Mr. Griffin is also treasurer and general manager of the Connecticut Tobacco Company, whose business is buying tobacco for export and import.

Fred. B. Griffin

Charles F. Giffin.

The trials and experiences of Mr. Griffin in working his own way upward have made him most charitable toward the young man of to-day who is striving for success. He is held in high respect by his employees and business associates for his qualities of uprightness and fairness for others. He possesses a keen, analytical mind, and is quick to see and appreciate faithfulness on the part of his workers. His unfailing courtesy has won for him a host of friends, both business and social. Because of his genial manner and large heartedness, Mr. Griffin is a popular member of several fraternities and clubs, taking an active part in the social life of his community. He is a member of that great fraternal body, the Masonic order, and is past master of Granby Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford, and the Connecticut Consistory. His clubs are: Hartford Club, Hartford Golf, Sequin and Farmington Country Club.

Mr. Griffin married Bertha Shattuck, daughter of the well known artist, Aaron D. Shattuck, a member of one of the oldest Colonial families of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of five children: Marian M., Freda Bertha, Donald C., Charles G., Carol Barbara. With his family Mr. Griffin attends the Congregational church of Bloomfield, and commensurate with his resources aids financially and otherwise in the charitable works of that institution.

GRIFFIN, Charles Fleming,

Tobacco Grower.

In every activity which involves the health and comfort of a great number of people, the need is apparent of workers in constructive lines. It is the man of versatile talents who does this work, and it is the man of keen ingenuity, of broad sympathies and comprehension, who does the work well. He must understand and appreciate the point of view of many kinds and classes of people. In short, he must be, in the highest sense of the term, an all round man. Such a man is Charles Fleming Griffin, of the Griffin Tobacco Company.

(IX) Charles Fleming Griffin was born in Granby, Connecticut, December 12, 1874, and is a son of Gilbert Benjamin and Margaret (Fleming) Griffin. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and the Huntsinger Business College of Hartford. He then learned the trade of carpenter in Granby, and later went to Florida, where he remained for a year and a half, following this trade. Upon his return North he entered the employ of Anderson & Price, a prominent firm who operate numerous Northern summer resorts and Southern winter resorts. Mr. Griffin had charge of the repair and construction work of the various hotels. Later he went to New York, with Mr. Price of the above firm, and had charge of the carpentry in a hotel there, in which Mr. Price was interested, for three years. The association with Mr. Price proved very satisfactory on both sides, and the duties of purchasing agent were added to Mr. Griffin's other responsibilities. He continued to manage both these departments of hotel work for two years more. Then he was made assistant manager of the Briar Cliff Lodge on the Hudson, continuing for two years. On April 1, 1910, Mr. Griffin took charge of the tobacco plantation of the Griffin Tobacco Company, of which he is now vice-president, and has continued there ever since. The importance of this position and the magnitude of the plantation will be understood by the fact that he has an average of five hundred employees under his direction all the time. In this section of the State the tobacco fields stretch for miles North and South, the width varying with the convolutions of the valley. The plant thrives in the fine mellow soil, the alluvial deposit left by rivers of former glacial periods, ages before this part of the world was inhabited. A plantation of this kind, remote from the city, must be almost entirely sufficient unto itself, so far as construction and repair work is concerned, and Mr. Griffin finds practical use for his experience along these lines. So much of the preparation of the product must be done under protection from the elements that the buildings constitute the largest share in the equipment of such a plantation. These buildings must be kept in constant repair, as well as the machinery and small tools used in the preparation of the ground for the crop. All this requires a capable man at the head. The housing of the employees also mounts to a place among the big problems, and demands attention to certain lines of detail that are foreign to most productive occupations. Mr. Griffin is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby; Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Tariffville.

Mr. Griffin married Gertrude Sickles Crane, and they have one child, Henry Thompson, born December 4, 1914. The family are members of the Granby Congregational Church.

HUDSON, Charles Ellis,

Educator.

The business world is a world of action. Ideas and theories have their place here as well as everywhere, but they must be founded on the basic principles on which the world of business stands. It is only in comparatively recent years that a definite preparation for business has formed a part of the educational system of this country. The city of Hartford is well favored along these lines, but Charles Ellis Hudson, president of the Huntsinger Business College, is one of the few heads of such schools who bring to their position the ripe experience of years of successful dealing in the business world.

Henry W. Hudson, father of Charles E. Hudson, was born in Concord, Vermont, on May 7, 1844, and grew to manhood there. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter, and later engaged in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He discontinued this business while still a young man, and for the remainder of his life was a merchant tailor. In the early eighties he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and for fifteen years conducted a merchant tailoring business under the Narragansett Hotel. He then removed to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, but continued in the same business. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, of that city, also the Knights Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, at White River Junction. His wife Hannah was a daughter of Jonathan Adams, and was born in Waterford, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were identified with the Universalist church, where he served as chorister, singing tenor. He was a musician all his life. Henry W. and Hannah Hudson were the parents of three children, of whom two grew to maturity: Charles Ellis, of whom further, and Nina, secretary of the Huntsinger Business College, of which her brother is president; she was the fourth lady certified as a public accountant in the United States; she was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, and in the Zanerian Art School.

W. R. Bennett

Charles Ellis Hudson was born in West Concord, Vermont, April 22, 1867, son of Henry W. and Hannah (Adams) Hudson. He attended the grammar schools in the various places in which his parents resided and the high school in the city of Providence. He then entered the employ of the Union Oil Company, working up with that firm to the position of assistant superintendent. Here he showed marked business ability, but was not content to remain within the narrow limits afforded by this line of business. After ten years he resigned and bought a photographic studio in South Framingham, Massachusetts, where he found scope for the development of his artistic tastes, and was very successful. He remained there for twelve years. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Massachusetts College of Commerce, in Boston, as its manager. It was here that Mr. Hudson found his life work. That artistic taste which had given him success as a photographer kept him alive to those niceties of business equipment and correspondence which appeal to successful men in any line of business, and the practical, aggressive common sense which had advanced him to a high position with his first employers gave him the ability to apply to the work in hand principles which gave it a distinctively practical trend. He remained with this school for four years, then came to the Morse Business College of Hartford as principal of the commercial department. He remained with the Morse people for two years, then went to New York City, where he was principal of the Miller School for four years.

Mr. Hudson bought his present school in 1915. Here, as the head and moving spirit of the Huntsinger Business College, he has been able to stamp his personality on the school. He stands for the highest ideals in business, and his working out of the student's preparation for his business life is a crystallization of these ideals into practical efficiency. Not only does he incorporate into his courses of study thorough perparation for every branch of business, but he infuses into the atmosphere of the school the spirit of enthusiasm. He is peculiarly well adapted by nature, as well as by training and experience, for the instruction of youth along vocational lines. He is possessed of a pleasing personality, always dignified, yet courteous and considerate, suave and diplomatic, yet none the less firm in enforcing necessary discipline. Mr. Hudson is a member of Framingham Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past grand. He was district deputy grand for three years, and is also a member of the encampment. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Hartford, and of the Charter Oak Ad. Club.

Mr. Hudson married Ella, daughter of James H. Onslow, of Jersey City.

The city of Hartford may be congratulated on having a man of Mr. Hudson's type at the head of one of her most important schools for vocational training. There is nothing which so contributes to civic progress as the influence of men of integrity and fine mentality on youth, particularly at the age when they begin to feel their responsibility to society, and look forward to taking a useful place in the world.

BENNETT, Wilbur R.,

Manufacturer.

It is impossible to compute the value to mankind of skill in any certain line of work. A book reaches the hands of a hundred thousand readers; music charms a multitude of listeners; food production, the textile industry, the building trades, all are vital to the subsistence of the individual and the existence of the Nation. But countless lives and incalculable property values depend for safety on the perfection of various mechanisms. From the microscopic adjustments of a watch to the massive parts of a locomotive, through nearly all of the numberless industries of to-day, there is felt, if not fully realized, an utter dependence on the flawless quality of hardened metal. In motoring past a modest structure in a quiet suburb, one is not greatly impressed by the importance of its bearing on the public safety, but the Bennett Metal Treating Company of Elmwood cannot be set down among unimportant industries.

According to Harrison, the name of Bennett is one of those patronymics derived from the locality where the first person using the name resided, and signifies, "Dweller at a Bent, or Moor, overgrown with bennet, or bent-grass." Bardsley, another authority of recognized standing, attributes the origin of the name to a priestly class. He says: "Our 'Bennets' once performed the function of exorcists, and by the imposition of hands, and the aspersion of holy water expelled evil spirits from those said to be thus possessed." The name is on record in England as early as 1256, which is the period when surnames began to come into general use in England.

Wilbur R. Bennett is one of the almost innumerable descendants of Adriaense Bennet, an English cooper, who emigrated to the Netherlands prior to 1636. Later he came to America, and bought a large tract of land from the Indians at Gowanus. He married Mary Badye, widow of William Bredenbent, by whom he had six children. His numerous descendants are scattered throughout the country, and number many noteworthy individuals.

Mr. Bennett's father, Joseph Bennett, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 6, 1847. The breaking out of the Civil War found him in school, and still a lad, but he enlisted in the Sixth United States Infantry as a drummer boy. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. He was with the regiment all through its service, including the second battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg. After the war he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in New Britain. He lived in Fair Haven, Connecticut, and later came to Hartford and went to work for Pratt & Whitney. Here his ability for painstaking attention to detail won him a reputation as a steel expert, and he remained in their employ for twenty-four years. By this time he was a valuable man, and when he left there and went to the American Hardware Corporation in New Britain he was considered an acquisition. After about five years there, he went to the New Departure Company, of Bristol, and remained there until his death. He married Delia, daughter of the Rev. Rufus Reynolds, whose last appointment was in New Britain. Joseph and Delia Bennett were the parents of several children, of whom three grew to maturity. These were: Wilbur R., of whom further; Ethel, who married W. A. Renne; Ruth, a well known musician of New Britain.

Wilbur R. Bennett, proprietor of the Bennett Metal Treating Company, of Elmwood, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, January 26, 1872. He was educated in the New Britain grammar and high schools. He early showed an interest in the line of work in which his father had become expert. In his eighteenth year he entered the employ of the Pratt & Whitney Company, of Hartford, and learned the steel treating business, which is far more an art than a trade, requiring a nicety of judgment and delicacy of touch uncomprehended by an outsider. He remained there eleven years, then went to the Stanley Works, in New Britain, where he was employed for seven years. From there he went to the New Departure Company, of Bristol, where he remained for five or six years. There he had charge of the steel treating department, the character of their work demanding the attention of a man thoroughly skilled in this line. In 1915 Mr. Bennett started in business for himself, and since that very recent date has built up a business of more than local importance, the foundation being sheer excellence in the work turned out. He draws his patrons from a territory covering a radius of five hundred miles of Hartford, and this includes the manufacturing centers of the East, and some of the oldest established manufacturing concerns of the continent. This business is one of the largest of its kind in New England. Mr. Bennett was recently elected president and treasurer of the W. R. Bennett Company, manufacturers of steel treating furnaces, which were invented and patented by Mr. Bennet himself. These furnaces are being shipped all over the world, and mark a point of progress in the steel industry which will be noted by coming generations. Mr. Bennett is a man still in the prime of life, and his achievements at his age are worthy of more than passing remark. He is an example of what a young man may do who will specialize in some congenial line of effort, and by patient and intelligent application to theory, as well as practice, place his name on the long and honored list of creative workers. Mr. Bennett is a member of Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Britain.

Mr. Bennett married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Hart, of New Britain, and they are the parents of three children: Marian, Mildred, and Russell Wilbur. The family are very prominent socially, and interested in all forward movements that make for the progress of the community.

STONER, Louis Emory,

Manufacturer.

Practical industries build character; they establish, in the men who spend their lives in practical pursuits, the stable, every day habits which become, in the final analysis, constancy and uprightness of character. With every generation of men engaged in useful pursuits, the trend of the public conscience is toward a noble social order, and, away from idleness and degradation, becomes stronger, and individual character is enriched, broadened and deepened by responsibility. The highest attainments are reached by men whose training in youth has been in useful pursuits, and in whom habits of industry have been established while they were still passing through those years in which their character was formed. One of the noteworthy examples of this fundamental law of society is Louis Emory Stoner, one of the prominent manufacturers of Hartford.

The name Stoner was originally derived from one of the oldest and most useful of the industries, that of stone-cutter, or stone-mason. According to Harrison, in his "English Surnames," the name Stone is formed of the old English word, stan, meaning stone, and "the agent in the suffix, er."

Mr. Stoner's grandfather, George Stoner, lived in McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and was a cabinet maker. He was a man of great skill, and many fine specimens of his work are still treasured by householders of that section. He enlisted in the Civil War from McConnellsburg, and died of disease during the war, somewhere on the Lower Mississippi.

His son, Merrick A. Stoner, was born in McConnellsburg, in 1860, and died in 1900. He was educated in the public schools, and later entered the laundry business, which he followed nearly all his life. He engaged in the laundry business in different cities in which he lived; Bedford, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; and Bayonne, New Jersey. He came to Hartford in 1895 to assume the managership of the Empire Steam Laundry, which is still one of the principal laundries of the city. He married Mary, daughter of John Dicken, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three children: George J., now an attorney of Hartford; Louis Emory, of whom further; and Bessie, who married Fred G. Abby, of Los Angeles. His wife still survives him, and is a member of the First Baptist Church.

Louis Emory Stoner was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1881, son of Merrick A. and Mary (Dicken) Stoner. He attended the public schools in the various cities in which his parents resided, completing his formal education in the Hartford Public High School. Being a young man of observant and studious habits, and possessing a retentive memory, his real education was by no means confined to the lessons which he had learned from his text-books. He was better prepared than most youths to enter a business career. He entered the employ of the City Bank of Hartford, beginning as a messenger. He soon showed himself capable of the faithful discharge of more important duties, and was advanced to more responsible positions. His progress upward was steady and sure, and he at length became assistant cashier. He resigned, after eighteen years of service, in February, 1915, to become treasurer and manager of the Hartford Morris Plan Company. He remained there until April, 1916, when he became the treasurer of the Jacobs Manufacturing Company. He was elected president and treasurer upon the death of Arthur I. Jacobs. This is one of the many important manufacturing firms of Hartford. Since Mr. Stoner's connection with the firm the business has felt a new impetus, while being carried along strictly in the same spirit of business integrity and progress as heretofore. Mr. Stoner takes an active interest in the business, and is familiar with the work done in all departments. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Farmington Country Club, the City Club, of Hartford, the Hartford Gun Club. He is an out-door man in his tastes, is active and full of the keenest interest in all the out-door world, but his favorite sports are hunting and fishing. He is a director of five important Hartford concerns: The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, the Rhodes Manufacturing Company, the Hartford Morris Plan Company, the American Industrial Bank & Trust Company, and the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company.

Mr. Stoner married Clara, daughter of Arthur I. Jacobs, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. They are the parents of two sons, Arthur M., and Louis B. Stoner. The family are members of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Stoner is a man of very pleasing personality, a man who meets his fellow-citizens with a frank and sincere interest, and gives of the wealth of his broad and generous nature to make the world about him a better place in which to live.

John F. Wade

WADE, John Franklin,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

John Franklin Wade was born June 29, 1860, at Tallokas, Brooks county, Georgia, the son of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Wade.

His early life was spent on a cotton farm. He attended the schools of the village. In his twenty-first year, not being satisfied on the farm, he went to Florida in search of other employment, and for a time worked on orange groves. In October of 1881, he entered the employ of the S. B. Hubbard Company, of Jacksonville, Florida, a large wholesale and retail store of hardware and building material. In February, 1884, he traveled through Texas, finally locating at Dallas. Not finding employment there in the hardware business, he worked on a farm near Dallas until September, returning to Jacksonville, Florida, reëntering the employ of the S. B. Hubbard Company, remaining for a few months until he had a better offer with the Drew Hardware Company of the same city. He remained there until October, 1885, when he entered the employ of the Rockwell & Kinnie Company, of Jacksonville, Florida, which position he held until they closed out their business in February, 1889. He left Jacksonville, March 2, 1889, for Bristol, Connecticut, and joined A. F. Rockwell, March 5, 1889, in starting the manufacturing of what was then known as the New Departure Bell. He started as an ordinary laborer, taking anything that came to hand, having no experience in the manufacturing business. The business was later organized into the New Departure Bell Company, continuing until 1896, when it was changed to the New Departure Manufacturing Company. He worked up from the position of ordinary laborer to that of contractor, thus serving for a year, and then was placed as foreman in one of the departments, remaining in this position from nine to ten months. He was made general superintendent of the plant, which position he held until August, 1904.

The German government had passed laws whereby they would not protect any foreign patents unless the goods were manufactured in Germany. As he was familiar with the manufacture of New Departure goods, Mr. Rockwell selected him as the man to establish a foreign branch in Germany. Mr. Wade fulfilled his mission most satisfactorily, remaining in Germany as general manager of the New Departure Manufacturing Company until January, 1910. The company then had an offer for the sale of their patents in Germany which they accepted, and their machinery was sold to parties in Birmingham, England, and the business closed out in Germany. After a short time spent in Paris, Mr. Wade returned to the United States, resuming connections with the New Departure Manufacturing Company, continuing as general superintendent until October, 1915, when he severed his connections, becoming works manager of the Bristol Brass Company, which position he holds at present. He is a director of the Bristol Brass Company, and of the Bryce Manufacturing Company of Forestville, Connecticut.

Mr. Wade has long been active in Bristol's public life. In 1899 he was elected burgess on the Board of Wardens and Burgesses. In 1901-02-03-04 he was elected warden, his departure for Berlin, Germany, interrupting his public service. After his return to Bristol in February, 1910, he was reëlected warden of the borough in April and held that position until the town and borough government were united under the form of a city government. He then had the honor of being elected the first mayor of the city of Bristol, which position he held for two years, at which time he retired from public life, but remaining an earnest, interested citizen, helpful and patriotic.

Mr. Wade married (first) in 1886, Emma G. Ponder, of Jacksonville, Florida. There were two children of this union: John Franklin, born May 10, 1888, in Jacksonville, and Walter Rockwell, born March 23, 1890, at Bristol, Connecticut. Mrs. Wade died August 12, 1904. Shortly after her death Mr. Wade and sons went to Berlin, Germany, John F., the eldest son, returning immediately to America to attend a business college in Hartford, Connecticut, from which he graduated, returning to Germany in December, 1905. He entered the employ of the New Departure Manufacturing Company in Bristol, Connecticut, taking up the branch of heat-treating, carbonizing and hardening. He passed his examination with the United States Government as a metallurgist, and is now employed by the Marlin-Rockwell Company of Plainville, Connecticut, in charge of the heat-treating department. The youngest son, Walter R., remained with his father in Germany, attending a gymnasium school there for about three years. He then returned to America, finishing his education in Bristol, Connecticut. He served his time as a tool maker, and with his knowledge of tool making and manufacturing became a skilled mechanic. With two years' experience, after the outbreak of the war, working on gauge work, jigs, and fixtures, he became very familiar with the machine gun business. A short time after entering the army he was placed in the ordnance department as Machine Gun Instructor, in which capacity he remained after going to France. Mr. Wade returned to America in January, 1906, and on January 17, 1906, was married to Virginia B. Edmonson, of Tallokas, Georgia. One son, Edmond, was born of this union, February 12, 1911.

HAMBLIN, Frank Milton,

Physician, Hospital Official.

The name Hamelin is still a common one in France and in England, and is found from the date of the compilation of Battle Abbey Roll as Hamelyn, Hamlin and Hamlyn. The German form of the name is Hamblen. In the United States, Hamblin and Hamlin is the usual form. As the name appears on Battle Abbey Roll it is supposed that a follower of the Conqueror brought it from Normandy. Many of the names bore arms, as registered in the Herald College, and in this country Hamlins were arrayed as soldiers in liberty's armies. The most distinguished representative of the family in the public life was Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States, the friend and contemporary of Abraham Lincoln, United States Senator from Maine, and United States Minister to Spain.

The American ancestor was James Hamlin, who came from New England to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, March 1, 1614. In the sixth American generation, Thomas Hamlin left Barnstable, made several removals, finally settling in New York State. His son, Captain Jabez Hamlin, of Columbia county, New York, was the father of Rev. Jabez Hamlin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Esther, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Snow, the first minister of the Second Baptist Church of Westfield, Massachusetts. Rev. Jabez Hamlin had ten children, including the founder of the Western New York branches of the family, notably Cicero Hamlin, one of Buffalo's greatest merchants and the owner of the world famous Hamlin Stock Farm, the home of "Marnbrino King," "Chimes," "Almont, Jr." and the beautiful record breaking "Belle Hamlin," names once to conjure with in the sportsman's world.

The Hamlins in earlier generations intermarried with the Hallett family of New England, and in several instances Hallett was used as a given name. This was the case in this branch, a Hallett Hamblin, of Cayuga, New York, being the father of Rev. Milton Hamblin, and grandfather of Dr. Frank Milton Hamblin, as the name seems to be spelled in this branch. Dr. Hamblin was for ten years in medical practice in New York State, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, before coming to Bristol, Connecticut, where he has been in continuous and successful practice since 1909. He practices according to the school founded by the great physician, Hahnemann, and has established in Bristol a large clientele of devoted followers of that school of medicine and of Dr. Hamblin, its talented exponent.

Rev. Milton Hamblin was born in Cayuga, New York, in 1843, and died in 1887. He was educated for the ministry, but before ordination engaged in the conflict raging between the armed forces of the North and South. He enlisted in the One Hundred Eleventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, won a lieutenant's bars for bravery and fought until severely wounded at Gettysburg. He was invalided home and when peace came both to his beloved land and to his own tortured body he entered the service of the Prince of Peace. He was regularly ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was settled pastor over churches in Ithaca, Syracuse, Rochester and other New York State churches. Rev. Milton Hamblin married Pamelia Tuttle Warrick, of Cayuga, New York, and they were the parents of Rev. Charles Hamblin, who served with the Young Men's Christian Association forces in France; Bertha Jennie Louise Clark; Frank Milton, of further mention; Alys M., married Dr. A. A. Dewey, of Bristol, Connecticut. Rev. Milton Hamblin died April 17, 1887; his widow survived him until December 25, 1896.

Frank Milton Hamblin, son of Rev. Milton and Pamelia Tuttle (Warrick) Hamblin, was born in Rochester, New York, September 21, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Auburn, New York, and after graduation from Auburn High School in 1891, continued study at Syracuse University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1895, where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He choose the profession of medicine as his life work, entered New York College of Homœopathy, New York City, and in 1899 was awarded his degree of M. D. by that institution. Dr. Hamblin began practice in Owego, New York, as a resident physician in a private insane asylum, here remaining two years. He spent the next four years as resident physician at Barnard Sanitarium, Baltimore, Maryland, going thence to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he established in the private general practice of his profession. He continued in Chambersburg until 1909, then located in Bristol, Connecticut, where for the past ten years he has been in practice. He has won public confidence not only as a skillful physician, but as a citizen, friend, and neighbor. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; Connecticut State Medical Society; Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Columbus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men;

is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

Dr. Hamblin married, August 30, 1906, Beulah, daughter of Samuel and Cassandra Clement. Dr. and Mrs. Hamblin are the parents of a son, Francis, born May 4, 1908.

WAGONER, William Richard,

Business Man.

We give the name of public benefactor to the man who donates large sums of money to hospitals, asylums and other public institutions. We laud the man who gives his life to scientific research. We honor the man who foregoes wealth or privilege to follow a life of self-abnegation. But there is a class of men from whom, perhaps, we withhold honor when honor is due. The purveyor of the daily necessities of life receives scant appreciation for his services to mankind. His is a most exacting business for at least two reasons; because there is no seasonal relaxation, and because he meets his trade as one who serves, not as an autocrat who has his convenience in his own power. But surely, no less than a public benefactor is the man who conscientiously supplies the townspeople with good food, when he uses every precaution to safeguard the health of his patrons. In the town of Collinsville, Connecticut, William Richard Wagoner stands in such a relation to his fellow-citizens.

The name of Wagoner is derived from the occupation of its progenitors, the evidence of this surviving in the present form and spelling of the name. In the days when names were originated the man who made any article of so great importance as a wagon was a man of high standing in the community. This was due to the fact that he had dealings with the landed people who were, ot course, more wealthy than the peasantry, and were, indeed, the only people who had use for vehicles or money with which to buy them.

Richard Wagoner, father of William Richard Wagoner, was born in Hessen-Nassau, March 13, 1840, and died December 31, 1910. He learned the trade of butcher in Germany, a trade which his direct ancestors had followed for five or six consecutive generations. He came to America in 1861 and took up his residence in New York City. After following his trade there for a year or two he came to Collinsville and started in the butcher business. That was in the days before this line of business had been concentrated into the hands of a comparatively small number of concerns who practically control the industry. It was also at a time when much stock was grown in New England for home consumption. Mr. Wagoner killed and dressed his own beef, pork, and mutton, and cured his own hams and bacon, turning out far more delicate smoked meats than can be found in the market to-day. His skill as a butcher was far-famed. There are men now living who can remember the occasion when, in twenty-one minutes from the time he knocked a steer in the head, the carcass was hanging in quarters from the hooks. He did a large business, buying his own livestock, and covering territory extending forty miles from Collinsville. He was a member of the Village Lodge of Masons, of Collinsville. His wife, Catherine (Draude) Wagoner, was born in the same town in Germany as he was, but their children were born in America. The children are: Louise, who married William H. Crowley; Mary, who married Michael J. Crowley; Louis; Theresa; Catherine; Clara; and William Richard. Richard Wagoner's father never came to

F. H. Crosthwaite

America, but lived and died in the town which had been the home of the Wagoners for many generations.

William Richard Wagoner was born in Canton, October 8, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Collinsville, then learned all the details of the meat business in association with his father. Beginning when he was twelve years old, he took an interest in the work and established himself in the confidence of the patrons so thoroughly that when he succeeded his father in the business he held the trade of the best people of the town, and still caters to a wide and discriminating class of customers. This business which his father established in 1862 has been conducted in its present quarters since 1871. The Wagoners, father and son, have been progressive and up-to-the-minute, keeping abreast of every new development in their line of business. Collinsville is not a large village, yet there is no modern equipment to be found in a large city market that Mr. Wagoner has not installed. Their refrigerator and meat counter are cooled by an automatic ammonia refrigerating plant, and their equipment also includes an up-to-date slicing machine for slicing boneless meats, an electric meat grinder, the latest type of computing scales, etc. Especial attention is given to sanitation. The success of this business from a financial point of view shows that even in a small town the man who adopts modern business methods and devices wins recognition and the substantial evidence of public appreciation. Furthermore, it is the progressive retail dealer of Mr. Wagoner's type who attracts to a town like Collinsville the patronage of the more remote country dwellers, and make it a center of trade. Mr. Wagoner is a member of the Village Lodge of Masons, of Collinsville; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; and Pyramid Shrine, of Bridgeport; and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Winsted.

Mr. Wagoner married Annie, daughter of Frederick W. Konold, of Collinsville. A sketch of Mr. Konold appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Wagoner has four children: Anna, who married Orville Orne; Raymond William, Elizabeth Faith, and Richard Leslie.

CROSTHWAITE, Frederick H.,

Manufacturer.

Art in these days governs the simplest and most useful product of manufacture. The time was when art was considered to be the prerogative of artists. If an artist painted a canvas or a ceiling, it became a picture. If anyone else did the work it was merely a painted surface. A genius created a tapestry and it was art. But the fabrics of commerce were, for the greater part, merely woven threads. In architecture, perhaps, was art first made a governing impulse, to a degree where it was felt in other than its own immediate circle. Art, as applied to castles and cathedrals, now lives in many useful objects, as well as in art forms. The study of line and color has followed the progress of useful invention, until the simplest tool or utensil is attractive in form and tint. The demand for artistic interiors is not confined to institutions of culture, but wherever men pass or congregate, even in the business office and workshop of the everyday world, the finish, the fittings, the whole effect, must be artistic. Among the many and varied industries in the city of Hartford, the modest factory of the Hartford Wire Works Company on Allyn street stands as an exponent of applied art. Some of the work turned out by this concern for office fittings is entirely worthy of being classed among the fine arts. Frederick H. Crosthwaite is the president of this company, and the moving spirit of the establishment.

The suffix "thwaite" occurs chiefly as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the North of England; as Bassenthwaite, Stonethwaite, and Crossthwaite. Thwaite is equivalent to a "field," or "felled place," or woodland clearing. The name of Henry de Crosthwaite appears in Writs of Parliament, and John de Crostwyt appears in Placeto de Warranto.

Frederick H. Crosthwaite was born in London, England, March 22, 1851, and is the son of Daniel and Julia (Shultz) Crosthwaite. His father was a shipbuilder and lived for some time in Southshields, near the ship-yards, and his paternal grandfather was a preacher, and the son of a preacher. The Crosthwaite Church in London was named for his great-grandfather. Frederick H. Crosthwaite was brought to America when but six months old, the loss of his father in infancy being filled by the devotion of his mother, who brought him to this country and trained him to an upright and useful manhood. He was educated in the public schools, and being a bright lad, with a genuine thirst for knowledge, he made the most of such advantages as offered. When he was twenty-one he faced the world in earnest. He felt that the man who stands alone and makes his own way is the man who will make lasting success. So he began in a very small way, on his own account; his first product was wire designs for florists—wreaths, crosses, and the more elaborate forms which constitute the foundations of floral designs. From that beginning the business branched out into other lines and, as was to be expected, the result of good management, dependable products and courtesy to all customers, it was only a matter of time when it assumed considerable proportions. Now the concern manufactures a general line of wire goods, including office railings, wire elevator partitions, etc. They employ about twenty people and have the most modern mechanical equipment. The business reaches to a radius of fifty miles of Hartford.

Mr. Crosthwaite is a substantial business man, a progressive citizen, interested in all that makes for the public welfare, a man of high ideals, which he carries into his business and social life. In his long residence here in Hartford he has won the esteem of all who have had the opportunity to know him. He is a constant attendant and earnest supporter of the Christian Science church. Mr. Crosthwaite is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; was a member of the City Guards for five years, and is now a member of the Veterans' organization.

Mr. Crosthwaite married Mrs. Maria Porter, daughter of William (2) Gray, of Hebron, Connecticut.

ANDERSON, Oscar,

Public Official.

Oscar Anderson, commissioner of public work, Bristol, Connecticut, was born in Qarod, Sweden, December 1, 1864, and there spent the first seventeen years of his life. He obtained a good public school education, and was variously employed until 1881, when he came to the United States, locating in Bristol, Connecticut, there spending six years in factory and private employ. He then returned to his former Swedish home, his intention being to remain there. He engaged in a business of his own, but soon decided to come again to the United States, having kept in touch with his friends in Bristol, through whom he received an offer from a Bristol merchant. Late in 1887 he sold his business in Sweden and returned to Bristol. He remained three years with the merchant who had induced his return, then established in business under his own name, conducting the same successful business until 1911, when he closed out to accept his present position with the city of Bristol.

Bristol was chartered a city in 1911, and Mr. Anderson was elected a member of the first City Council. He only sat in that body a short time, however, but resigned to accept appointment as commissioner of public work. He has served his city in that capacity continuously until the present time, his service having been of the highest quality and rendered to the satisfaction of each succeeding administration. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; The One Hundred Men; and the Order of Vasa.

Mr. Anderson married, March 4, 1889, Jennie Anderson, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Pauline, educated at Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia. 2. Bertha, educated at Martha Washington College, D. C., and now an instructor in domestic science in Bristol schools. 3. Oscar, prepared in Bristol public schools and Andover Academy, a student at Dartmouth two years prior to his enlistment in the United States Naval Aviation Service; he was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, but now is honorably discharged with commission as ensign. 4. Pearl, attending Bristol High School.

COOLEY, Norman Peck,

Manufacturer.

As one writer has aptly said: "Some men are great because of their forbears, and some forbears become great through their descendants." In the life and career of Norman Peck Cooley, of New Britain, this fact is doubly true. In his business and public life he has succeeded in adding more honor to an already honored name and family. For two generations the family have been identified with the interests of New Britain, and its members have been active in furthering the interests of that city in various ways.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the Cooley family was Benjamin Cooley, who married, probably in America, Sarah ———, and she died August 23, 1684, his death preceding hers by six days, occurring August 17, 1684. His will was filed the September 30th following.

(II) Daniel Cooley, son of Benjamin and Sarah Cooley, was born May 2, 1651, at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and died there February 9, 1727. He married, at that place, December 8, 1680, Elizabeth Wolcott, a descendant of Henry Wolcott, the immigrant of Connecticut. She died January 31, 1739.

(III) William Cooley, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Cooley, was born August 12, 1698, in Longmeadow, and settled in the adjacent town of Enfield, Connecticut, which was then a part of Massachusetts. He sold land at Enfield, March 14, 1733-34, and again August 21, 1739. He appeared to have sold his farm, May 3, 1742, to Joseph Olmstead, of Bolton, Connecticut. At that time he removed to Bolton. He held various town offices in the town of Enfield, and died at Bolton, March 10, 1775, in his seventy-seventh year, according to the town records. He joined the Bolton Congregational Church in 1759. He married, April 11, 1727, Elizabeth Clark, who died at Bolton, February 12, 1772. She joined the Bolton church in 1749. Their children, born at Bolton, were: William, mentioned below; and Elizabeth, born March 23, 1734; probably others not recorded.

(IV) William (2) Cooley, son of William (1) and Elizabeth (Clark) Cooley, was born in Bolton, February 28, 1730. He married Elizabeth ———, and they were the parents of Samuel.

(V) Dr. Samuel Cooley, son of William (2) and Elizabeth Cooley, was born at Bolton, January 21, 1755. He studied medicine under Dr. Ichabod Warner, of Bolton, and practiced there for twenty years. In the war of 1812, he was a surgeon in the United States Army. Late in life he removed to Portage county, Ohio, and practiced in the town of Northampton, where he died November 12, 1812, aged fifty-seven. He was a skillful physician and attorney. In referring to the success of his teacher, he used to say that Dr. Warner had a better "How-do-you-do" than he. In the census of 1790 Samuel Cooley was reported as of Coventry, Connecticut, with his family, consisting of two males over sixteen and two under that age, and three females. It is possible that he was the Samuel Cooley, of Connecticut, who was a member of Captain Farr's company in the Revolution, which was located at Salem, New York, in 1780. He married, in Bolton, September 7, 1780, Aurelia Abbott, of Easton, Connecticut. The Tolland County History gives his children as five sons and one daughter. Among them were Dr. William, mentioned below; Simeon; and Dr. A. A., who was for years a druggist in Hartford.

(VI) Dr. William (3) Cooley, son of Dr. Samuel and Aurelia (Abbott) Cooley, was born at Bolton, May 10, 1781, and died at East Hartford, January 10, 1839. He learned the profession of medicine from his father and settled in what is now Manchester, Connecticut. For many years he was a prominent and successful physician, and highly respected as a citizen. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Aaron Buckland, of Manchester; (second) Diantha Spencer, also a native of Manchester; (third) a Miss Roberts; (fourth) Jerusha Pitkin, born at East Hartford, a direct descendant of Governor Pitkin, of Connecticut. The children of the first wife were: William and Mary; child of second wife, General Horace S. Cooley, who settled in the State of Illinois, was editor of the Quincy "Herald," a leading paper of the times, superintendent of the schools of the State, and was Secretary of State for six years; his address on the "History, Spirit and Tendency of Free Masonry," delivered before the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October, 1844, on which occasion he was Grand Orator, at a time when the anti-Masonic feeling was still violent, is one of the most eloquent and forceful expositions of the virtues of the order ever published; he died in 1850. The children of the fourth wife were: Jerusha Pitkin, born 1823, died 1829; Elizabeth Lord, born November 28, 1824, died September, 1840; Charles Samuel, born June 10, 1826, married Elizabeth Meacham; George Pitkin, mentioned below; and Jerusha, born 1830, died 1833. Of Dr. Cooley a friend wrote, after his death:

> In the death of Dr. William Cooley the community in which he lived sustained a loss that is and will long be extensively felt. As a physician he had extensive practice, was eminently successful and universally beloved by those to

whom he ministered. Possessed of an acute, but eccentric mind, he obtained celebrity not only as a physician, but as a politician such as few enjoy. Elected on repeated occasions to represent Manchester, the place of his nativity, where he resided until a few years past, he was faithful to his trust. His wit, sarcasm and eccentric speeches in the Legislature will long be remembered. In all political matters he took an absorbing interest, and was to the last moments of his life an ardent supporter of Democratic principle, an advocate of the present administration, an excellent companion and a sincere friend, with an inexhaustible fund of humor, great originality and genuine benevolence, he was always welcome to every circle. For many years he suffered with a painful disease that terminated his existence. His spirit never forsook him; he died with composure and resignation to the Divine Will.

(VII) Dr. George Pitkin Cooley, son of Dr. William (3) and Jerusha (Pitkin) Cooley, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, November 28, 1828. He attended the public schools of East Hartford, Hartford Center School, and the Phelps Academy, at East Hartford. After leaving school he was clerk in a drug store owned by A. A. Cooley, of Hartford. He began to study medicine with Dr. C. A. Taft in 1850, and attended the New York Medical College the following year. Later he was a student at the Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, 1853-54, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. He first practiced at Bristol, Connecticut, for three years. In 1857 he located at New Britain, and until very recent years was still in active practice there. He was one of the oldest and most highly respected physicians in the State, and for years was attending physician of the New Britain General Hospital. He was made a master mason in 1854, and is a member of Franklin Lodge, of Bristol. He married, April, 1865, Lucy Ann Peck, a native of Berlin, Connecticut. The children were: Dr. George Pitkin (2) and Norman Peck, both mentioned below.

(VIII) Dr. George Pitkin (2) Cooley, son of Dr. George Pitkin (1) and Lucy Ann (Peck) Cooley, was born in New Britain, Connecticut. He attended the public and high schools there, and the Greylock Seminary in Williamstown, Massachusetts. He prepared for his profession in the Medical School of the New York University, and at the Hahnemann Medical School, Chicago. He is surgeon-in-charge of Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan; also assistant surgeon-in-chief of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

(VIII) Norman Peck Cooley, son of Dr. George Pitkin (1) and Lucy Ann (Peck) Cooley, was born in New Britain, August 8, 1869. He received his education at the public and high schools of New Britain and Greylock Seminary, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, manufacturers of hardware, and remained with them for three years. He then entered into a partnership with Howard S. Hart for the manufacture of cold rolled steel. The plant was in South Chicago, Illinois, and he continued there for nine years. The business was then consolidated with other interests and he returned to New Britain. Here he was one of the founders of Hart & Cooley Company, manufacturers of steel registers and steel lockers. This company has come to be one of the important manufacturing establishments of New Britain. Mr. Cooley has been actively interested in the management of the company ever since its organization, and much of the success of the company has been due to his natural gift for the practical application of progressive business principles. Mr. Cooley is a Republican in political affiliation, though never seeking political preferment. He is a director of the New Britain Trust Company, the Hart & Hutching Company, and Fafnir Bearing Company. He is one of the organizers of the Shuttle Meadow Club, of which he is the president. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Cooley married, June 20, 1895, Mary Stanley, daughter of James Stanley, of New Britain.

BOTTOMLEY, Charles S.,

Textile Manufacturer.

The world of industry is built upon the needs of mankind. Each separate manufacturing establishment goes to make the foundations secure and enduring. And upon the integrity of some man or some group of men does the existence of each individual industry depend. In the busy little city of Rockville, Charles S. Bottomley holds an important position among the men who provide a means of livelihood for the constantly growing population of the city.

The name Bottomley is one of those names derived from location; compounded of the words "bottom" and "lea" meaning literally, bottom, or lower meadow, thus designating definite location. For many generations the Bottomley family of Shelf, near Bradford, England, has been interested in the manufacture of textile goods. The father of the Rockville manufacturer, William Bottomley, was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Shelf, and later was connected with Briggs Priestly & Company, at Bradford, England.

William and Elisabeth (Lister) Bottomley were the parents of six children. Both are now deceased. Herbert, the eldest son, came to America, and was for a time a member of the firm of A. Priestly & Company, at Camden, New Jersey. Another son, Frederick W. Bottomley, is in the manufacturing business in Bradford, England.

Charles S. Bottomley was born at Shelf, July 16, 1866. After attending the schools near his home, he continued his education at Thorp-Arch Grange, a Cambridge preparatory school. He was then associated with his father in the firm of Briggs Priestly & Company, the worsted manufacturers of Bradford, England, noted the world over for the excellence of their goods, which are sought by discriminating consumers on account of their uniformity of weave and stability of dye. Mr. Bottomley, as a young man, went through all the departments of the factory and made himself thoroughly familiar with every practical detail of worsted manufacturing, including textile designing. In 1886 he came to America, and became associated with his brother in the firm of A. Priestly & Company, at Camden, New Jersey. He remained there until May, 1897, when he accepted the position of designer for the American Mills Company, of Rockville, Connecticut, where he remained until January, 1900, then went to the Hockanum Mill, of Rockville, in the same capacity. In August of that year he went to the New England Mills, giving his ability wider scope in the office of superintendent. From there, in 1907, he was transferred to the Hockanum Mill, as superintendent. When the Hockanum Mills Company was organized, he was appointed as the assistant general superintendent, also a director of that organization, both of which positions he now holds.

In his public life Mr. Bottomley throws his influence into such activities as feel the need of business sagacity, since, while they benefit those with whom they

Chas. S. Bottomley

deal, their very existence depends upon the confidence of their patrons. He is director of the Rockville Building and Loan Association; the Rockville Aqueduct Company, and a corporator of the Savings Banks of Rockville. Politically Mr. Bottomley is a staunch Republican, although he rarely takes the foreground in political affairs. In social as well as in business life, he is one of the leading men of Rockville. He is a member of Fayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters.

Mr. Bottomley married, January 20, 1897, Lucy Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza M. (Thomas) Pickering, of Camden, New Jersey. Mrs. Bottomley was born in Manchester, England. There was one child of this marriage, Margaret. The family attend and aid in the support of the Union Congregational Church, of Rockville.

HOUGH, Frederick J.,

Manufacturer.

Three generations of this family have resided in Collinsville, Connecticut. Josiah Hough, grandfather, coming when a young man. He was succeeded by his son, Emerson A. Hough, Collinsville's druggist for half a century and well beloved citizen, and now his son, Frederick J. Hough, is the business representative of the family in Collinsville, being assistant superintendent of the Collins Company, a corporation with which his entire business life has been spent. When Emerson A. Hough returned from the Civil War in October, 1864, he resumed his position in the Polk drug store in Collinsville, and from that time until his death, half a century later, he was engaged in the drug business, operating his own store from 1867, and whether as partner or sole owner was its capable, efficient, directing head. He was more to his townsmen than their druggist, he was their friend, their postmaster for long years, and when they attended Congregational worship it was his rich vibrant bass voice which led them in song. When he passed away in 1915 it was as though each home in Collinsville had lost a dear friend.

The Houghs are of Scotch ancestry. It is a local place name, coming from the Saxon and Dutch, Hoch, Hoog and How, meaning high. There is a place named Hough in the County of Lincoln, England. Robert Hough, great-grandfather of Frederick J. Hough, was a resident of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and there his son, Josiah Hough, was born and grew to manhood. He was an expert worker in wood, and in youthful manhood located in Collinsville, where he was for years in the employ of the construction department of the Collins Company. Later he became a manufacturer of wooden boxes, working under a contract with the Collins Company. In politics he was a Democrat, and for many years he was a member of the Congregational church. Josiah Hough married Laura Rice, of Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, who was the mother of six children: Jane E., married Henry A. Gleason; Henry J., who lived in Brooklyn, New York; George R., a locomotive engineer, who resided at Clayton, Illinois; Dayton E., a locomotive engineer; Lucella, married Deacon H. E. Harrington, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Emerson A., of whom further mention follows:

Emerson A. Hough was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, November 24, 1842, died in the town of his birth, March 25, 1915. He attended primary, grammar and high school in Collinsville, then became a clerk in the Polk drug store. He continued with Mr. Polk until November 18, 1861, when, inspired with patriotic fervor, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Captain Joseph R. Toy, of Simsbury, and Colonel Henry C. Demming, of Hartford, commanding company and regiment. After six months in service he was ordered to New Orleans, and by order of General Butler was appointed hospital steward, his knowledge of drugs and medicines being such that he was of great value to the medical department in which he served until honorably discharged and mustered out at the end of three years' service in 1864. He resumed his position in the drug store in Collinsville, and about two years later, in November, 1867, he with a partner bought the business which for several years they managed under the firm name Polk & Hough. That firm then dissolved and a new firm arose, Hough & Bidwell, which had but a short life. Mr. Hough then became sole owner of the business and ably conducted it until his death in 1915. He prospered abundantly, and for many years conducted his store in the Harrington block which he owned. For more than twenty years he was postmaster of Collinsville, was an organizer, secretary and trustee of the Farmington Valley Agricultural Society, and was always an admirer of the light harness horse. He was a man of sterling worth and pleasing genial manner, qualities which won and retained him the friendship of all who knew him, and who in Collinsville did not?

From 1869 forward, Mr. Hough was treasurer of the Congregational church; from 1864 he was a member of the church choir, and from 1870 he was chorister. His love of music was a passion and it was one of his pleasures to bring good musical organizations to his section that the people might have an opportunity to hear good music by famous companies. He frequently brought the Boston Ideal Opera Company to Hartford, and he toured the large cities of Connecticut with that well known organization. Special trains were run so that the music lovers of the small village might attend the performance, and in that way he brought good music to the people. At all local happenings he was always called upon to furnish the music. His own voice was a deep bass and he was always ready to aid in the musical part of the program in church, lodge, or society. He was a member of Village Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; highly regarded and beloved by his brethren of the order.

Emerson A. Hough married, May 23, 1866, at Collinsville, Sarah A. Bidwell, daughter of Franklin A. and Lucia Ann (Dyer) Bidwell, the latter a daughter of Zenas and Sarah (Chidsey) Dyer, of Canton, Connecticut. Franklin A. Bidwell was a leading citizen of Collinsville, son of Thomas (4) and Dencey (Case) Bidwell, of Canton; grandson of Thomas (3) and Lavinia (Humphrey) Bidwell, of Canton; great-grandson of Thomas (2) and Esther (Orton) Bidwell, of Canton; and great-great-grandson of Thomas (1) Bidwell, the first of the name to settle in Canton, he born in 1701 in Windsor, son of John Bidwell. Thomas (1) Bidwell married Ruhama Pinney. Lavinia Humphrey, wife of Thomas (3) Bidwell, was a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Garret) Humphrey, her father the first magistrate of West Simsbury. He was the son of Jonathan, son of Samuel, son of Michael Humphrey, a pioneer of Simsbury. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson A. Hough were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Frederick J., of whom further mention follows. 2. Harold Wilbur, a graduate of Collinsville High School, then became an employee of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford; his present position, assistant cashier. 3. Florence B., a graduate of Collinsville High School; married Dr. Ralph B. Cox, of Collinsville, who during the recent war with Germany was a captain in the Canadian army.

Frederick J. Hough was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, December 26, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with high school graduation, class of 1890, after which he entered the employ of the Collins Company as shipping clerk. From the shipping department he entered the factory department, and since 1907 has been associated with the manufacturing end of the business. In 1907 Mr. Hough was appointed assistant superintendent of the company, which in normal time employs about one thousand hands. He has worked his way to his present position, and is thoroughly master of all the duties of his position. Mr. Hough is a director of the Collinsville Savings Society; past master of Village Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford.

Mr. Hough married Etta Tilly, daughter of Edgar Tilly, of Meriden, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Hough are the parents of a son and two daughters: 1. Leonard, who is an ambulance driver with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; he was an early volunteer for the service, although he was but seventeen years of age, and was sent to France, reaching the front, where he endured the severest exposure and perils when our armies became active; prior to enlistment he was a student at Amherst College, class of 1920. 2. Marion. 3. Florence. The family are members of the Congregational church, Mr. Hough also treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society.

LONGAN, Peter J.,

Business Man, Public Official.

The ancient Irish name was originally O'Longain, but has been anglicized Long, Longan, Langan and Langham. The word in the Irish meaning, Long, a ship; an, one who. The Irish family bore arms:

Arms—Vert, three lions rampant or.
Crest—A lion rampant.

There are few countries who have contributed so generously to the makeup of our citizenship as Ireland, who has poured her sons and daughters in a mighty stream into the United States for many years. But Ireland's gift has not been in quantity alone, but in the matter of quality these adopted children have played a part which has been invaluable to our national evolution and development. The quickness with which they have adopted our ways and seized the opportunities offered would indicate that at heart we are one race, and that the Irishman with his Heaven-born aspiration for liberty is already an American, and needed but our congenial environment to develop him.

Peter J. Longan, of Collinsville, Connecticut, is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Hogan) Longan, his father a native of Ennis, capital of County Clare, Ireland. Patrick Longan was born March 10, 1844, and died in Collinsville, Connecticut, January 2, 1902. He came to the United States alone at the age of nineteen years, having previously learned the butcher's trade under an uncle who kept a butcher shop in Ennis. In the United

States, Patrick Longan was employed in Washington Market, New York City, until 1863, when he entered the Union army as a substitute, serving in a New York company under Captain Ryan, in a New York regiment. He continued in the service until the war closed and witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

After the war Patrick Longan returned to Ireland, and there in August, 1865, married Margaret Hogan, of an Irish family equally as ancient as his own. The family was seated in Munster where O'h-Ogain flourished, that name having been anglicized O'Hogan, Hogan, Ogan, and Ougan. The family bore arms:

Arms—Gules, three lions passant in pale or, each holding between the fore paws an esquire's helmet proper.

Crest—A dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a sword all proper.

The name Hogan in the Gaelic means a young man, from "Og," young. Hogyn in the Welsh means "A stripling." In the Cornish the word means, "Mortal." After their marriage Patrick and Margaret (Hogan) Longan sailed for New York City, where he followed his trade of butcher. Later he went to Detroit to visit an uncle, Captain John Considine, a well known grocer of that city, and while there secured a position on a government boat plying the Great Lakes. This employment did not suit him and soon afterward he returned East, locating in New Britain, Connecticut. At first he worked at his trade, but later he secured a good position with the Corbin Company there which he filled until his removal to Collinsville in 1874. From the date of his arrival in Collinsville until 1890 he was in the employ of the Collins Company, then from 1890 until his death in 1902 he conducted a meat market there which he established and owned. Patrick and Margaret (Hogan) Longan were the parents of eight children: Dennis, John, James, Peter J., of further mention; Elizabeth, married Clement Beauchemin; Mary, Edward, and Elsie.

Peter J. Longan, son of Patrick and Margaret (Hogan) Longan, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, January 9, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, and after finishing his school years entered the employ of Edward B. Finnin, who taught him the meat business. After Patrick Longan opened his meat market in Collinsville in 1890, Peter J. entered his father's employ and was his trusted assistant until the death of the senior Longan in 1902. The son then succeeded his father as head of the business which he has since continued very successfully. He is a good business man, conducting his market along sound modern lines, practicing those principles of fairness and justice which also distinquished his father. He holds the good will and esteem of his fellow townsmen, as has been twice evidenced by his election to the office of justice of the peace. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Winsted; Foresters of America; and in politics is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in town affairs, and in the administration of the duties of the justice's office strives to judge honorably and fairly the matters submitted to him.

Mr. Longan married Mary A. McDonald, born in Hartford, in August, 1877, daughter of Edward McDonald, her father born in Ireland. Edward McDonald came to the United States when a young man, became a skilled gardener, and for the past thirty years, 1888-1918, has been employed at State Capitol grounds in Hartford. He married, in Hartford, Hannah Hurley. Mr. and Mrs.

Dwight Goddard

Longan are the parents of two children: Marion Margaret, born in Hartford, in July, 1913; Eleanor Patricia, born in May, 1915, in Collinsville.

HOLBROOK, Dwight Gerard,

Insurance Manager.

There were several families of Holbrook very early in New England and the descendants of all of them have proven their worth as citizens and active and successful business men. The family from which Dwight G. Holbrook is descended was founded in America by John Holbrook, who came from Derby, England, and settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

(II) Deacon Abel Holbrook, son of John Holbrook, was the first male born in that settlement. His birth occurred in 1653. On attaining man's estate he went to Milford, Connecticut, and about 1676 settled in Derby, Connecticut, where he had already received a grant of land. There he kept an ordinary (tavern), and died May 30, 1747. He married Hannah Merriman, born May 15, 1653, died October 20, 1740, in Derby, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Merriman, an early settler of New Haven.

(III) Daniel Holbrook, second son of Deacon Abel Holbrook, born about the close of the eighteenth century, resided on the paternal homestead in Derby. He married in that town, January 22, 1729, Elizabeth Riggs, born June 7, 1706, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Riggs, of Derby.

(IV) Daniel (2) Holbrook, youngest child of Daniel (1) Holbrook, was born September 21, 1744, was deacon of the church, and colonel of the militia. He married, October 8, 1766, Anne Hitchcock, who was undoubtedly a descendant of the Hitchcock family of Derby, but whose birth and parentage have not been discovered.

(V) Josiah Holbrook, son of Daniel (2) Holbrook, was baptized in 1788, a very honest man who sought to improve the educational methods of his time, in which notable work he was closely associated with Horace Mann, one of the best known reformers of that day. Under their efficient management, the Boston School System was reorganized. Realizing the need of better educational accessories, Mr. Holbrook settled at Roxbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in the manufacture of materials and apparatus. An idealist and an enthusiast, he worked for many years in association with Mr. Mann and the educational system of the entire country is very greatly indebted to their efforts. In 1840 Mr. Holbrook removed his business to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and in time settled in Berea, that county. In 1843 he retired from business and his sons, Alfred and Dwight, continued it; the latter throughout his life producing many very useful instruments for illustrating astronomy. The former withdrew in 1844 and engaged in teaching for many years at Lebanon, Ohio, where he founded a school of wide reputation. Josiah Holbrook married in Derby, in May, 1815, Lucy Swift, born March 1, 1796, daughter of Rev. Zephaniah and Sarah (Packard) Swift, of Derby.

(VI) Dwight Holbrook, second son of Josiah Holbrook, was born April 10, 1817, continued the business established by his father, and in 1854 removed from Berea to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where for four years his wares were produced by contract in the State Penetentiary. In 1858 he settled at Windsor Locks, where he continued business, and was succeeded in 1870 by his son, Charles W. Holbrook, His last years were spent in Chicago, Illinois, where he died in 1890. Among the principal articles produced were globes, numerical frames and tellurians. The latter instrument was highly perfected by Mr. Holbrook, who constructed a geared apparatus illustrating the movements of the heavenly bodies and on which he was granted a patent. The apparatus which he produced has been used widely in the schools of the United States. He married (second) about 1860, Kalista Thayer, born October 11, 1840, in Williamsburg, daughter of Joseph Thaxter and Orrel (White) Thayer. Her mother was a descendant of William White of the "Mayflower."

(VII) Dwight Gerard Holbrook, son of Dwight and Kalista (Thayer) Holbrook, was born July 27, 1867, in Windsor Locks. Before attaining his majority he went to New York and found employment in the passenger department of the New York Central Railroad Company, and later obtained a position in the actuarial department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Subsequently he was employed in the executive office of that company, and in 1893 was sent to Dakota to organize an agency of the company. He drew about him men of initiative and ability, some of whom have since become distinguished in the life insurance world. Five of his associates became managers there and elsewhere for the Mutual Life of New York; three became managers or general agents of other companies, and two agency superintendents in the home offices of other insurance companies. In 1906 Mr. Holbrook was called to Hartford to take charge of the interests of his company in that insurance center, and has continued as manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company's business in Connecticut to the present time, gaining the good will of his competitors in business, and as a citizen working to further the best interests of his city and State. In the Connecticut Association of Life Underwriters, Mr. Holbrook has served successively as chairman of the executive committee, vice-president and president. In the Masonic order he takes high rank under the Scottish Rite. Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Hartford Golf and other clubs, and through his Revolutionary ancestry in both lines of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1898 Mr. Holbrook married Charlotte Baldwin, daughter of Joseph D. Long, of Minneapolis, a member of an old Massachusetts family. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have two sons: Robert Dwight, born June 7, 1899, and Darwin Long, July 5, 1903.

(The Thayer Line).

The Thayer family, of which Mrs. Kalista (Thayer) Holbrook is a scion, was founded in this country by Thomas Thayer, who was probably the Thomas Thayer baptized August 15, 1596, in Thornbury, County of Gloucester, England. He was supposed to have been a brother of Richard Thayer, who was, like himself, a settler in Braintree, Massachusetts. He was married in Thornbury, April 13, 1618, to Margery Wheeler, and about 1630 they came to America accompanied by three sons and probably other children. Thomas Thayer was admitted a freeman in Braintree in 1647 and lived about one-quarter of a mile east of the present North Braintree Railroad station, near the Menotoquet river. For many years an iron mine was worked on this farm and a portion of it continued in possession of his descendants until 1892. He died June 2, 1665, and his widow, Margery, February 11, 1672.

Their eldest son, Thomas Thayer, born about 1624 in England, received the bulk of the homestead in Braintree by will of his father, and lived there until his death, August 9, 1693. His wife, Hannah, born 1624-25, died February 7, 1698.

Their third son, John Thayer, born December 25, 1656, in Braintree, was buried in that town, December 19, 1746. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Pray) Neale, born May 11, 1664, and was buried July 26, 1724.

Their eldest child, John Thayer, born June 30, 1686, died December 10, 1745, in Braintree; his second wife bore the baptismal name of Lydia.

Their youngest child, Elkanah Thayer, born August 14, 1737, lived in the Middle Parish of that town and served the town in various official capacities. He married, November 30, 1771, Mary Adams, born February 9, 1755, in Braintree, eldest child of Boylston and Mary (Allen) Adams, of that town. She was descended from Henry Adams, the immigrant ancestor of what is known as the "Presidential Family." He was the father of Joseph Adams, who married Abigail Baxter, and had a son, Joseph Adams, who married Hannah Bass, of Braintree. Their son, Ebenezer Adams, married Ann Boylston, and was the father of Boylston Adams, whose daughter married Elkanah Thayer. Ebenezer Adams was a brother of Deacon John Adams, who was the father of President John Adams.

Elkanah Thayer, son of Elkanah and Mary Thayer, was born September 6, 1781, in Braintree, and married, in October or November, 1805, Hannah Thaxter, born December 4, 1784, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Thaxter, a distinguished clergyman and patriot of Revolutionary times. He was born April 23, 1744, in Hingham, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard in 1768, and as a young man fought at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and prior to the Declaration of Independence was commissioned chaplain by the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts, one of the earliest chaplains appointed in that struggle. After the war he became pastor of a church at Edgartown, Massachusetts, and ministered to the Indians of Eastern Massachusetts and the islands. He conducted the religious exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, and is said to have been the eldest chaplain of Massachusetts troops then living. He died July 18, 1827, in Edgartown. His grandson, Joseph Thaxter Thayer, son of Elkanah Thayer, was partly reared in the grandfather's family. He settled at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, and there married Orrel White, as above noted.

DART, Fred W.,

Automobile Agent.

Within the last quarter of a century the industrial world has been made over. Towards the last of the nineteenth century, the wonderful developments in electrical science gave an unprecedented impulse to every allied interest, because in one form or another the force was applied to nearly every line of production. When the automobile began to promise a future of real, practical usefulness, it opened one of the broadest avenues of effort ever offered to the business world. It was the energetic, well informed, alert business man, with a breadth of experience in other interests, who entered this business and has kept pace with its rapid strides. Fred W. Dart, of the Palace Auto Service Company, is one of these men.

The derivation of the name Dart is clearly shown, as it originated from that form of weapon, as it was used in warfare. Dart is the generally accepted form of spelling, but in some old English records it is found Darte. The earliest record of this name in New England records is at

New London, and it is found widely scattered through the eastern part of the State, and some members of the family are found in New Hampshire.

(I) Richard Dart, of New London, the founder of the family in this section, married, in 1664, and the records give the name of his wife as Bethia. He died September 24, 1724, aged eighty-nine years.

(II) Daniel Dart, son of Richard Dart, was born in New London, May 3, 1666. He married, August 4, 1686, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Douglas, and removed to Bolton about 1716.

(III) Daniel (2) Dart, son of Daniel (1) Dart, was born August 31, 1691, and died February 19, 1791. On April 13, 1719, he married Jemima, daughter of Abel Shaylor, who came of a prominent Haddam family.

(IV) Jonathan Dart, son of Daniel (2) Dart, was born January 10, 1733. He married Lucy Whitney, of Canaan, June 16, 1755. He was admitted to the Bolton church, May 28, 1758. They were the parents of eleven children.

(V) Aaron Dart, seventh child and sixth son of Jonathan Dart, was born January 12, 1768, in Bolton, Connecticut. He married Sarah Shaylor. He became an extensive farmer in what is now the town of West Hartford.

(VI) Edmund Dart, fifth child and second son of Aaron Dart, was born March 10, 1797, in Tolland, Connecticut, where the family lived during his early school days. He married Mary Ann Bartram Withenbury, of Hartford, who was of English descent, and a daughter of Benjamin Withenbury. They lived in Hartford and West Hartford, and became prosperous farmers, Mr. Dart following this calling as long as he lived. He died March 8, 1861.

(VII) Joseph Dart, eighth child and fourth son of Edmund Dart, was born August 5, 1839, in West Hartford, near the old Wadsworth Tavern. He was educated in the schools of West Hartford and Hartford, and being a quiet, studious boy was very thorough in his work. After leaving school he went South and then West, interesting himself in the steamboat business. He made the last trip up the Mississippi river before the blockade of the river at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. He returned to Hartford, and during the war engaged in the picture frame business in Hartford. Subsequent to that period, and up to 1874, he was associated with his father-in-law in the manufacture of cotton twines in South Woodstock, Connecticut, and Oxford, Massachusetts. Later on, Mr. Dart removed to New York and engaged in the cotton goods commission business. He remained in this line for about nineteen years, during a portion of that time selling goods on the road. He returned to Hartford and was engaged in stock farming for some years, in connection with which he made extensive improvements on his real estate, and opened up many streets on his own property, in the vicinity of New Britain avenue.

Mr. Dart married, on September 18, 1862, Adelaide A. Warner, of South Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut. They were members of the Baptist church. Daniel Warner, father of Mrs. Dart, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died in Hartford, eighteen or twenty years ago, at the age of ninety-six or ninety-eight years. He spent his early life in Oxford, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut. While yet a young man he began the manufacture of cotton twine and warp. At one time he owned a chain of mills numbering six or seven. He had the distinction of making the first ball of hand-wound twine in America.

(VIII) Fred W. Dart, second child

and eldest son of Joseph Dart, was born September 2, 1872. He was quite a lad when his father removed to New York City, and the boy grew up there, remaining in the city for eighteen years. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. After completing his formal studies, he entered the employ of C. P. Rogers. For some time he represented them on the road, and later was buyer for the firm in their silk and drapery department. Salesmanship itself is a liberal education, and this experience fitted the young man for larger endeavors. About twenty years ago, he came to Hartford, and for several years engaged in the real estate business, buying unimproved land, and developing the subdivisions. The southwestern section of the city, especially, bears enduring testimony of Mr. Dart's activities in the development of barren acres into comfortable, suburban homes. He still continues in this line, but not so extensively as formerly, as it is crowded to one side by the more pressing demands of his recent interests. Some years ago he became interested in the automobile business, which now takes up nearly all of his attention. At first he sold the Northern automobile, but has handled a number of other cars, principally the Thomas Flyer, the Mitchell and Haynes. He has handled the last two for the past four or five years. In this work he finds ample opportunity for the exercise of his splendid abilities. Mr. Dart is a genial man, and his work, which has brought him in touch with "all sorts and conditions of men," has made him an interesting talker. He is a thorough business man, one of those men who make Hartford the mercantile as well as the social and legislative center of the State. Mr. Dart is a member of the City Club, the Rotary Club, the Automobile Club, the Country Club, of Springfield, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and the Automobile Dealers' Association.

Mr. Dart married Claribel Ashton, of Philadelphia, and they have one son, Harold Ashton, who was called into the United States service in the war with Germany, but finally had no opportunity to go overseas.

ST. JOHN, George H.,

Business Man.

Among the well known business men of the city of Hartford, George H. St. John has attained a respected and esteemed place because of his fairness and uprightness in business dealings. He is a scion of an old Colonial family of Connecticut, whose members have been true patriots and citizens of upright, sterling character. In early days the name of St. John was also spelled Sension and Sention, the latter two styles being evidently a phonetic representation of a very short pronunciation of St. John. The following excerpt is taken from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register:

> I believe these families (St. John, Throckmorton, Willoughby, and Sands) are the four great pillars of Elizabethan England, replacing the great feudal earls.
>
> The St. John family was essentially English, and brethren of the royal family of Tudor by the half blood, hence their powerful position. In the first generation they were divided into two sections—the senior line at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire; and the junior line at Lidiard Tegoze, in Wiltshire. Both these localities were hotbeds of Puritanism, and many of our early pioneers were connected with the two St. John houses.

George H. St. John was born March 25, 1871, in Phelps, New York, son of Charles R. St. John, and grandson of Charles G. St. John. The latter made his home in Hartford and was long engaged in farming. In early life the son, Charles

R., also followed agricultural pursuits, and owned a large farm on Asylum Hill. This he sold and removed to Phelps, New York, where he continued farming for fifteen years. On his return to Connecticut he settled at Windsor, where he operated an old fashioned saw-mill in addition to his farm work. In his later life he sought a change from the arduous labors of the farm and engaged in mercantile business, and he was for more than twenty years employed by the large dry goods house of Brown-Thomson & Company, of Hartford. Mr. St. John married Caroline Hicks, and they were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, six of whom are as follows: William E., George H., Arthur R., Robert, Luella, Annetta. Mr. and Mrs. St. John were regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford, and in the good works of that institution they took an active part.

George H. St. John, the second son and child of this marriage, of whom this article more particularly treats, received his education in the public schools of Hartford. He early displayed in his character those qualities of resourcefulness and business acumen which prophesy the successful man in business. He served his apprenticeship to learn the plumbing business under George Mahl. Sufficient evidence of his ability in this line is the fact that in 1905 he engaged in business on his own account, doing general plumbing and steam heating, also including repairs and contracting work. The high standard of his work and his strict integrity in business details have won for him a well defined place among his business associates. Outside of his business absorptions, Mr. St. John has few other interests. Devoted to his home and family he takes little part in civic affairs, although willing to foster and aid in any welfare movement, and those who desire his assistance in the furthering of any worthy project find him most easy of access. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he finds his keenest enjoyment within his own family circle.

Mr. St. John married Elizabeth Hart, daughter of William Hart, a native of Barkhamstead, Connecticut. The ancestry of Mrs. St. John also traces to early Connecticut families. The marriage of Mr. St. John has been blessed with six children: Eleanor M., Dorothy, Russell G., Gladys, Lawrence, Mildred. With his family, Mr. St. John attends the St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Hartford, and is active in the works of that institution.

BURKE, Augustus M.,

Enterprising Citizen.

Among the well known and prominent business men of the city of Rockville, Connecticut, Augustus M. Burke is held in high esteem for his integrity and upright business dealings. Mr. Burke was born November 18, 1873, in the city where he has attained his success, the son of Henry and Ann (Norton) Burke. The Irish family of Burke are traced to the Anglo-Norman, De Burghs, one of whom settled in Ireland soon after the acquisition of that country by the English monarchs. The name, Afric de Burc, apparently of Saxon origin, appears in the Domesday of Suffolk.

Henry Burke, father, was born May 31, 1835, in County Galway, Ireland, son of John Burke. He died April 3, 1916, at his home in Rockville, Connecticut. Henry Burke landed in New York, July 3, 1850. Locating in Dedham, Massachusetts, Henry found employment there in driving the stage between Dedham and West Dedham, and this incident, trivial

A W Butler.

in itself, determined the course of his future activities. In 1853 he removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he entered the American Mill as a spinner, having previously learned that branch of textile manufacturing in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He gave up mill work to do teaming for Mr. Gaynor, who was in the flock business. His driving took him through Hartford, Manchester, Broad Brook and neighboring towns.

He was ambitious and thrifty, and after a time he acquired sufficient means to purchase three horses from his employer. With this equipment, he established himself in the teaming business, hauling goods between Rockville and Hartford. As business increased he added other teams and in 1858 had prospered to such an extent that he was able to start a livery business. In 1860, he bought the business of his competitor, David Dart. In the early days of Rockville, before the railroads had been built, Henry Burke was a familiar figure on the road between Rockville and Hartford. For nearly half a century he was known as one of the most reliable men in the teaming and livery business in his section of the State. Enterprising and energetic he permitted no obstacle to bar his progress to the goal of his ambition. Careful to keep his promises and punctual in making deliveries, he established an enviable reputation.

In 1861 he acquired an excellent farm which at the time of his death comprised about 130 acres. To this farm he had retired in 1898, leaving the practical management of his livery and teaming in the efficient hands of his son. In his later years Mr. Burke made a specialty of tobacco culture. Concentrating all his excellent powers and abilities in the intelligent direction of his business, and never forgetting his early lessons of thrift and frugality, Mr. Burke attained a degree of success not attained by many in his line and became an extensive real estate owner. Mr. Burke's career offers a splendid example of the accomplishments of a self-made man. Plain and unassuming in manner he had the courage of his convictions. He was honest and upright in his dealings, and won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Possessing many splendid qualities of mind and heart, he had a host of staunch and loyal friends. He was a tireless worker until his health became enfeebled. The spotlight had no attraction for him, for he was domestic in his tastes and was fond of the companionship of his intimate friends. He was always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of Rockville, and his generous nature and warm heart responded quickly to all those appeals that commended themselves to his judgment as being for the good of the community. His private charities were many and unostentatious. It embarrassed him to have the knowledge of his many kindly acts come to light. He loved the great out-of-doors and took a keen interest in Rockville's annual fairs. He never sought or desired political office, but was a consistent member of the Democratic party.

In October, 1856, he married Ann Norton, born December, 1836, daughter of Michael and Bridget (O'Donnell) Norton, a native of his own section of Ireland, who came to America in 1852. She proved to be an ideal helpmeet and companion, contributing her share to the success and prosperity of the family. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity: Francis H., member of the undertaking firm of Cavanaugh & Burke; William T.; Arthur B., deceased; Augustus M., of further mention; Mary Jane, wife of Louis P.

Matthews, of Baltimore; and Rosella (Burke) Harrington.

Augustus M. Burke was educated in the Rockville grammar and high school of Rockville. During intervals when school was not in session, he assisted his father on the home farm and in the livery business, and as his father advanced in years, the young man assumed more and more of the responsibilities of the management of the business, thus permitting his father in his declining years to enjoy well earned leisure. The business was removed to its present location in the rear of the Rockville hotel on February 1, 1901, where the livery business was continued until about two years ago, when the inroads of the automobile made it no longer profitable. Mr. Burke established himself in the garage business in the spring of 1911. Five years later his present garage, enclosing nearly one-half acre of ground and one of the largest in the State, was erected. He is agent for many of the leading automobiles and trucks, and conducts a general service station. Mr. Burke has attained a prominent position among the business men of Rockville, and is looked upon as a success in his line. He is a director of the Rockville Fair Association; member of the Knights of Columbus, and charter member of Rockville Lodge, No. 1350, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Burke married Jennie, daughter of Roger and Mary (Hurley) Crough, and they are the parents of one daughter, Helen Mary Burke. Roger Crough was a resident of Rockville for many years, removing in the seventies to Meriden, Connecticut, and there was long engaged in building. A native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1863, he came to America, and located in Rockville, where he married Mary Hurley. He learned the trade of mason, and has attained a well deserved reputation as a builder in the city of Meriden, where he and his wife now reside. Mr. Crough has also been prominent in the civic and church activities of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Crough were the parents of six children, two of whom survive; they are: Jennie, wife of Augustus M. Burke; and Mary A., who resides at home with her parents.

BROOK, James,

Manufacturer.

For many generations the family of Brook has been an honored one in Scissett, Yorkshire, England, and the name has been borne worthily and well by its descendants. James Brook, for many years president and manager of the Board Brook Company, attained deservedly high rank in both business and social circles by virtue of his capabilities and sterling worth.

Mr. Brook was born December 18, 1848, in Scissett, son of George and Hannah Brook. He was educated in private schools and at the Tattersfield Academy for Gentlemen. It was with the firm of John Brook & Son, cloth exporters, that Mr. Brook entered upon his business career, and as a matter of coincidence it is interesting to note that throughout his life he was associated with enterprises carrying the same name as his own, yet none of the other Brooks were related to him. After ten years Mr. Brook resigned from his connection with the above named firm to accept the position of manager of the English branch of E. H. Van Ingen & Company, of New York City, importers of fabrics for the clothing trade. Subsequently, in partnership with a Mr. Ogden, the English branch of Van Ingen & Company was purchased, and the business conducted under the firm name of Ogden & Brook with marked success until 1904. In the latter year the other interests of Mr. Brook so occupied his time that he found it necessary to withdraw. Previously, about 1895, he had become identified with the Broad Brook Woolen Company, as a member of its directorate, subsequently becoming president of the corporation in 1897. The year following, Mr. Brook removed to Hartford, and from that time until his death he made that city his home. In 1897, the year he assumed the office of president of the Broad Brook Company, it was in a very precarious condition, but through the able management of Mr. Brook it was soon placed on a sound financial basis, developing into one of the most successful plants in the State. Mr. Brook was possessed of a kindly and generous personality; he was honored and respected for his high standards. As a man he was admired for his cultured mind, and his industrious and public-spirited life. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, a member of Huddersfield Lodge in England. He was a valued member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Hartford, and served many years as vestryman there.

Mr. Brook married Hannah, daughter of George Thompson, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom reside in England. They are: James William, Elizabeth Lillian, George E., John H., and Frank Herman. Harry Clement Brook, the fourth son, receives extended mention below.

Harry Clement Brook, son of James and Hannah (Thompson) Brook, was born November 5, 1883, in Huddersfield, England. He received the advantages of an excellent education, attending Tetenhall College and subsequently pursuing a course at the Huddersfield Technical School, where he specialized in textile designing and weaving. Thus the foundation of a career was laid which bids fair to be one of signal success. After completing his course, Mr. Brook came to America with his father, in due course of time becoming associated in business with him. After the death of his father, Mr. Brook succeeded him as director and is also manager of the corporation. From his honored father, Mr. Brook has inherited worthy characteristics, and possesses many of those qualities which make for success. He has a fine mind, and the ability to understand men and conditions, which in his official capacity form an important factor to his value as an executive.

Mr. Brook married Amy Katharine Pearson, of Arizona, and they are attendants of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Hartford.

PECK, Charles Erasmus,

Head of Important Business.

The name of Peck is of great antiquity, is found in Belton, Yorkshire, England, at an early date, and from there scattered over not only England, but every civilized country. A branch of the family of Hesden and Wakefield, Yorkshire, removed to Beccles, County of Suffolk, and were the ancestors of Joseph Peck, of Hingham, County Norfolk, who founded the family in this country. The arms to which the descendants of Joseph Peck are entitled are as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron, engrailed gules, three heads formed of the first.

Crest—Cubit arm erected habited azure, cuff argent, hand proper, holding on one stalk, enfiled with a scroll, three roses gules leaved vertical.

John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire, married a Melgrave, and had Thomas Peck, whose wife was a Middleton. Their son, Robert Peck, married at Tunstall, and he was the father of Robert Peck, of Belton, whose wife was a Musgrove. Their son, John Peck, married a Watford, and was the father of Thomas Peck, who married a Blaxton, of Blaxton. Their eldest child, Thomas Peck, of Belton, married a Littleton, and had John Peck, who married a Carre. Their son, John Peck, of Belton, married a Fleming, and was the father of John Peck, who married a Wenebourne. Their second son, Richard Peck, was the father of Richard Peck, of Hesden, whose son, Thomas Peck, married a Bradley. His son, Richard Peck, was the father of John Peck, whose son, Richard Peck, of Wakefield, married Johanne, daughter of John Harrington, esquire. Their eldest child, Richard Peck, married Alice, daughter of Sir Peter Middleton. Their eldest child, John Peck, of Wakefield, married Johanne, daughter of John Anne, of Trickley. Their youngest son, Robert Peck, lived at Beccels, County Suffolk, and was the father of Robert Peck, of that place, who died in 1593, aged forty-seven years. He married Helen, daughter of Nicholas Babbs, of Gilford.

(I) Joseph Peck, fourth son of Robert Peck, was the founder of the family in this country. He was baptized in Beccels, and in 1638, in company with other Puritans, including his brother, Rev. Robert Peck, their pastor, came to America in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, England. He was accompanied by his wife, three sons, two daughters, two men servants and three maid servants, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was granted a home lot of seven acres adjoining that of his brother. After seven years he removed to Seekonk, later known as Rehoboth. In 1639 he represented Hingham in the General Court, was active in town affairs, and was one of the principal purchasers of Seekonk from the Indians in 1641. Thither he removed in 1645, and was active in the affairs of the new town. In 1650 he was authorized to perform marriages and to assist in matters of controversy at court. Some of the land granted to him is still held by his descendants. His home was near the present railroad station of the Boston & Providence line. There he died December 23, 1663. He married at Hingham, England, May 21, 1617, Rebecca Clark, who died there October 24, 1637.

(II) Joseph (2) Peck, eldest child of Joseph (1) Peck, was baptized August 23, 1623, in England, and was fifteen years of age when he came with his father to America. He settled at Rehoboth, 1647, residing near his father until 1660, when he removed to the southwestern part of the town on Palmer's river. He was active in promoting town affairs. He died in November, 1705.

(III) Jathniel Peck, eldest son of Joseph (2) Peck, was born July 4, 1660, in Rehoboth, inherited lands, resided near his father, became wealthy and influential, and died April 5, 1742. From 1721 to 1731, with the exception of one year, he was representative, was active in church affairs and gave one acre for the site of the Palmer's River Church, in whose yard he was buried. He married, January 28, 1689, Sarah Smith, born November 19, 1660, in Rehoboth, eldest child of Daniel and Ester (Chickering) Smith, of that town.

(IV) Ensign Daniel Peck, eldest child of Jathniel Peck, was born January 30, 1690, and settled in the northern part of Rehoboth, which was later a part of the town of Attleboro and is now Cumberland, Rhode Island. He had lands, as a proprietor, in 1750, purchased more and became a large land holder, his property lying on the east side of the Blackstone river. In 1724 he was town clerk of Attleboro, and filled the same position in the town of Cumberland after it was cut off, until his death, November 6, 1750. He married, intentions published March 16, 1715, in Rehoboth, the marriage taking place in Woodstock, Connecticut, April 14, following, Sarah Paine, born December 11, 1692, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Peck) Peck, of Rehoboth, later of Woodstock.

(V) Daniel (2) Peck, only son of Daniel (1) Peck, was born November 13, 1723, lived in Cumberland, where he died October 11, 1750, a few days before his father. He married Hopestill Dexter, born September 15, 1726, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, daughter of James and Hannah Dexter.

(VI) George Peck, eldest son of Daniel (2) Peck, was born September 2, 1749, in Cumberland, resided there on the homestead of his grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution, represented the town in the General Assembly, and about 1782 removed to Eastport, Maine. He married, April 12, 1770, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, Phoebe Whipple, daughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Ballou) Whipple, of that town.

(VII) Dr. Daniel (3) Peck, son of George Peck, was born October 7, 1771, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and settled in the practice of his profession at Stafford, Connecticut, residing in West Stafford, where he died April 20, 1828. He married, April 9, 1797, at the Second Church of Stafford, Persis Ladd. She was admitted to that church, September 18, 1812.

(VIII) Daniel Alonzo Peck, son of Dr. Daniel (3) Peck, was born August 4, 1806, in Stafford, was baptized at the Second Stafford Church, October 31, 1813. Soon after attaining his majority he settled in the town of Ellington, Connecticut, which he represented in the General Court in 1838-39. He married Joanne Strickland, a native of Stafford, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Eaton) Strickland, the latter a daughter of John and Sally (Moulton) Eaton.

(IX) Rial S. Peck, third son of Daniel Alonzo and Joanne (Strickland) Peck, was born October 24, 1847, in Ellington, and died March 12, 1911. At the age of fourteen years he went to Troy, New York, and was there employed several years in a dry goods store. Thence he proceeded to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was engaged by H. C. Judd & Root, wholesale woolen merchants, with whom he continued some twenty years. Afterward he became interested in the printing business, which was finally incorporated under the title of R. S. Peck & Company. The last twenty years of his life were devoted to the promotion of this enterprise, which developed a large and profitable business. Mr. Peck was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, which he served as master, and was also a commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He was a member of the Connecticut Consistory, and a past potentate of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It is thus apparent that he was active in promoting the interests of this great benevolent fraternity. He married Emma Perry, daughter of Valet Perry, who conducted a music store in Hartford for several years before his death. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were the parents of two sons, Charles Erasmus and Hubert Perry, the latter born October 13, 1879, has been associated with his brother for some years in business. He married Mabel Wolcott, and had a son and daughter, Rial and Catherine.

(X) Charles Erasmus Peck, senior son of Rial S. and Emma (Perry) Peck, was born April 23, 1875, in Hartford, where his life has been devoted to a leading industry. As a youth he attended the public schools of Hartford and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University as an electrical engineer with the degree of Ph. B., in 1896. On leaving the university he took employment with the Brainerd Milling Machine Company, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. Because of the serious illness of his father he was obliged to give up this employment and returned to Hartford, where he assumed management of the printing business. He went to work in the shop to gain a practical knowledge of the business, and thus fitted himself for the proper management of all details. This is one of the largest institutions of its kind, employing some fifty men on an average, and specializes on fine catalogue and book work, with a department devoted to expert advertising in the interest of its customers. Like his father, Mr. Peck has long been active in the Masonic order, affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Connecticut Consistory and Sphinx Temple. He is also associated with many of the leading clubs of his home city, including the University Club, Rotary Club, Farmington Country Club, Highland Country Club, and the Yale Club, of New York He is also a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Peck married, February 25, 1902, Ethel Chase, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Sanford Chase, of that city. She is a member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford and the Motherhood Club. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of two daughters, Alice and Eugenia.

KRAMER, John,

Merchant.

America is symbolical of the land of hope, opportunity and achievement for the man born under another flag. The story of our country, her rise, glory and triumph contains thousands of names whose childhood allegiance went to another country, but whose patriotism and love for the land of their adoption are sometimes greater than that of the American born. Such a one was John Kramer, born about 1856 in Eisenbaum, Rheinfalz, Germany, died August 21, 1917, in Rockville, Connecticut, son of Karl Kramer. The family of Kramer was an old one in that part of Germany.

When a boy of sixteen, young Kramer came to America, locating first in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He had learned the baker's trade with his father in Germany, and engaged in it in the west end in New York City. Three years after coming to this country, at nineteen years of age, he came to Rockville, Connecticut, where he remained until his death, one of the most highly esteemed business men of that city. Soon after attaining his majority, he was in a position to engage in business for himself. Mr. Kramer was frugal and thrifty, and by judicious management of his affairs and strict attention to the smallest details, he succeeded in accumulating a competence. His conscientious adherence to the high standard of production, honesty in using only the best materials where an inferior quality might not have been detected, coupled with uniform courtesy and tireless energy, resulted in the building of a substantial business which was carried on by Mrs. Kramer for a time and then leased.

Mr. Kramer was very public spirited, and every worthy cause could count on his support. He took a keen and active interest in all welfare movements. His fraternal affiliations were with the Foresters of America, Court Snipsnic, and the German Sick Society. Throughout his life, he was a regular and valued member

John Kramer.

of the Lutheran church and took an active part in its support.

He married, October 20, 1878, Bertha, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Yost. Martin Yost was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, and died in January, 1883. He came to America in his youth, locating in Rockville where he was engaged in the mill business for the remainder of his life, and was a musician of some note. He was a sergeant in the Civil War, and served until the close. His father, Martin Yost, was for many years engaged in the bakery business and resided on a farm in Vernon, Connecticut. Martin Yost, Jr., married Elizabeth Urkstadt, and was the father of six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Bertha, widow of John Kramer; Katherine, died in childhood; Martin, deceased; Frederick; Henry; and Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Kramer were the parents of the following children: Margaret, wife of Frank Rizzy, of Norfolk, Virginia; Bertha Flora; Lena Elizabeth; and John.

WILLIAMS, Alfred C. J.,

Man of Many Activities.

If there is one business more than another in which art and utility meet, it is that of the furrier, and in Hartford, and indeed throughout Connecticut, there is no name better known in the fur trade than Williams. For over fifty years father and son have maintained the highest standards of quality and business integrity.

The origin of the name Williams is lost in the mists of antiquity. Before surnames came into use men were known only by one name; as Peter, Thomas, John or William; and suffixes were added to indicate the relationship between father and son. Thus John's son became Johnson, and the sons of Peter and William, by the addition of the possessive "s," became respectively Peters and Williams. The latter is among the oldest of patronymics, and though families bearing this name are widely scattered in England and America, the name is generally considered to be of Welsh origin and its ancient form was Ap Williams.

(I) George H. Williams, grandfather of Alfred C. J. Williams, spent a long and active life as a resident of London, England. He was a collector, employed by Sir Henry Meux in his brewery. He married Ann Cottrel, a native of London. Six children were born of the marriage, and all are now deceased. Both the grandparents were members of the Episcopal church, and both lived to a good old age.

(II) Alfred Williams, father of Alfred C. J. Williams, early showed an ambition to strike out for himself in a new line. He became apprenticed to a furrier and learned the trade. He was keenly interested in his work, soon gained skill and became an expert. For many years he was connected with the firm of G. Smith & Company, one of the best known fur houses in the city of London. In 1857 he came to New York, where he remained for a time in the employ of John Ruszits, a prominent furrier. In 1859 he came to Hartford, and became identified with the firm of Strong & Woodruff, one of the largest fur houses in the city. Except for three years in New York, he held a position for sixteen years with this firm as foreman of the fur department, demonstrating in a practical way his administrative ability. In New York he became interested in designing, having charge of the manufacturing department of Kingsbury, Abbott, Gay & Company, of that city. Returning to Hartford in 1875, he established himself in the manufacturing branch of the trade, numbering among his patrons Elsworth Strong, C. R. Dix, R. G. Watrous, James Daniels and Priest & Daniels. As time passed he reached out into the retail branch of the trade, and established himself so thoroughly with people of taste that he gave up the wholesale trade in 1890 to devote his attention entirely to his retail interests. This wide experience, together with his infinite capacity for detail, gave Mr. Williams an enviable position as an authority, such as can be attained only by persistent and intelligent application to business. His specialty was seal skin garments of the finest quality. He was held in high esteem by the business circles of Hartford as a representative business man. He died in 1891, at the age of sixty-two. For many years Mr. Williams was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, in Windsor, of which he was warden at the time of his death. Being a devout man, he served the church in some official capacity during the greater part of his membership there. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Magnolia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Brooklyn, New York. While he could never be induced to accept political honors, he was a thoroughly public-spirited citizen and staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard for many years.

Alfred Williams married (first) Martha A. Farley, a native of London, the daughter of Joseph Farley, a steel-plate polisher, famous as chief bell-ringer of London. He died at the age of sixty years. To Alfred and Martha A. Williams were born seven children, of whom Alfred C. J. was the second. The others now living are: Mrs. George H. Williams, of Windsor; Emily, Mrs. Charles A. Gray; Annie, who married Frank W. Barber, in Windsor; and Frances, who married Fred B. Bower, of Windsor. The mother died in Hartford at the age or thirty-six years. She was a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. Mr. Williams married (second) Emeline A. Tompkins, who was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut. A son of this marriage, Harry B., is now engaged in the insurance business in Hartford.

(III) Alfred C. J. Williams was born in London, England, December 9, 1855, and in early infancy was brought by his parents to America. He was a studious, home-loving boy; was educated in the public schools of New York and Hartford. He early showed an interest in his father's business, and although he had several opportunities of following that trade with other establishments to his great advantage, he chose to be identified with his father's firm, and in the early nineties was made a partner. The firm name became Alfred Williams & Son. Under the management of the son the firm has continued to cater to the best trade, and its standard of quality is in no degree diminished. Excellence of workmanship is as much a feature of their finished product as are good taste and style. These goods have taken first prizes and medals at each of the various State fairs where they have been exhibited, more than justifying the claim of superior quality. The firm enjoys a well-earned reputation which is by no means confined within the boundaries of this State.

In 1882, Mr. Williams married Millie K. Bond, a native of Hartford, and of this union was born one son, Raymond Sidney. Mrs. Williams is the only child of Lafayette K. Bond, for many years a citizen of Hartford, and a cabinet maker by trade. The son married Marie Simpson, of Bristol, Connecticut, and has one child, Inez Marie.

Besides being a figure of mark in the

business life of the city, Mr. Williams takes a broad interest in fraternal and civic matters. He has held every office in St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been a member for many years. He is past master, and treasures a souvenir of the esteem of his fellow officers and members in the form of a magnificent past master's jewel, presented upon the expiration of his term of office. He is a member of Pythagoras Chapter, and of Wolcott Council, No. 1, of which he is past thrice illustrious master; and has filled numerous other chairs. He is past patron of Ivanhoe Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; also of Washington Commandery, No. 1, and of the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was a member of the board of trustees of Connecticut Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Midian Encampment, having held a number of offices in both organizations. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Order of Heptasophs. He was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard for twenty-four years, and was fourth sergeant under Major Kinney, under whom he obtained his discharge in 1890. He joined the veteran corps after leaving the active company Foot Guard, and served two years as captain; then was elected major, serving four years. He enjoys the distinction, or rather the honor, for the fact should be more widely known, of having been instrumental in the adoption of the present uniform of the corps, one of the handsomest uniforms of any used by veteran organizations of the State. He served as treasurer for six years. He is an esteemed member of the Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Williams has been a member of the Christ Church choir for thirty-eight years, having a rich bass voice. He has been actively interested in the musical interests of the city, having done no small amount of unheralded labor for the advancement of the art, besides having been publicly identified with the organization of a number of quartets which have appeared before the appreciative audiences of Hartford on many occasions. He has, of course, assisted materially on musical committees of the various lodges in which he holds membership. He plays a brass instrument in the Sphinx Temple Band, of which order he is a charter member. In his church interests he has the support and sympathy of his wife, both being members of Christ Episcopal Church.

HENRY, John Milo,

Man of Enterprise.

The family of Henry, of which John Milo Henry is a worthy representative, has long been prominent in Connecticut annals, and was very early in Massachusetts.

(I) The first of the name in this country was William Henry, who was born about 1690 in Ireland, and died sometime after 1723. The first record of him appears in the records of Stow, Massachusetts, June 24, 1735, on which date he purchased land there. There is practically nothing known of his wife.

(II) Robert Henry, son of William Henry, was born probably in Ireland about 1720, and he lived at different times in Groton, Connecticut, Stow and Shirley, Massachusetts. The Christian name of his wife was Eleanor, and she died at Enfield, November 23, 1807, at the age of eighty-four years. Robert Henry died in 1759.

(III) John Henry, son of Robert Henry, was born January 8, 1742-43, and when he attained his majority, removed from his native town of Stow to Connecticut. He was a builder of chimneys by occupation and many stacks in the Connecticut valley were built by him. John Henry served as a member of Captain Daniel Dewey's Company, for a short period, and marched with that company on the Lexington alarm from Lebanon. In 1778, he removed to Bolton, Connecticut, and later to Enfield, where he died January 9, 1819. He married, about 1766, Mary Gager, born August 25, 1744, in Lebanon, youngest child of Rev. William and Mary (Allen) Gager.

(IV) George Gager Henry, son of John Henry, was born about 1769, and was called Gager Henry. He was a prominent man and held several offices. With his family he was a member of the Enfield Church for many years. He married Annie Parsons, at Enfield, in 1790. She died September 30, 1790, and he died February 5 or 14, 1843.

(V) Parsons Henry, son of George Gager Henry, was an influential man of his day. He was a farmer in Enfield, and represented that town in the Legislature. He married, April 25, 1820, Hannah Bicknell, who died October 4, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years, and Parsons Henry died June 13, 1874.

(VI) Parsons Milo Henry, son of Parsons Henry, was born August 10, 1825, and died February 17, 1895. He attended the public schools of Enfield and subsequently was a student at the famous old Wilbraham Academy. For some time he taught school in the winter time and engaged in farming in the summer months. He lived during his entire life on the homestead farm. He married, February 22, 1865, at Enfield, Sophronia Miranda Abbe, born April 16, 1840, daughter of David Loveland and Sophronia Miranda (Davis) Abbe. Mrs. Henry is a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished Colonial families. The ancestor, John Abbe, was an inhabitant of Salem, Massachusetts, January 2, 1636-1637, and was granted an acre of land there for a home lot. In 1642, he received a further grant of ten acres, probably in that part of Salem which was later the town of Wenham. He first appears in the Wenham records, in 1643, and from that time until his death was a prominent citizen there. According to Savage, John Abbe was of Reading, May 7, 1685. He married (first) Mary, of whose surname there is no record. She died September 9, 1672.

Thomas Abbe, son of John and Mary Abbe, was born in 1660 at Wenham, and died May 17, 1728, in Enfield, Connecticut. This Thomas Abbe was the founder of the Enfield family, and an original proprietor of that town. The Christian name of his wife was Mary and they were the parents of John (2) Abbe.

He was born September 27, 1692, in Enfield, died in 1790, in or near Hartford. He was an original settler of Upper King street in Enfield, and was granted land there February 18, 1716. In 1786, he is given the title of lieutenant. He held many town offices. He married Hannah Boardman, born in Wethersfield, daughter of David and Hannah (Wright) Boardman, and a direct descendant of Christopher Boreman, of Clayton, England.

John (3) Abbe, born September 27, 1717, in Enfield, died there August 1, 1794. He settled near Scantic, on the east side of the town of Enfield. From April 14 to October 5, 1755, John Abbe served in the First Regiment, Second Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Pitkin, raised for the reduction of Crown Point, and was also in Captain Clapp's Company, May, 1755. He married, February 1, or 11, 1738-39, at Enfield, Sarah Root, born there, October 18, 1714, died November

Chas. M. Yale

23, 1771, daughter of Captain Timothy and Sarah (Pease) Root, of Somers.

Timothy Abbe, their son, was born January 6, 1779, in East Enfield, and died there July 2, 1871. He served in the War of 1812. He married, December 11, 1805, Rhoda Prudence Clark, born March 10, 1785, died April 15, 1872, in Enfield, daughter of Stephen Clark. The latter was a soldier of the Revolution and for his services he received a pension. He married Prudence Hall.

They were the parents of David Loveland Abbe, born June 9, 1810, in Enfield, died January 31, 1899. He was a farmer and married, May 13, 1835, Sophronia Miranda Davis, born February 27, 1816, at Enfield, died there January 24, 1899, daughter of Alfred and Florinda (Hale) Davis. They were the parents of Sophronia Miranda Abbe, who became the wife of Parsons Milo Henry, as previously related. Mrs. Henry was born April 16, 1840, in Enfield, and since the death of her husband has made her home in Rockville, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of the following children: 1. Willie Parsons, born December 15, 1865, died April 18, 1899. 2. Jennie S., October 2, 1869, is now the wife of George S. Fellows. 3. John Milo, of further mention. 4. James Buel, December 21, 1878, is an attorney. He married October 16, 1907, Henrietta Parker.

(VII) John Milo Henry, second son of Parsons Milo and Sophronia M. (Abbe) Henry, was born July 24, 1877, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. This course was supplemented by study at the Wilbraham Academy and Mount Pleasant Institute at Amherst, Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry further pursued a business course at the Hartford Business College. After completing his studies, he returned to the paternal homestead and engaged in progressive farming. He raised general crops and in addition made a specialty of tobacco growing and dairying, conducting one of the most up-to-date modern farms in the vicinity. He met with well deserved success and was held in high esteem among his fellow townsmen. Until 1912, he continued thus, and in the latter year disposed of his interests and sold the homestead in order to take up his residence in Rockville, Connecticut. Mr. Henry is a most public-spirited man, and has imbibed worthy characteristics from a distinguished ancestry. He has taken his place in his adopted community, and heartily enters into all movements for the general welfare.

Mr. Henry married Katherine Regan, daughter of Charles T. Regan, of Rockville. The latter was widely known in woolen manufacturing circles, having been long identified with his brother, James J. Regan in that industry. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of four children: 1. Faith Muriel, born October 25, 1901. 2. Robert John, June 8, 1903. 3. Charles Parsons, January 11, 1905. 4. Buel Milton, November 9, 1906. Mr. Henry and his family are regular attendants of the St. Bernard Roman Catholic Church, of Rockville.

YALE, Charles Miller,

Superintendent.

Personal achievement is one measure of a man's success in life, and gauged from this standard, Charles M. Yale, superintendent of distribution of the Electric Light Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has been signally successful.

The Yale family is one of the oldest of Connecticut families. The derivation of the surname holds an added interest because it has been derived from the maternal side of the family, which is very rare.

Previous to the thirteenth century there were practically no surnames, and as the need for names grew it became customary to take a name from location of residence, occupation or some personal attribute. Yale belongs to the class of place names. Originally it was spelled Ial and Yal, and comes from the commune, hundred or district of Yale in Powys Fadog, Wales. The Yales are descended from Osborn Fitzgerald, through his descendant, Ellis ap Griffith, who married Margaret, the heiress of Plas yn Yale. From that time the surname was adopted by their descendants, the first to definitely assume it being Dr. Thomas Yale, 1577.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the family herein under consideration was Thomas Yale, who was born about 1616 in Chester, England, and died March 27, 1683, in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1637 he accompanied his father-in-law to America, and settled at New Haven the following year. In 1659 he returned to England, but 1660 finds him a resident of the Connecticut Colony. He was one of the most prominent men in New Haven; he was active in every movement there and was highly regarded by the other settlers. In 1645 he married Mary Turner, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, of New Haven.

(II) Captain Thomas (2) Yale, son of Thomas (1) Yale, was born in New Haven about 1647, and died January 26, 1736, at Wallingford, Connecticut. He was among the first settlers of the latter town, having moved there in May, 1670, and was instrumental in forming the first church of that town, February 15, 1675. Captain Yale was one of the only two surviving members of the signers of the Wallingford Plantation Covenant in 1710, the second being Rev. Samuel Street. He served as justice of the peace; captain of the train band; surveyor of lands, and held many other minor offices. He married, December 11, 1667, Rebecca, daughter of William Gibbards, born in New Haven, February 26, 1650, died in Wallingford.

(III) Captain Theophilus Yale, son of Captain Thomas (2) Yale, was born November 13, 1675, and died September 13, 1760. He served as magistrate from 1724 until his death, and was always engaged in some form of civic work, and as one writer has aptly said, "He was a true servant of the people." He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Anna Street, of Wallingford, and her death occurred November 28, 1785.

(IV) Elihu Yale, son of Captain Theophilus Yale, was born in May, 1703, and his death occurred while on the Louisburg Expedition, at Cape Breton, December 31, 1745. He was a farmer. His second wife was Judith Howe; they were married January 19, 1732, and after his death she married Daniel Dutton, removing soon thereafter to Waterbury.

(V) Captain Elisha Yale, son of Elihu and Judith (Howe) Yale, was born August 29, 1742, and died April 1, 1825. He followed agricultural pursuits. In 1761 he married Rebecca North, of Farmington.

(VI) Elisha (2) Yale, son of Captain Elisha (1) Yale, was born December 8, 1763, and died July 31, 1840. He married Rhoda Culver, and like his ancestors was a farmer.

(VII) Anson Yale, son of Elisha (2) Yale, was born February 27, 1805, died May 2, 1849. At different periods he lived in South Canaan, Waterbury and Middletown. Mr. Yale removed to East Hartford in 1880 and there he made his home until his death. He married, November 8, 1832, Mary A. Fields, who was born April 25, 1811.

(VIII) Charles Fields Yale, son of

Anson Yale, was born December 14, 1842, in Middletown, and died August 21, 1901, in East Hartford. He was one of twins, the other, a sister, died young. He married, February 11, 1873, in Hartford, Isabella Viney Miller, who was born December 9, 1845, in New London, Connecticut, a daughter of Albert J. Miller, of Wallingford. They were the parents of a son, Charles Miller, and three daughters: Maribel Agnes, wife of Clarence Belcher, of Hartford, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Annie Louise, born October 6, 1876, wife of Albert Phillips, of Hartford; Fanny Isabel, born July 7, 1880, resides at home. The family are attendants of the First Baptist Church.

(IX) Charles Miller Yale, only son of Charles Fields and Isabella Viney (Miller) Yale, was born July 13, 1876, in Hartford. He attended the public schools of that city and the Huntsinger's Business College. His first employment was with the New England Car Service Association of Boston as a stenographer, in which position he continued for about five years. Thinking that he would like to engage in the retail grocery business he secured work as a delivery clerk in order to learn the business. The experiences and knowledge thus gained soon convinced him that he was not fitted for that business. On December 28, 1899, Mr. Yale became associated with The Hartford Electric Light Company, as a stockroom clerk. Feeling that his opportunity was near at hand, Mr. Yale applied himself to his work with an earnestness that soon received reward. Added responsibilities were given him, and in due course of time he was placed in charge of the stock room, also attending to the purchasing.

Although a man may possess many business attributes, unless he also has a concentration of purpose they are valueless. It is this latter attribute which has been an important factor in the rise of Mr. Yale—concentration. In 1909 Mr. Yale was made assistant general superintendent, holding this position until 1913. In June of the following year he was made general superintendent of distribution, and for the past five years he has capably discharged the duties incumbent on this position. Mr. Yale is still a young man, and there remains a few more chapters of his life yet to be told; it is safe to assume that the future holds much of promise for a man of his capabilities and faithfulness. Fraternally, Mr. Yale is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holding the office of esquire; member of the Jovians; charter member of the City Club and of the Wethersfield Country Club. For fourteen months Mr. Yale was a member of the Governor's Foot Guards.

Mr. Yale married, October 11, 1895, Kathryn F., daughter of John P. Crowley, of Hartford. Mrs. Yale is an attendant of the Immaculate Conception Church.

GRANT, Frank Harlow,

Man of Enterprise.

The name of Grant has been a prominent one in the history of the town and city of Rockville for many years. Its members have been identified with the growth of that city, and among them have been business men of ability, public officials, and professional men. The name, itself, is of French origin, and is found very common among the Scotch. It is probably a corruption of the French, *grand*, a name bestowed on an early ancestor on account of his size. The early life of Queen Mary was spent in France, and upon her return to Scotland she was accompanied by many French people and this fact accounts for the origin of many French names in Scotia.

Matthew Grant, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, is traced in England to William Graunt, of Roxby, Yorkshire, who lived in the middle of the fifteenth century. He married Jane, daughter of William Burton, of Ingmanthorp. His son, John Graunt, of Roxby, married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Belford, of Exilby. Their son, George Grant, married, November 7, 1570, at Roxby, Julian, daughter of Marmaduke Claryonette or Clargennet. Their son, John Grant, born May 6, 1573, married July 7, 1600, Alice Turberville, daughter of Matthew Turberville, of Woolbridge, Dorset.

Matthew Grant, the ancestor, son of John Grant, was born October 27, 1601, at Woolbridge, Dorset, England. He married, November 16, 1625, Priscilla Grey, daughter of Rev. Anthony Grey, rector of Burbach, Leicestershire, and Magdelena, daughter of William Purifoy, of Caldecot, Warwickshire. Priscilla Grey was baptized March 14, 1609, at Banbury, Leicestershire. Matthew Grant, with his wife, embarked on the "Mary and John" at Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman at the latter town, May 18, 1631. In October, 1635, he formed one of the party who went overland and formed the first settlement at Windsor. His home was in the Palisado, near the town lot. It is said that he was a carpenter. He bequeathed his land to his son, John, with whom he spent the declining years of his life. Matthew Grant held many offices; he was surveyor, recorder, deacon of the church, selectman, and withal, an important man of the town. Dr. Stiles, in his history of Windsor, states: "Few men indeed filled the large place in the early history of Windsor or filled it so well as honest Matthew Grant." Matthew Grant was the compiler of a book of records and of church records that have been of untold value in writing of the early families of Windsor.

Samuel Grant, son of Matthew and Priscilla (Grey) Grant, was born November 12, 1631, in Dorchester, and died September 10, 1718, in East Windsor Hill. He was engaged in tending the ferry at the age of eighteen years, and was a farmer by occupation. He married, May 27, 1658, at Windsor, Mary Porter, born in 1638 in England, daughter of John and Anna (White) Porter. In 1672 he removed to East Windsor Hill, and joined the church in 1685.

Samuel Grant, son of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Grant, was born April 20, 1659, in Windsor, and died May 8, 1710. He lived in East Windsor Hill, where he was a carpenter and owned a cider mill, and was also part owner of a saw mill. After his death his widow conducted a tavern. He married (second) at Stonington, April 11, 1688, Grace Miner, born there, September 20, 1670, died April 16, 1753, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Booth) Miner.

Samuel Grant, their son, was born September 19, 1691, and died April 7, 1751, at East Windsor. He married at Windsor, January 1, 1718-19, Theophyle Bartlett. In 1726, he was living in Bolton, having exchanged five hundred acres of land in Bolton for five hundred acres on which a large part of the present city of Rockville now stands, then called North Bolton. He was a prominent man and held many offices. In later life he returned to Windsor and there died.

Ozias Grant, his son, was born in 1733, in East Windsor, and died May 22, 1823, in Rockville. He was a farmer and owned a grist mill. He was pressed into the

English army and took part in the Quebec campaign, and marched on the Lexington alarm. In description, he is referred to as a stalwart man, and of quaint mannerisms. He married, June 30, 1761, in Windsor, Lorana Strong, born February 8, 1739, died at Bolton, June 25, 1817, daughter of John and Hepzibah (Wolcott) Strong. In 1761, he removed to Vernon.

Francis Grant, his son, was born December 6, 1777, in Rockville, where he died February 11, 1856. He engaged in farming. On November 18, 1807, he married (first) Lora Root, born September 17, 1787, in Coventry, died November 25, 1809, in Vernon, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kingsbury) Root.

Harlow Kingsbury Grant, son of Francis and Lora (Root) Grant, was born February 5, 1809, in Rockville, and died there, September 25, 1854. Between 1836 and 1848 he was a resident of Rushford, New York, returning to the homestead in Rockville in later life. He married, June 4, 1834, at Vernon, Emily Ann Rathbun, born September 20, 1810, died March 9, 1861, in Rockville, daughter of Rodney and Ruth (Redfield) Rathbun.

Nathaniel Root Grant, their son, was born March 20, 1836, in Rockville, and died there August 1, 1909. His education was received in the district schools and during the vacation periods he assisted in the tilling of the paternal acres. As the years passed and the town grew in size, Mr. Grant was often employed in grading sites for new residences. In this work he gained experience and knowledge that were of use to him later, when he held the office of superintendent of streets. He was also selectman, and a member of the old fire department for thirteen years. A member of the Baptist church, he held the office of treasurer there for several years. He married, April 6, 1859, at Thompsonville, Agnes Susan Anderson, born there March 4, 1837, daughter of William and Margaret (Reed) Anderson. He lived in Rockville and owned thirty-five shares of the original five hundred purchased by his ancestor, Samuel Grant, of previous mention. Mr. and Mrs. Grant were the parents of the following children: Frank Harlow, of whom further; Mary Louise, born March 16, 1867, in Rockville, wife of Frank Herbert Potter, of Glastonbury; Bella Lilla, June 26, 1871, married Wallace Erksine Strong, and was a resident of Rockville, now deceased.

Frank Harlow Grant, eldest child and only son of Nathaniel Root and Agnes (Anderson) Grant, was born December 20, 1864, in Rockville, and in that city he has spent the entire years of his active and useful life. He is the owner of eighteen of the original acres owned by the Grants in Rockville and disposed of several to make building lots, necessary to keep pace with the consistent growth of the city. Subsequent to completing his schooling, Mr. Grant became interested in the raising of poultry for exhibition purposes, and in 1885 started in business as a breeder of fancy stock. To-day, he is widely known for the remarkable success he has attained. His specialty includes white and barred Plymouth Rocks, single comb White Leghorns, and many prizes have been won by Mr. Grant. He exhibits annually in New York, Boston, and in his own State of Connecticut. His reputation has extended even to New Mexico, where he has made several sales, and his flocks now number as many as four hundred pedigreed fowls. Although Mr. Grant has now practically retired from the more arduous cares of business, his interests are efficiently looked after by his son, Harlow Rheel Grant. The business and home interests of Mr. Grant have occupied the greater part of his time, so much so, that he has not been very active in fraternal organizations, but is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his family is a regular attendant of the Union Congregational Church, of Rockville.

He married (first) at Rockville, February 5, 1885, Nellie Lydia Mc Pherson, born there March 29, 1866, died February 17, 1893, daughter of John and Emma (Bilson) Mc Pherson. He married (second) March 28, 1895, Agnes Eva (Rheel) Mac Gregor, born March 29, 1868, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry William and Mary Jane (Smith) Rheel, and widow of James Mac Gregor. By his first marriage, Mr. Grant was the father of two daughters: Bernice Louise, born December 8, 1888, married George Bluteau, of Springfield, and is the mother of a son, George Grant Bluteau; Nellie Agnes, born February 6, 1893, married Walter S. Billings, of Wapping, Connecticut, and has one son, Stanley Russell Billings. By his second marriage, Mr. Grant is the father of a son, Harlow Rheel Grant, born July 10, 1898.

THOMSON, William Wallace,

Florist.

A descendant of worthy Scotch ancestors, William Wallace Thomson has inherited those qualities which make for success, and through his business acumen has attained a prominent position among the business men of West Hartford. Mr. Thomson was born May 21, 1881, son of Paul and Jeanette D. (Metcalf) Thomson.

Paul Thomson, his father, was born April 15, 1846, in Perthsire, Scotland, and died in February, 1909. He was a son of William and Annie (McArthur) Thomson. His early education was acquired in his native town, and until his emigration to America in 1871, he was engaged in agricultural work with his father on the paternal homestead. During those years he laid the foundation of the practical knowledge which proved of immense helpfulness to him afterwards in his florist business. A year after coming to Hartford he purchased the Powell farm, located in West Hartford, and until 1899 did a large and thriving wholesale market gardening business. His complete mastery of his work and his indefatigable efforts to make it a successful one, resulted in its being one of the largest businesses of its kind in the vicinity. In the latter year he disposed of the land which he had formerly owned, and devoted his attention to gardening purposes and built extensive greenhouses. From that time he devoted all of his attention to floral work, making a specialty of English violet cultivation, in which he was highly successful. Mr. Thomson continued in this line until his death, at which time the responsibility passed to his son, William Wallace Thomson. Mr. Thomson was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and was several times honored with offices of trust. He served as justice of the peace of West Hartford in 1897 and 1898, and for several years was master of the West Hartford Grange, an organization devoted to the interests of those engaged in agricultural work. Mr. Thomson was an active worker in the Congregational church and was a member of its Ecclesiastical Society for many years. He married, June 24, 1880, at Keene, New Hampshire, Jeanette D. Metcalf, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were the parents of three children: William Wallace, Rupert Roy, and Carlyle C. Thomson.

The elementary education of William Wallace Thomson was received in the grammar and high schools of West Hartford, and during the intervals between

Geo. A. Reynolds

school periods he was accustomed to assist his father in work about the greenhouses, and at an early age was well instructed in different phases of the business. After completing his schooling he spent several years in scientific study of horticulture, and thoroughly applying himself to his work soon acquired an extensive knowledge of the subject. From a modest start with a small greenhouse, occupying a space of 185 x 22 feet, the business has steadily and surely grown until now there are seventy-five thousand square feet under glass. Mr. Thomson makes a specialty of growing roses, carnations, violets, sweet peas and chrysanthemums, although at all times is alert to the desire of the public and produces those varieties for which there is a popular demand. Now and then Mr. Thomson grows a crop of hot house vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce. For all of his products, flowers and vegetables, there is always a ready market, as the high grade of their excellence is widely known. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Hartford Florist Association, in which organization he holds the office of treasurer. He is a public-spirited man, and takes a keen interest in any movement that will better the general welfare; however, Mr. Thomson's business interests and home ties occupy the greater part of his time, and he does not seek to hold public office, performing his share in the rôle of a private citizen.

He married Rebekah Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin P. Wheeler, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and they are the parents of the following children: Jeanette Metcalf, Emily Kimbly, William Pomeroy, Douglass Wallace. Mr. Thomson and his family are regular attendants of the Congregational church, in which Mr. Thomson takes an active part. He has held various offices and is at the present time a member of the society committee.

REYNOLDS, George Albert,

Useful Citizen.

A well known and distinguished citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, identified with the best interests of that city for many years, George Albert Reynolds, clerk of the fire board for over twenty years, held a high place in the esteem of his contemporaries.

Mr. Reynolds was born October 23, 1846, in New Haven, Connecticut, son of William and Jane D. (Linde) Reynolds, and died July 24, 1918, at Hartford, that State. He was a descendant of worthy ancestors, among them being the Rev. John Davenport, of New Haven, and the Hon. Henry Wolcott, of Windsor. Mr. Reynolds' early home in New Haven was the old Davenport place on Elm street, where the regicides were concealed. His education was received in the public schools, and when but a boy he began his career in the business world as paymaster's clerk aboard the United States gunboat "Paul Jones," under paymaster Thomas L. Tullock. After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Reynolds entered business in civil life in the New York office of the Hartford Life & Accident Insurance Company, remaining there for four years. He then returned to his native city, and the ensuing decade was spent in the carriage building business associated with George T. Newhall, a well known manufacturer. In 1880 Mr. Reynolds became identified with the business life of Hartford, and from that time until his death was an active worker in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the city. He was employed in the office of the Pratt & Whitney Company for many years, and at the time of his resignation he held the office of cashier and head bookkeeper. For the next seven years, from 1900 to 1907, Mr. Reynolds was connected with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, resigning to accept the appointment as permanent clerk of the fire board, which he had previously served as clerk and bookkeeper. He discharged the duties incumbent on this office with efficiency and ability until his retirement from active business life in May, 1915.

Mr. Reynolds was especially active and prominent in fraternal organizations. He was a past exalted ruler of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having the distinguished honor of being the oldest past exalted ruler of the Elks in the world, and similarly the oldest past chancellor of Lincoln Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias. He was a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Reynolds was a member of the Reynolds Family Association and of the Wolcott Family Association. In both of these organizations he was highly esteemed, and always at their annual meetings delighted all with his humorous and interesting accounts of some matter pertaining to the historical events and happenings.

Mr. Reynolds married, September 16, 1905, at Port Jervis, New York, Elizabeth R. Robinson, born January 9, 1866, at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, daughter of John P. Robinson, of Port Jervis.

VIETS, Scott Benjamin,

General Farmer, Public Official.

Steadfastness of purpose is not lack of initiative. The man who sticks to one thing and spends his life in one place is not necessarily a man devoid of resource and incapable of doing more than that one thing. To make one line of work a lifework and carry it through successfully is to fill a wide field of usefulness, though the geographical bounds are very narrow. And in agriculture, if we are to esteem the opinion of so great a man as George Washington, a man is most useful to his fellow men. In recent years, since the world has come to realize its dependence on the producer of foodstuffs, proper respect is being paid to the man who is willing to forego white collars and soft hands, and get out and wrest from the soil the means of life and comfort for the other fellow. In the valley farms of Connecticut one is very likely to find tobacco fields of one or more acres, even where the weed is not the main crop. Of such a well rounded character have been the activities on the farm of Scott Benjamin Viets, of East Granby.

We find the Viets family among the early settlers of that section of the State; but the name was an old and respected one before its bearers turned their faces toward the young country across the ocean. It was originally derived from an old Teutonic given name, Veit or Viet. The records say that this is a name corresponding with the English name, Guy, which is a shorter form of Guido, the meaning of the word being guide. The letters W and V are equivalent to *au* in Italian and French words. We find in the "Dictionary of the High German Dialect," (Adelung), "Veit, Latin Vitus, a man's given name of ancient German origin, and contracted from Guido." Calisch, a Dutch scholar of high standing, states that Veit and Guy are corresponding Dutch and English forms of the same name. We find the origin of the name described thus; taken from the meaning of three kindred words, the Gothic *vitau*, meaning to take heed; the Anglo-Saxon *witau*, to know, the English, wit; the German *urtz*, meaning wit, acuteness, good sense. The necessity of a guide being one who takes heed, sees and knows, gives an added assurance that these records are correct.

(I) Going back to the earliest pioneer of this name in America, we find that Dr. John Viets came from Europe previous to 1700. We find him settled in New York, and there he married Catherine Meyers, April 24, 1700. In 1710 he removed with his family to Simsbury, Connecticut, and lived there until his death, November 18, 1723. His wife, Catherine (Meyers) Viets, died March 6, 1734.

(II) Captain John (2) Viets, son of Dr. John (1) Viets, was born November 3, 1712, in Simsbury. He was given a good education, then was employed in the copper mines at Newgate, and later lived for a time in Westfield, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and hotel keeper, and is credited with introducing potato culture into Connecticut. He was a man interested in public affairs, lieutenant and captain of militia, and selectman in 1753. He was appointed keeper of the Newgate prison in 1773, and held that position for two years. He did good work during the Revolution imprisoning Tories. Before his death he became quite a rich man. He died of smallpox, April 8, 1777. He married, December 12, 1734, Lois Phelps, born March 10, 1718, a daughter of Nathaniel and Lois Phelps, a descendant of William Phelps, one of the early settlers of Windsor. She died November 12, 1810.

(III) Captain Abner Viets, son of Captain John (2) Viets, was born February 15, 1747, and died July 27, 1826. He was an extensive farmer, owned a farm of four hundred acres, besides which he was a lawyer and surveyor; was also captain of militia. He married, in 1771, Mary, daughter of Benoni and Martha (Moore) Viets, born June 27, 1751, died September, 1825.

(IV) Dan Viets, son of Captain Abner Viets, was born October 17, 1783, and died in December, 1866. He was a farmer and also a stone cutter. He was a public spirited man and built a highway from Granby to East Granby. He married, January 1, 1812, Beulah Phelps, daughter of Deacon Judah and Abigail (Bishop) Phelps. Deacon Judah Phelps served in the Revolution. Beulah (Phelps) Viets was born February 21, 1790.

(V) Benjamin Erskine Viets, son of Dan Viets, was the youngest of nine children, and was born June 12, 1828. He attended the district schools of his native town. At different periods he was a resident of Granby, East Granby, Suffield, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. He married (first) September 1, 1853, Anna Hubbard, born March 18, 1828, in Bloomfield, daughter of Benoni and Abigail (Francis) Hubbard, a descendant of John Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Hartford and one of the first to live in Bloomfield. Of this marriage there were three sons, Francis Hubbard, Edward Bradford, and Scott Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Scott Benjamin Viets, son of Benjamin Erskine Viets, was born in East Granby, May 4, 1859. He attended the public schools, after which he completed his education at the Connecticut Literary Institute. In 1881 he went to Waterbury and was employed there for a year by the American Ring Company, but except for this has always been engaged in farming. The Viets farm lies on either side of East Granby street, and is crossed by the tracks of the Central New England Railroad. It extends to the top of the hill, but has fully twenty-five acres of good tobacco land. In the twenty-five acres on the ridge there is one of the best trap rock quarries in the State. It is one of the most picturesque locations in the State and from the ridge can be seen the spires of Hartford, the city of Rockville, and the Heublein Tower on Talcott mountain. This is the farm to which Benjamin E. Viets came in 1869 and which then comprised one hundred acres. He repaired and remodeled the buildings which are now among the best in town. Scott Benjamin Viets has since added considerable acreage to the farm, including the Richard Phelps farm, which adjoined it on the south. The buildings include two houses and a tobacco shed 125 feet long, besides the usual farm outbuildings. This is the farm which the State of Connecticut bought in January, 1918, for the site of the proposed State prison. It is generally conceded to be a wise acquisition, as it is a most desirable piece of property and well suited to the purpose. Mr. Viets has grown five or six acres of tobacco annually, and until two years ago ran quite a large dairy. He has always kept several acres in corn. He is a Republican and served for four years as town treasurer, although he never aspired to political honors.

In 1882 Mr. Viets married Chloe M., daughter of William Ansel and Sarah (Alderman) Viets, born June 21, 1860. There are three children: Ethel May; Bernice L.; Dorothy P. In 1918 Mr. Viets purchased a residence on Five Mile road in West Hartford and there the family now reside. They are members of the Congregational church. For much of the genealogical data above we are indebted to the published record of the Viets family.

VIETS, Willard Westley,

Tobacco Grower.

The important industry of the Connecticut Valley is the growing of tobacco, and engaged in this work we find many descendants and worthy representatives of the early Colonial families. Among these may be mentioned Willard Westley Viets, who was born July 7, 1870, son of Dan A. and Mary J. (Getman) Viets. He is a direct descendant of Dr. John Viets (q. v.), who was one of the best known linguists of his day.

(V) Dan Alexander Viets, son of Dan Viets (q. v.), was born November 11, 1824, in what is now East Granby, and died November 8, 1904. He was a general farmer and early engaged in the raising of tobacco. A Republican in politics, he held the office of selectman for several years. Mr. Viets married (first) a Miss Pheland, and their children were: Walter, Fannie and William Viets. Mr. Viets married (second) Mary J. Getman, who died November 13, 1877. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. They are: Emma, wife of William Tifft, residing in Hartford; Hartley, resides at home; Annis, wife of Warren Parker, of Westfield, Massachusetts; Whitney; Willard Westley, of further mention; Jessie, wife of John La Fleur, of Stoughton, Wisconsin. Mr. Viets married (third) Alice J. Grant, and there were two sons by this marriage, Harry and Frederick Viets.

(VI) Willard Westley Viets, youngest son of Dan Alexander and Mary J. (Getman) Viets, attended the public schools of his native town, at an early age was trained to the farm work, and immediately after his marriage he began farming on his own account. His farm has an acreage of one hundred and sixty-five acres, and sixteen acres are entirely devoted to tobacco growing. General crops are grown in abundance also. Despite the demands upon his time by his business and farming interests, Mr. Viets has found an opportunity to lend his services in the interests of his town and State. He is a Republican in politics and for twenty years served as chairman of the Republican town committee. Since 1894 he has been a member of the Board of Selectmen and for twenty-one years served as first selectman. In 1909 Mr. Viets represented his town in the Legislature, and was a member of the railroad committee. For fifteen years he has been a member of the East Granby School Board at various times, and is now serving his ninth consecutive year, and in 1918 was elected for a term of three years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Viets married Mary Alice Wilson, daughter of David Wilson, of Simsbury, born June 17, 1869, and they are the parents of three sons: David, Dan and Adolph Viets. Mr. Viets and his family are regular attendants and lend their support to the Methodist church of East Granby.

VIETS, Hiram Chapin,

Merchant and Postmaster.

In the less remote country districts, while the community does not to any degree imitate the dwellers in the cities, still community pride and individual self-respect are evident, not in isolated instances, but with a unity of spirit which compels the respect of the urban visitor. Of no section in Connecticut is this more literally true than of the towns in the northern part of Hartford county. Granby, and its more recent off-shoot, East Granby, have given the world many substantial citizens, whose influence has been for public progress, even if they have not invariably been the recipients of public honors. The Viets family, of East Granby, is a noteworthy example.

(V) Joseph Franklin Viets, son of Dan Viets (q. v.), was born February 6, 1827, in Granby, and died September 13, 1903. He married (second) October 11, 1870, Angeline Chapin, daughter of Hiram Chapin, of Granby. She died May 8, 1915.

(VI) Hiram Chapin Viets, the only child by this second marriage, was born August 23, 1871, in East Granby. Like many another man who has made a name for himself and has been a forceful, worthy citizen, he was educated in the public schools of his native town. He worked for others for a year or so before he started in business for himself. The ambition of the man is proved by the fact that he had only passed his eighteenth birthday when he bought out the business of E. P. Harvey, of North Granby. He ran the business for about three years, then wanting the experience of contact with men and affairs, he spent a year in Hartford. He returned, however, to the home town, and to his father's farm, which he carried on as long as his father lived. Establishing himself in the confidence of his townspeople, he became postmaster in East Granby, November 1, 1904. The following year he established himself in business as a general merchant there, conducting an up-to-date establishment. After continuing in business for four years, he sold out his store, but has continued to hold the postmastership until the present time. For some years prior to the spring of 1918, Mr. Viets was engaged in the cattle and grain business more or less extensively, but has since retired from those lines of activity. Mr.

Viets is a Republican, an upright and fair minded man, interested in every public enterprise and institution. That he enjoys the trust and confidence of the towns people goes without saying, as he has held the office of town treasurer for six years, holding both offices at the same time.

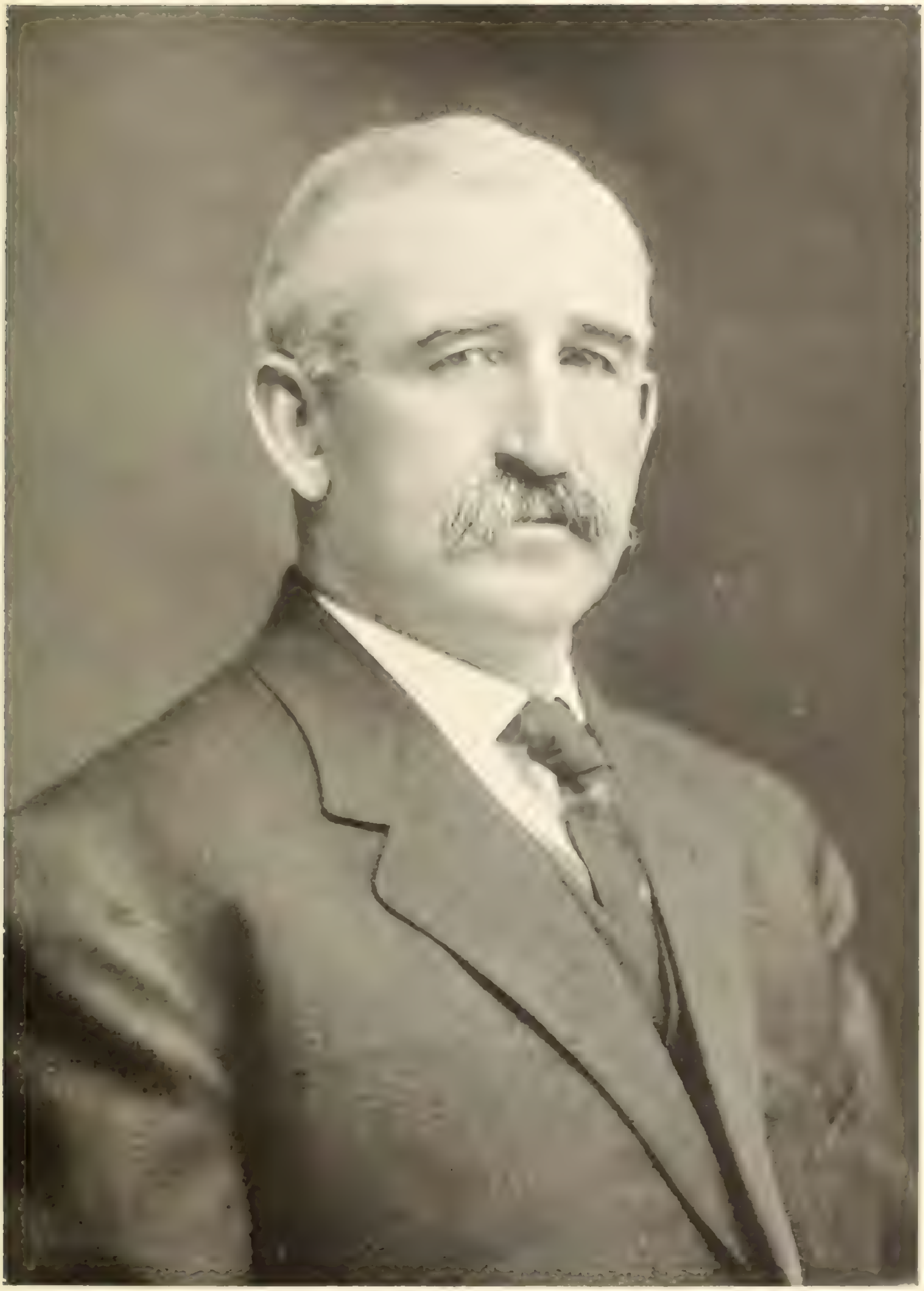
HAYES, William James,

Tobacco Grower, Public Official.

Now one of the prosperous, progressive tobacco growers and packers of the Connecticut Valley, having one hundred and forty acres under cultivation, Mr. Hayes can recall from the momentous day, long ago, when with many misgivings, he planted his first acre in tobacco. He has been steadily progressing in area cultivated and in the quality of his product during these years, and among the many innovations which he is responsible for introducing into the business is the growing of the crop under shade. As a tobacco grower he has also had the novel and somewhat remarkable experience of growing and marketing four crops in two years, but the explanation is that in the years 1901-02, after getting his crop into the sheets, he went to Porto Rico, and there grew another crop which matured and was gathered the same year. Mr. Hayes' farm and packing house is at Tariffville, Hartford county, Connecticut, eleven miles from Hartford on the Farmington river and Central New England railroad. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Clark) Hayes, his mother a daughter of Owen Clark, of County Meath, Ireland, who on coming to the United States settled at Tariffville, William J. Hayes beginning his tobacco growing operations on the farm of his grandfather, Owen Clark.

Thomas Hayes was born in County Wexford, Ireland, a descendant of the ancient O'h-Aodha family which derived descent from Aodh(Hugh), the ninth son of Cas. They were formerly chiefs of Musary-Luaxlura, a territory in the barony of Coshlea, County Limerick. This name, O'h-Aodha, was anglicized as O'Hea, Hay, Hayes, and Hughes. The Hayes family of Ireland bore a coat-of-arms with a motto: *Serva Jugum.* Thomas Hayes, when a young man, came to the United States and here learned the carpenter's trade. He married Ann Clark, who died in 1865, daughter of Owen Clark, of County Meath, Ireland. The Clarks came from Ireland when their daughter, Ann, was two years old, settling in Tariffville, where Owen Clark for a time followed his trade of stone mason, later becoming a farmer and land owner. Thomas and Ann (Clark) Hayes resided in Bloomfield, Connecticut, where she died aged twenty-eight years, the mother of four children, John, Mary, Francis, and William James, the last named the only living member of the family. After the death of his wife, Thomas Hayes went to Cleveland, Ohio, having married a second wife, and there he died in 1875, at the age of thirty-eight years.

William James Hayes was born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, October 6, 1863. He was but two years old when his mother died, and from that time he was cared for at the home of his grandparents, Clark, in Tariffville. He attended the Tariffville public school, and worked on the Clark farm until he was eighteen years of age, then became a carpenter, at which trade he spent some time. He engaged in the butcher business on his own account and has a market in Tariffville. In 1890 he gave up that business and began tobacco growing on his grand-



William J. Hayes

father's farm, planting but one acre the first year. His success with that acre encouraged him to continue, and each year he planted a larger acreage. In 1900 he began growing his crops under shade, being one of the first growers in his section to adopt that plan, all having heretofore grown their crops in the open. His experience in growing four crops in two years has been alluded to, but perhaps a still more curious fact is that now, sixteen years later, he ships tobacco to Porto Rico, seemingly another case of "carrying coals to Newcastle." Mr. Hayes has now one hundred and forty acres under cultivation devoted to tobacco, and since 1905 has been a buyer and packer, a partner in the firm, Ketcham & Hayes, during the first five years of that period. He then formed a partnership with Cullman Brothers of New York City. His farm is not wholly devoted to tobacco, but maintains a herd of twenty-five cattle and produces good crops of grain and potatoes. He is a director of the Simsbury Banking & Trust Company, and has other interests of importance.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Hartford, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Foresters of America, having been grand chief ranger of the Connecticut branch of the last named order. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served his town both as selectman and assessor. He is a man of high standing in his community, and holds the perfect confidence of his business associates.

Mr. Hayes married Nellie, daughter of John Cunningham, of Hartford, and they are the parents of six children: Mary E., married Thomas Mahan, of Hartford; Francis, now a resident of Detroit, Michigan, married Nina Downes, of Bridgeport; William T., died in 1918, aged twenty-six, leaving a widow, May (Kelley) Hayes, and three children, Mary, William, and James; Arthur, married Ethel Foley, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Foley; Anna and George are living with their parents.

DANIELS, Herbert Orrin,

Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner.

One of the most widely-known and among the most progressive farmers of the State of Connecticut, Herbert Orrin Daniels, Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner, was born April 11, 1868, in Middletown, Connecticut, son of Samuel Buckley and Lucy (Bailey) Daniels.

Mr. Daniels grew up in the town of Middletown, receiving his education in the schools of that town and Durham, and during his vacation periods was accustomed to assist in the work of the home farm. His entire attention has been given to agriculture, to which he has brought an intelligent study, and in which he has gained a wide reputation throughout the State. Following the death of his father, in association with his brother, James Elmer Daniels, he engaged in the dairy business in 1888. The beginning was on a small scale, but through the energy and intelligent application of the proprietors it rapidly grew. They were the founders and organizers of the Millbrook Dairy Company, now having headquarters on Main street, Middletown, which they equipped with everything in the way of new machinery, making one of the most sanitary and successful establishments of the kind in the State. Their interest in this was finally disposed of and each of the brothers engaged independently in the dairy business. They were the first to erect a silo in the town of Middletown, and originated and built the first circular brick structure of this kind in their section of the State. The separation took place in 1913, and Mr. Herbert O. Daniels now occupies a model farm, some three miles from the center of the city of Middletown, where he conducts a prosperous business. He was the first farm demonstrator in the State, an evidence of his pioneer spirit, energy and enterprise. This undertaking was financed by prominent business men, and was carried on in the manner now adopted by the farm bureaus. In time it became a part of the extension service of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and was for some time under Mr. Daniels' personal charge.

The highest compliment to Mr. Daniels' standing and ability was made in his appointment by the State Dairy & Food Commissioner, Thomas Holt, to the position to deputy. Mr. Holt, a steadfast Democrat, was appointed to his position by Governor Holcombe because of his especial fitness and ability, and the commissioner made no mistake in choosing a prominent Republican as his assistant, who contributes in no small measure to the success of the department. He is interested in the progress of the farmer and in the work of the State to assist him in making the most and best of his opportunity. Naturally, Mr. Daniels has been active in various organizations in line with his work, and he is a member and director of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, of which he was two years president; is also a member and director of the Connecticut Milk Producer's Association. As a good citizen, Mr. Daniels has not confined his activities and interests to the dairy business, but has promoted and fostered various movements for the general welfare. Along these lines was the establishment of a long distance telephone system in his neighborhood, in which he was largely instrumental, and in fact provided the poles for a distance of one mile in order to secure the service. Mr. Daniels is an esteemed member of the Methodist church of Middletown, to which he gives faithful and sincere support. In political principle, he has always been a Republican with large sympathies for any reform measures.

Mr. Daniels married, February 1, 1893, Phoebe K. Baldwin, daughter of Louis and Jane (Roberts) Baldwin, both natives of Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are the parents of a son and two daughters, namely, Grace, born April 18, 1894; Lewis Baldwin, June 18, 1899; Ruth Marion, November 18, 1902.

PHELPS, Almon Blake,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

The Revolutionary landmarks of New England are, too many of them, gone to ruin, although it is not yet a century and a half since the stirring deeds were done which gave them historical interest. But the Old Newgate Prison will stand, at least in part, while the everlasting hills remain. It is visited by many sight-seers annually, and gruesome conjectures are made of the terrible sufferings of the prisoners as they languished in the old underground passages and dungeons. The prison is situated on the western declivity of a greenstone mountain. In 1786 the site was in Granby, and now in what is called East Granby, since that part of the town was set off in 1858. Mines adjacent were until recently known as the Sims Copper Mines. These were worked in 1757 by the landed proprietor, Sims. In 1714 they were bought by a Boston concern and worked for twenty-three years. At one time German miners were imported. In 1737 and 1739 coin was made in these mines. About 1773 they were operated by prison labor, and in

Revolutionary times Tories were imprisoned there. Captain John Viets was the first keeper, and his bill for one year was twenty-nine pounds, five shillings, ten pence. It was decided that the Colony should occupy it as a permanent prison, and its purchase and fortification price was $375. In 1790 it was established as a State Prison. The wall built in 1802 is still standing. As a tourists' resort it has gained much fame, there being five thousand visitors in the year 1910. The property is now owned by Almon Blake Phelps, a prominent dairy farmer of East Granby.

The Phelps family originated in Lombardy, Northern Italy, where they were called Welf. In the eleventh century in Germany the form became Guelph. In the sixteenth century they went to Scotland the name became Phelps. The reigning English family are of this line, and the old English family seat was in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where in the old Abbey church the lettered tombstones still remain. The name has its root in the Greek word *philos,* meaning friend. The escutcheon of the American branch of the family was as follows:

Arms—Per pale, or and argent, a wolf salient azure with anorle of eight crosses—crosslet and fitchie and gule, crest a wolf's head erased, azure collard or, the collard charged with a martlet sable.

The meaning is considered to be a record of fortifications against an enemy; courage and endurance being signified by the wolf; the crosses-crosslets fitchee being emblems of the Second Crusade, that the arms were earned in that campaign; also the martlet indicates that the ancestor has been on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

James Phelps was born about 1520, and the records show that his wife, Joan, administered his estate, May 10, 1588. Their eight children were baptized in the Tewkesbury Abbey Church. William Phelps, eldest son of James and Joan Phelps, was born August 4, 1550. Administration was granted on his estate to his wife, Dorothy, September 28, 1611. She died in 1613. George Philps, son of William and Dorothy Phelps, was born at Tewkesbury, England, about 1606. He came to New England on the "Mary and John," and settled in Connecticut, his home being at the junction of the Farmington and Great (now Connecticut) rivers, in what is now the town of Windsor. On this farm there was an orchard of one thousand trees. He lived at Westfield, Massachusetts, for a time, going there in 1670. He married (second) March 22, 1649, Mrs. Frances Dewey. Their son, Sergeant John Phelps, was born February 15, 1652, and lived in Poquonock. He died about 1742. He married, in 1673, Sarah Buckland, born March 24, 1649, daughter of Thomas and Temperance Denslow. Thomas Phelps, the next in line, was born June 21, 1687, and died January 6, 1702. He married (second) Ann Brown, born in Windsor, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Loomis) Brown. Thomas Phelps, born July 27, 1711, lived in Poquonock, and owned land in Torrington. In 1744 he bought land in Simsbury for two hundred pounds. He died September 24, 1777. He married, November 23, 1737, Margaret Watson, born June 7, 1715, in West Hartford, daughter of John and Sarah (Steele) Watson.

Jabez Moore Phelps, the next in line, was the grandfather of Almon B. Phelps. He was born May 20, 1782, and received only a common school education, as there were no advantages at that time in country districts, and transportation to schools in adjacent cities was out of the question. He lived throughout his life in the town of Suffield, following the occupation of farming, as his father had done. He was a Whig in politics, and both he and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was an upright citizen and a consistent follower of his religious faith. He died May 8, 1848, and is buried in the town of East Granby. On January 1, 1805, he married Rebecca Hamilton, who was born in Tolland, Connecticut, December 7, 1777, and died April 13, 1858, surviving him by nearly ten years. They were the parents of four children.

Canfield Phelps, the second child, was born July 7, 1811, in the town of Suffield. He studied civil engineering and became very well educated. When a young man he traveled all through the south in the interests of a clock company in Connecticut, and later went west, locating for a time in Sarahsville, Noble county, Ohio. Here he followed civil engineering, and also did more or less real estate and stock business. For a considerable time he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, continuing after his removal to Edgerton, Williams county, Ohio. There he became a very prominent citizen and held numerous public offices. He died in that place, November 5, 1871. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He married (second) Mary Holley, and they were the parents of four children, of whom three grew to maturity: Almon B., of whom further; Drayton, a resident of Williams county, Ohio; and Lucy R., the wife of Edwin Store.

Almon Blake Phelps was born in Sarahsville, Ohio, November 26, 1866. He was only a child when his father died. He attended the public schools of his native town, studying assiduously, as he realized that in a large measure he had his own way to make in the world. When he was sixteen he came to Connecticut, and from that time until he was twenty-one worked on farms of his relatives, giving good, honest labor in return for the assistance they gave him. He lived at Copper Hill, East Granby, for many years, following farming. He won the confidence and respect of all who employed him, and the good-will of his fellow-workers. By economy and industry he won his way to a competence, and bought his present home in 1912. This is the historic old farm where the first keeper of Newgate Prison, Captain John Viets, lived. Mr. Phelps grows about seven acres of tobacco, and twelve acres of corn. At times he has as many as seventy-five head of cattle on the place. He deals extensively in live stock, and sells about one hundred quarts of milk per day, sending it to Hartford. He is one of the practical, progressive business men of the town, interested in public affairs, always willing to serve in any capacity where he can advance the public welfare, but not an office seeker. He is Republican in political affiliations, has served for twenty years as assessor, has also been selectman, and represented the town at the Legislature in 1899, when he was on the excise committee. Socially Mr. Phelps is much sought. He is a director of the Old Newgate Coon Club, a well known hunting organization, which has become widely famous for its dinners. He has owned the prison property for about fifteen years, and until a year ago catered to parties of tourists who came to visit the old landmark. He is a member of the Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Phelps married (first) Florence Mary, daughter of Julius G. Viets, of Granby. They had two children: 1. Nellie Esther, who married Alfred Madigan, of Hartford, and has two children: Florence Phelps and Almon Russell. 2. Mary Viets, employed with the Trav-

C V Bennett.

elers Insurance Company of Hartford. Mr. Phelps married (second) Lena E. White, born in Forestville, Connecticut, in 1866, daughter of John and Ellen (Russell) White, of Forestville. John White was a native of Hartford, resided for a number of years in Forestville, and descends through many generations of John Whites in this country.

BENNETT, Ossian Sanford,

Business Man.

An ideal is a beautiful thing, and the courage which upholds that ideal is glorious. It was this admirable quality in the character of Ossian S. Bennett that enabled him to leave college before completing his full term, and with a brave heart take up the mantle of responsibility which the premature death of his father placed upon his shoulders.

Joseph Bennett, father of Ossian S. Bennett, was a native of Tilsit, Germany, born there in November, 1870, died in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1917. At an early age he left his native land and came to Montreal, Canada. At the time of his arrival there he was practically penniless, and finding work he remained only long enough to get sufficient funds to travel to Boston. In the latter city he secured work as a jewelry salesman, following this occupation for a year. Again the desire for change and travel seized him and he went to Laconia, New Hampshire, engaging in business for himself as proprietor of a barber shop. This he later disposed of to purchase a street sprinkling business. Soon after this an opportunity presented itself to Mr. Bennett to become the owner of a thriving laundry business in Laconia. He was quick to grasp it and within a year purchased a second laundry. The latter was located in Lakeport, New Hampshire. Disposing of his entire interests in the latter State, Mr. Bennett removed to San Pedro, California, and was there engaged in the same line of business. Preferring the climate of the Eastern States, he again returned to New Hampshire, and was living there until 1904, in which year he moved with his family to New Britain, Connecticut. His greatest success in business was in New Britain, having purchased the Union Laundry of that city, one of the largest in the immediate vicinity. Thirteen years later Mr. Bennett died, in his prime, and his only son, Ossian S., who receives extended mention below, now carries on the business. Mr. Bennett married Mable De Merritt, a native of Laconia, and she survives him.

Ossian Sanford Bennett, only child of Joseph and Mable (De Merritt) Bennett, was born in Laconia, New Hampshire, July 6, 1896. His first education was received in the schools of that town, and in 1904 he began attendance at the public schools of New Britain. He continued through the New Britain High School, from which he was graduated in 1915, following which he was a student for a year at the Peekskill Military Academy. There he prepared for entrance to the Syracuse University and would have been a member of the class of 1920. As above stated, Mr. Bennett was obliged to relinquish his course, and returning to New Britain immediately took up the management of the business of the Union Laundry Company, of which he is now president and treasurer. The business acumen of Mr. Bennett is worthy of a man many years his senior. He has inherited the commercial instincts of his father, and possesses a rare talent for organizing and ability to execute his plans. The area over which the business of the Union Laundry extends is a large one, comprising Waterbury, Bristol, Southington, Plainville, Forestville, Collinsville, and Hartford. Originally located at No. 86 Arch street, the plant has been removed to No. 266 Arch street, where large, new buildings equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery have been erected.

Despite the demands made upon Mr. Bennett by his business interests, he heeded his country's call for men, enlisting July 1, 1918, in the United States Naval Reserves. He was located at the Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, and was honorably discharged from the service, December 12, 1918. Fraternally he is a member of Centennial Lodge, of New Britain.

On June 8, 1917, Mr. Bennett married Gertrude Sarita Linke, daughter of Edward and Gertrude Linke, of New Britain.

ANDREWS, Charles,

Substantial Citizen.

The tie of a common language unites the two English speaking nations, between which rolls the broad Atlantic. Coming to this country a man of to-day, or looking back upon a long line of ancestry to an early founder of our Republic, we are brothers, and as such all interests, whether of business, society or family, unite as naturally as the waters of two mighty rivers flowing together. In Charles Andrews, a steam fitter of East Hartford, we find all the sturdy and upright qualities that a Scottish born father can give to America of to-day, in his only son.

The name of Andrews signifies manly or courageous. It was originally Andrew, and Andrews is Andrew's son. Mr. Andrew's father, Hugh Andrews, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to America when he was nineteen years of age. After working in different parts of the West for a year or so, he settled in Hartford, working for a time for the old firm of Hawes & Smith, dealers in flour and grain. He then entered the employ of S. S. Chamberlain, on State street, and remained with him more than thirty years, or until his death. His wife, Charlotte (McLairen) Andrews, was born in Kilpatrick, Scotland, and Charles was their only child.

Charles Andrews was born in Hartford, June 8, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of that town, after which he learned the trade of steam fitter in the establishment of N. A. Bosworth and Pitkin Brothers. About twenty-eight years ago he started in business for himself, in which he is still actively engaged. In so few words can a story of a business career be told, when a man's whole life has been an example of steadfastness of purpose, turning not to one thing after another, going not hither and yon, but choosing one long, straight path, and following it to success. Mr. Andrews is a man of tireless industry, with a strict sense of business honor. He has done some important work in his line, yet it is difficult to induce him to talk of his own achievements. He is very highly esteemed among his business associates, as well as those who know him in his home life. He is one of the solid men of East Hartford.

Mr. Andrews married Olive Rebecca Douglas, born August 17, 1857, daughter of Jonathan Dart Douglas, of New London. Her family have been in New London since 1640. To trace them down through the early history of our country is interesting.

Mr. Andrews has lived most of his life in East Hartford, and is considered one of the substantial, solid business men of the community. His children were born there and have grown up around him. They are: Douglas Hugh, who married Isabelle Mercer, and has one child, Douglas Hugh, Jr.; May Louise, who married Wallace E. Frohock, and has one child, Wallace E., Jr.; Charlotte S.; and Edwin Giles. The latter served in the Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth during the war with the Teutons. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the South Baptist Church, and Mrs. Andrews is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Olive Court of Amaranth, which she organized in East Hartford. It is a source of congratulation to any community to number among its citizens men of Mr. Andrew's character. They give permanence and stability to the social order of the town and are examples of business sagacity and progress which the youth of the community may do well to emulate.

Deacon William Douglas, ancestor of Mrs. Olive R. (Douglas) Andrews, was born in 1610, in Scotland, and married, about 1636, Ann Mattle, who was born in 1610, in Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England, daughter of Thomas Mattle. William Douglas came to New England in 1640, and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, then removed to Boston. The next year he went to Ipswich, then back to Boston in 1645. In 1660 he removed to New London, where he was a prominent man, and held many offices. He died December 26, 1682, and his wife died in 1685. Robert Douglas, the oldest son, born in Scotland in 1639, was twenty-one years of age when his parents moved to New London. He was a cooper. He married, September 28, 1665, Mary, daughter of Robert Hempstead, of New London, who died December 26, 1711. He died January 15, 1715-16. Thomas Douglas, the next in line, was born May 15, 1679, in New London, and married, November 25, 1703, Hannah Sperry, of New Haven. He was admitted to the church, April 9, 1710, and held numerous town offices. He died March 3, 1724-25. Robert Douglas, born December 28, 1705, in New London, married, August 5, 1731, Sarah Edgecome. Both were members of the church, being admitted October 5, 1737. He died in October, 1786, and his wife died in 1797-98, at Wallingford, Vermont. Samuel Douglas, the next in line, was born February 26, 1744-45. He married, February 26, 1781, Rebecca Avery, daughter of Elisha Avery, of Stonington, a farmer, very highly respected in the community. He died April 20, 1821. His widow died in Newfield, New York. Elisha Avery Douglas was born there, February 7, 1782, and married, August 8, 1802, Margaret Dart, daughter of Solomon Dart, of Waterford. He was a surveyor and held public office. He died August 30, 1864, and his wife died May 16, 1863. Jonathan Dart Douglass was born in Waterford, April 2, 1818, and married Sarah Ann Smith, November 10, 1839, daughter of Jacob Smith, of New London. He was a manufacturer of cast steel hammers and stone cutter's tools. His daughter, Olive Rebecca Douglas, married Charles Andrews.

Family tradition says that Mr. Andrews' father was descended from the family of Robert Burns, who was a cousin of the generation then living, the maternal name was Boland.

Mr. Andrews has been active in Masonic orders and has several times been honored in having conferred on him different offices. He is past master of Orient Lodge, No. 62, of East Hartford, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory of Norwich; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Bigelow Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he is past patron. He is past thrice illustrious master of Wolcott Council; past thrice potent master of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection; past patron of the Order of the Amaranth, and past grand patron of the Amaranth of the State of Connecticut.

HUGINS, Charles Ozro,

Business Man, Public Official.

One of the oldest continuous undertaking establishments in Connecticut was that conducted by Charles O. Hugins, of Collinsville. Mr. Hugins was born May 9, 1858, in West Granville, Massachusetts, son of Ozro and Sarah Cordelia (Marcy) Hugins, and died March 10, 1919, at his home in Collinsville.

The business was founded by Bradford Marcy, grandfather of Mr. Hugins, and has been in the family for four generations. At one time it was the only undertaking business within a radius of twelve miles and its members were known throughout the State. Ozro Hugins, father of Charles D. Hugins, was a great-great-grandson of Zachariah Hugins, who came from England and settled on the Housatonic lowlands in the town of Sheffield, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and also lived in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where his son, Ebenezer Hugins, was born. The latter was a farmer of Sheffield most of his life, but died in Granville, Massachusetts. His son, Ozro Hugins, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1829, and died in Collinsville, Connecticut, in 1889. He grew up on the farm, but did not follow the occupation of farming, going instead under the instruction of Bradford Marcy, who had established in the undertaker's business in 1846. Mr. Marcy taught him the cabinetmaker's trade, and also the undertaking business, instructing his apprentice in that branch from the making of the coffin to the final rites. He remained with Mr. Marcy (whose daughter he married) as journeyman, then as partner, and when the founder of the business passed away succeeded him. Ozro Hugins was a selectman of West Granville for two years; was a member of Village Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Collinsville; Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and in politics was a Republican. He married Sarah Cordelia Marcy, daughter of Bradford Marcy, and they were the parents of two children: Charles O., of further mention, and Clara, who became the wife of A. A. Cushing, of Collinsville, Connecticut, where she now resides.

Charles Ozro Hugins was a lad of seven years when his parents removed to Collinsville, and with the exception of five years spent in New Haven, Connecticut, (at which time he was superintendent of the Hendrick's Manufacturing Company there) it has been his home. He was educated in the public schools, but from boyhood worked with his father in the shop, and literally grew up in the cabinetmaking and undertaking business. He became an expert worker in wood, that being the part of the business first learned. Later he learned the duties of undertaker and funeral director and conducted his first funeral when he was but sixteen years of age. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the ownership and management of the undertaking business first established by Bradford Marcy in 1846. Mr. Hugins was the first undertaker in his section of the State to abandon the practice of making his own coffins and use the ready made caskets now in

Chas H Smith

general use. He had adopted all other improvements in caring for the dead. During the campaign of 1896, Mr. Hugins withdrew his support from the Republican candidate and from that time acted with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Collinsville School Board, and his interest extended to all departments of the public life of the town. At his death the town of Collinsville lost one of her most prominent and upright citizens. He was a member of Village Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and until its charter was surrendered he was affiliated with Collinsville Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of Summit Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation was an Episcopalian.

Mr. Hugins married, November 24, 1881, Idella A., daughter of Isaac Hall, of West Granville. They were the parents of three children: Harold O., married Lillian Silby; Sarah, wife of Basil M. Parsons; Charles O., Jr.

SMITH, Charles Hanno,

Head of Important Business.

Careful attention to his duties and upright conduct as a citizen have placed Mr. Smith in a position of responsibility and he has justified the expectations of his employers. He is a descendant of an ancient American family, whose founder was Rev. Henry Smith. He was a member of the party of Rev. Thomas Hooker, which came from the neighborhood of Watertown, Massachusetts, to the Connecticut river in 1636. He became the first minister of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and there died in 1643. No record of his wife appears. It is easy to trace the origin of the name of Smith, which was adopted as a patronymic something like four centuries ago. In those days anyone who worked in metals was called a "smith," and thus we have a greater number of people bearing this name than any other, because it was adopted as a surname by so many people when an edict of government compelled everyone in England to have a surname. Descendants of this family have been conspicuous in Connecticut and have included Governor John Cotton Smith, Rev. John Cotton Smith and Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rectors of the Protestant Episcopal church.

(I) Samuel Smith, the eldest son of Rev. Henry Smith, was born 1638-39, in Wethersfield, and from 1666 to 1680 was a farmer in Northampton, Massachusetts. He subsequently settled in Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, to care for his aged mother, widow of Rev. John Russell Smith. There he died September 10, 1703. He married, about 1662, Mary, daughter of James Ensign, of Hartford.

(II) Ebenezer Smith, second son of Samuel Smith, was baptized in 1668 in Northampton, lived at Hadley until late in life, when he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, then a part of Massachusetts, and there died September 15, 1728. He married, about 1693, Sarah, widow of James Barlow, of Suffield and Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Spencer) Huxley, of Hartford and Suffield, born about 1672-73. She married (second) Martin Kellogg, of Suffield.

(III) Ebenezer (2) Smith, eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Huxley) Smith, was born April 12, 1699, in Suffield, and was admitted to the church there February 27, 1725. His wife's baptismal name was Christian.

(IV) Rev. Jedediah Smith, eldest child of Ebenezer (2) Smith, was born January 31, 1727, in Suffield, was graduated from Yale in 1750, with the degree of A. M. in 1754, and was elected pastor of the church at Granville, Massachusetts, August 5, 1755. He was ordained December 1, 1756, and was engaged at a salary of one hundred fifty pounds (£150) which was subsequently raised to two hundred pounds (£200). He was a loyalist and became unpopular with his parishioners, and in 1776 started with a party to settle at Natchez, Mississippi. After enduring many hardships he was taken ill at Fort Adams, forty-five miles below Natchez, and there died September 2, 1776. He married, in Granville, Sarah Cook, and they were the parents of twelve children, all of whom except the eldest went with the expedition to Natchez.

(V) Jedediah (2) Smith, eldest child of Rev. Jedediah (1) Smith, was born April 5, 1752, in Granville, Massachusetts, and after living a short time in Blandford, Massachusetts, settled at Enfield, Connecticut. He served as a soldier of the Revolution from that town, as a member of the Ninth Company, Captain John Watson, of Canaan, Fourth Regiment, commanded by Benjamin Hinman. This regiment was raised on the first call in April, 1775, and in May, 1775, was at Ticonderoga, and suffered much from illness during that campaign in October and November, and many of its members were discharged. When taken prisoner at The Cedars, May 19, 1776, he held the rank of corporal. Mr. Smith again enlisted June 9, 1776, and was made sergeant of Captain John Stevens' company, later commanded by Captain Jesse Kimball, both of Canaan, and the muster roll, dated November 25, 1776, at Mt. Independence (Ticonderoga) includes his name. His name appears in the list of pensioners residing in Vermont under the Act of 1818, so it is probable that he removed to that State before his death.

(VI) Wheeler M. Smith, son of Jedediah (2) Smith, was born in Canaan, where he was a farmer and stock raiser, also in the adjoining town of Colebrook, Connecticut, and was well known as an Abolitionist. He married, May 9, 1821, at the Colebrook Second Church, Malinda Fellows, a scion of one of the earliest families of Canaan.

(VII) Henry Ames Smith, son of Wheeler M. Smith, was born in Colebrook, June 2, 1824, and died in Collinsville, April 29, 1906. As a young man he settled in Canaan and was employed as mechanic. In the latter part of his life he engaged in the produce business in New Haven, and after living there some years he returned to Canaan and later settled in Norfolk, Connecticut, where for some few years previous to his death he lived in retirement from active business. He married Eletheah Hildreth, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Fisk) Hildreth, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Congregational church. They were the parents of two sons: Ward D., now a resident of Hudson, New York, and Charles Hanno, of further mention.

(VIII) Charles Hanno Smith, son of Henry Ames Smith, was born March 4, 1856, in New Haven, and was reared in Canaan, Connecticut, attending the public schools there and later in Norfolk, Connecticut. In the latter town he began work in a carriage axle factory, where he mastered the details of the business and was for many years its manager. In 1891, Mr. Smith removed from Norfolk to Collinsville, where he became assistant superintendent of the Collins Company, and about one year later was advanced to the position of superintendent. This is one of the great industries of the Farmington River Valley and is described at considerable length elsewhere in this work. It is thus apparent that Mr. Smith's ability and standing are of no mean order because of the great responsibility of the position which he holds. He is a very patriotic and public spirited citizen, of broad and generous character, eager to assist every worthy public enterprise, and is a member of the Connecticut Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He married (first) Mary, daughter of William Peck, of Canaan, and (second) Mary Priscilla Barker, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. They attend and support the Episcopal and Congregational churches of Collinsville.

KONOLD, Frederick W.,

Business Man.

Prior to the German Revolution of 1848, Frederick Louis Konold with his parents and his brothers and sisters left Germany and came to the United States, Frederick L. then being a young man of nineteen years. The family found a home in Collinsville, Connecticut, the male members finding employment with the Collins Company. This review follows the fortunes of one Frederick L. Konold and his son, Frederick W. Konold.

Frederick L. Konold, son of Matthew Konold, was a native of Mainz, also written in English, Mentz and Mayence, the largest city in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, capital of the province of of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine opposite the mouth of the Main. He was born June 13, 1829, and died in Collinsville, Connecticut, October 6, 1898. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Mainz, where he was educated, and resided until 1848, when he came with the family to Collinsville, Connecticut. He secured employment with the Collins Company, and for half a century, until his death at the age of sixty-nine years, he continued in that employ. He married Elizabeth Swing, born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, who yet survives him aged eighty-two years, a daughter of William Swing. Mr. and Mrs. Konold were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Minnie, deceased; Nettie, married G. H. Samlow, of New Britian; Mary, married Charles Leming, of Meriden; Annie, married W. R. Wagoner, of Collinsville; Frederick W., of further mention. After coming to Collinsville, Matthew Konold, head of the family, did not engage in any stated occupation, but in Mainz he had been an iron worker. Frederick L. later bought a farm at Avon, where he resided.

Frederick W. Konold, only son of Frederick L. and Elizabeth (Swing) Konold, was born in Avon, Connecticut, August 26, 1872, and grew to manhood at the farm upon which he was born. He attended public school during the winter term and was employed upon the farm during the spring, summer and fall months. He continued the management of the Avon farm until the death of his father, in 1892, and then for eight years more ran it for the account of the estate, but finally withdrew from farming operations in the fall of 1906. He was one of the early growers of tobacco in the Avon district and was very successful with that crop. He also maintained a dairy at the farm and was one of the successful men in that line. In 1896 Mr. Konold started a retail grain business, and in September of that year moved to the building his business now occupies, and for ten years he conducted it in connection with the farm, but in the fall of that year he retired from the farm to devote his entire time and energy to the grain business. In 1912 he installed modern grinding machinery and the same year added a coal department, then erecting the only coal elevator in the Farmington Valley. This has been a most successful department, his coal deliveries having reached very high figures. The milling and grain department is also prosperous, and he has reached a point where he can consider himself commercially secure. Mr. Konold, for twenty-five years, has been a trombone player and was a member of the Collinsville German Band, later with the Citizens Band, finally joining the Simmon's Military Band, which in 1917 was organized as the State Guard Band. This is one of the bands which wear the State Guard Uniform and is in constant demand for public occasions, the band having gained high reputation for its high class rendering of band music of the highest standard. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Village Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Collinsville, is past sachem of Wauguahaeg Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of that order.

Mr. Konold married Hulda Fischer, born in Germany, daughter of Christian Fischer. Mr. and Mrs. Konold are the parents of four children: Annetta, Burton Frederick, Mabel Grace, and Earl Franklin Konold.

KEENEY, Charles Heath,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The rise from a lowly position to the head of a thriving and prosperous business is always interesting, and the fact is admitted that the man who achieves this aim is endowed with qualities far above the average. Charles Heath Keeney, president and treasurer of the Connecticut Blower Company of Hartford, has through his intelligently directed industry attained an enviable position among the business men of that city. He has never permitted a position to master him, and his reputation as a clear headed business man is well established.

The Keeney family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, and it has furnished a great number of remarkable and able men. The immigrant ancestor of the family herein traced was: Alexander Keeney, who was a freeman in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1667, and there died in 1680, leaving an estate of £86 6s. His widow, Alice, died in 1683, and they were the parents of seven children, the youngest of whom was Richard Keeney, born in 1673, and at one time lived in East Hartford. His second son was Thomas Keeney, who received a grant of land from his father in 1730. His second son was Elizur Keeney, and he was the father of Elizur (2) Keeney, born August 14, 1775. He worked during the winter months cutting wood on lots which he purchased and carting it to Hartford. He married Abigail Slate, born August 2, 1776, and their son, Elizur (3) Keeney, was born September 27, 1804, died April 14, 1885. He grew up on the home farm and lived there a short time after his marriage. Then he removed to Newington, where he lived for six years. Thence he removed to West Hartford, and for the remainder of his active life was engaged in farming there. In addition he dealt in live stock and tobacco. A few years before his death the management of his farm was taken over by his son, Elizur Keeney. Mr. Keeney was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party's principles and served as selectman. He married, in 1826, Julia Witherell, who died February 10, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years. They were active attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elizur (4) Keeney, their son, was the fourth Elizur Keeney in succession. He was born June 25, 1841, in West Hartford, and when he was twenty-two years old went to Collinsville, where for the ensuing seven years he was employed by the Collins Company. After resigning from his work there, he engaged in the retail milk business. He started with twelve cows and at one time was the owner of more than thirty head of cattle. His farm of seventeen acres was practically all under cultivation, and this was a part of the homestead farm. Mr. Keeney retired from active business cares in 1909, and is enjoying a well deserved rest in West Hartford. In March, 1918, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his being made a Mason. He was raised in Village Lodge in Collinsville, April 2, 1867, and is now a member of Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, of West Hartford. Mr. Keeney married (first) January 15, 1868, Lucia Isadore, daughter of Joshua S. Heath, of Collinsville, born December 5, 1847, died January 1, 1889. Two of their children grew to maturity, namely: 1. Julia Emily, born July 7, 1870, died October 9, 1918; became the wife of Ira Hall, and was the mother of two sons, Harry and Frederick Hall. 2. Charles Heath, of further mention. Mr. Keeney married (second) December 23, 1893, Julia H., daughter of John S. Bancroft, of Wapping, Connecticut. They attend the West Hartford Congregational Church.

Charles Heath Keeney, only son of Elizur (4) and Lucia I. (Heath) Keeney, was born October 26, 1873, and was a student at the public schools of his native town. From his early boyhood he teemed with vitality, which goes with interest and purpose, and which has been behind the great energy of the man. His first position in 1894 was with a blower company in Hartford, where he remained for several years in their office to learn the blower business. During his spare moments he studied and prepared himself for a larger responsibility, and for a time was employed by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, in capacity of engineer and salesman. A similar position was held with another blower company of Hartford, successors to his first employers, and after two years in the home office he was transferred to Boston, Massachusetts, and placed in charge of their interests there. On returning to Hartford he organized and incorporated the Hartford Blower Company, and for six years conducted the affairs of that company. The experience and knowledge thus gained was of untold value to him, and he became the representative of a blower manufacturer with headquarters in the West, but his greatest success seemed to be in his home city, whither Mr. Keeney returned, and in May, 1915, he realized his ambition to engage in his own business. In the above named month he organized and incorporated the company of which he is now the chief executive, the Connecticut Blower Company. They manufacture a general line of blowers, disc fans, exhaust fans, ventilating fans, blower systems, exhaust systems, heating systems, conveying systems, ventilating systems, dust collectors, air washing apparatus, revolving ventilators, furnace feeders, etc., their largest work being the installing of complete blower systems, and their field of operations covers the Eastern and Middle States. Mr. Keeney has taken out a number of patents in connection with blowers, and has invented a blower, exhaust fan and dust collector, a blower for drying tobacco, and a reversible bearing for blowers.

Mr. Keeney is a man of modern ideas, and very alert to the needs of the day. He knows by personal experience what it is to work for others and is most considerate of those in his employ, and he takes a vital interest in the welfare of the employees of his business. He is a member of Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of West Hartford; the Hartford Automobile Club, the City Club of Hartford, Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association of Collection, Hartford Gun Club, and the Amateur Trapshooters' Association. His recreations are found in shooting and fishing.

Mr. Keeney married Minnie E., daughter of Joseph H. Strong, of West Hartford, and they are the parents of a son, Charles Edward, born June 10, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Keeney are members of the West Hartford Congregational Church.

PUTNAM, Herbert Elmer,

Building Contractor.

In every environment there is some great possibility. Many men go far in the search for opportunity, when all the time she stands close beside their doors. Most young men who find themselves in remote country districts feel that they are debarred from participation in the real activities in the world of men and affairs because they are so far from the centers of population. Now and then a young man will see what every man should seek—the opportunity near at hand. Herbert Elmer Putnam saw on his father's farm the timber for which there was a demand—when a hand of skill should place it in marketable shape. With the enthusiasm of youth he set to work to make his future out of the opportunity nearest him. The story of how this led him into his present business is only one more proof of his wisdom, and an example of the genius for execution with which he is endowed.

Putnam is an ancient English surname. It was derived from the place in which the man who first bore the name lived—Puttenham. We find mention of this town in the Domesday Book (1660). There was a great fief known as the Honor of Leicester, of which the town was a part. It is in Hertfordshire, near Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Noteworthy characteristics of the Putnam family have been: Fine physique, fair features, high principles, honesty, integrity of purpose, patriotism, and an inclination to lead rather than be led. All American descendants of this line are entitled to the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Sable between eight crosses, crosslet fitchee, argent a stork of the last, beaked and legged gules.
Crest—A wolf's head gules.

The American ancestor of the Putnam family was John Putnam, of Aston Abbott, County of Bucks, England, born about 1580, came to New England about 1634. He was a son of Nicholas Putnam (1598), son of Richard (1523-56); son of Henry, living in 1527; son of Nicholas, born in 1460; son of Sir George (1408-73); son of William Puttenham. The line is traced back to Simon de Puttenham, who was living in 1199. The de was dropped from the name in the thirteenth century, and Puttenham became Putnam in the fifteenth century.

(I) John Putnam, the immigrant, married in England, Priscilla Gould, and in 1634 came to New England, was admitted to the Salem church in 1641, and there died, suddenly, December 30, 1662. He was a man of considerable education, and a good penman, deeds in his handwriting being extant.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Putnam, eldest son of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, baptized at Aston Abbotts, March 7, 1614, died in Salem Village,

Herbert E. Putnam

Massachusetts, May 5, 1680. He served as lieutenant of a "troop of horse" and is recorded as participating in the "Narrangansett" fight. He married (first) at Lynn, Massachusetts, August 17, 1643, Ann Holyoke, who died September 1, 1666, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, an aristocratic New England family. Holyoke, Massachusetts, is named in their honor. Lieutenant Thomas and Ann (Holyoke) Putnam were the grandparents of Major General Israel Putnam, and great-grandparents of Major General Rufus Putnam. Ann Holyoke was the great-aunt of Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard University from 1737 to 1769. Lieutenant Thomas Putnam married (second) September 14, 1666, Mary, widow of Nathaniel Veren, a wealthy merchant of Salem. She died in March, 1694. Lieutenant Thomas Putnam was the wealthiest citizen of Salem, and on November 11, 1672, he was made chairman of the committee to carry on the affairs of the parish.

(III) Sergeant Thomas (2) Putnam, son of Lieutenant Thomas (1) Putnam, and his first wife, Ann (Holyoke) Putnam, was born in Salem, January 12, 1652, was baptized in the First Church, February 2, of the same year, and died in Salem, May 24, 1699. He was a man of good education, the largest taxpayer in Salem, and a man of great influence in the colony. He married, September 25, 1678, Ann Carr, born June 15, 1661, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carr, of Salisbury.

(IV) Seth Putnam, son of Sergeant Thomas (2) and Ann (Carr) Putnam, was born in Salem, May, 1695, died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, November 30, 1775. He aided in forming the first church in Charlestown, and was one of the first ten members. On August 14, 1753, the first town meeting was held in Charlestown, Seth Putnam being then chosen a tithing man. He was a man highly respected in the community, his tombstone bearing this inscription: "The memory of the just is blessed." He married, September 16, 1718, Ruth Whipple, born in 1692, died February 1, 1785, in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

(V) Thomas (3) Putnam, sixth son of Seth and Ruth (Whipple) Putnam, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, October 22, 1728, died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, August 20, 1814. He took part in the French and Indian Wars and is found in the roll of Captain Stevens' company in 1750. He was one of the first members of the church in Charlestown, afterward being made a deacon. In Acworth, New Hampshire, he was the first justice of the peace; moderator of town meeting there in 1775 and 1779; selectman, 1772-78, with the exception of 1774 and 1777, his service covering the most important years of the Revolutionary period. He married in Lunenberg, Massachusetts, January 24, 1754, Rachel Wetherbee, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, born April 3, 1733, died June 12, 1812, daughter of Captain Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbee.

(VI) Seth (2) Putnam, son of Thomas (3) and Rachel (Wetherbee) Putnam, was born in Lunenberg, September 16, 1756, died in Putnam, Upper Canada (Ontario), September 3, 1827. At the age of nineteen, he was a private in Captain Samuel Wetherbee's company in Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment which marched to reinforce the Northern army in June, 1776. He was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and an officer in the Revolutionary army. Later he settled in Canada, purchased a large tract of land and was a successful farmer. He was a contractor on the peat macadam highway for the Government from Hamilton to Chatham, one hundred and sixty miles. He married Sarah Harding, born in Nova Scotia, May 14, 1762.

(VII) Seth (3) Putnam, son of Seth (2) and Sarah (Harding) Putnam, was born about 1790. He lived in Vermont, and later moved his family to what was then a wilderness in New York State. This journey was made by ox-team and they first settled at Susquehanna, later removing back to a hill, afterwards known as Putnam's Hill. They were the first settlers between the Susquehanna river and Deposit, and pioneers in the lumber business. Seth Putnam married Jane Heald, and was the father of six sons and one daughter.

(VIII) Lancaster Putnam, oldest of the children of Seth (3) and Jane (Heald) Putnam, associated with his brother, Franklin Putnam, set up a mill and manufactured lumber. This was drawn by ox-team to Deposit, then taken by raft down the Delaware river to Philadelphia. Many thrilling tales have been told of their adventures. This was before the days of railroads, and the brothers came all the way back to Deposit by foot. Lancaster Putnam married Lorinda Wedge, and they were the parents of Francis Emery, of whom further.

(IX) Francis Emery Putnam, son of Lancaster and Lorinda (Wedge) Putnam, born January 9, 1840, died in 1911. There were two other boys and a girl in the family. Wesly died when he was eleven years old. The educational opportunities of Francis E. Putnam were limited. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father belonged to that old school which has happily passed away, that believed in the "university of hard knocks" to the exclusion of any other method of acquiring knowledge. Nevertheless, Francis E. Putnam made a name for himself and a place in the world by his own industry and ambition. He was possessed of good mental power, and succeeded in spite of the handicaps under which he entered the battle of life. When a young man he bought a farm in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. There was much timber on the place, and he became interested in this timber from a business standpoint. He began by felling the trees himself, and step by step worked up into a large and prosperous business, owning several mills, and buying numerous tracts of land. There are now over eleven hundred acres of this logged-off land in possession of the family. With his straightforward business methods and his enterprising, aggressive activities, he met with the success he deserved and became the leading man in the community. His sterling traits of character won for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He had six hundred acres of cleared land on his farm, and raised large general crops; also raised stock on an extensive scale. During the Civil War he was engaged in building bridges for the Government, his service covering the latter years of the war. He was honorably discharged after General Lee's surrender. Mr. Putnam took an interest in all public affairs, and was a liberal supporter of those movements which he believed would enhance the public welfare.

Mr. Putnam married Theodosia Victoria, daughter of George Graves; born in Harpersville, New York. Twelve children grew to maturity: 1. Edna, widow of Albert Slocum, now residing in Portland, Oregon. 2. Herbert Elmer, of whom we give extended mention below. 3. Theodore Nelson, of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. 4. Nellie May, widow of Edward J. Slocum, now a resident of Hepner, Oregon. 5. Lorinda Macy, widow of Ulysses G. Cook, now a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. 6. Louis Lamont, of Portland, Oregon. 7. Norman W., of Lestershire, New York. 8. Clara Maude, wife of Allie G. Spear, of Stevens Point, Pennsylvania. 9. George Ernest, who is associated with his brother, Herbert E., in the business in Hartford; he was born at the homestead, July 22, 1881, was educated in the common schools, and has been associated with his brother all his life. He is a member of the Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias, and Foresters of America. He married Ada May, daughter of Daniel Arnott, and has one daughter, Theodosia Victoria. 10. Benjamin Arthur, of Portland, Maine. 11. Francis Walter, of South Bend, Oregon. 12. Harold Douglas, also of that town. The parents of this family were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. At one time or another, Francis Emery Putnam held most of the offices in the church, and was class leader for forty years, and superintendent of the Sunday school. It may be said that he was the spiritual and financial mainstay of the small country church with which he was identified. Too much honor can hardly be paid to the men who have thus upheld the forces that make for righteousness, and maintain an interest in the evangelization of remote districts.

(X) Herbert Elmer Putman, in whose life and business the interest of this sketch centers, son of Francis E. and Theodosia Victoria (Graves) Putnam, was educated in the common schools in his native town, the Starrucca public school, the Millerville State Normal School, and a boys' school at Alford Center, New York State, and grew up on the home farm. He was always associated with his father in business, in his younger days, and from the time he was twenty-one until he was twenty-five, he took an active part in the management of the business in which he held a constantly growing interest. Later he branched out somewhat. There was a fine stone quarry on the home farm. A short time before his marriage he bought a half interest in the business of the man who was working the quarry, and later became sole owner. This was his beginning in the work which led to his present business. Desiring to give his growing daughters the advantage of the city, with its better educational institutions, he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1899, and established his present business. He continued to operate the quarry for a couple of years, but it was difficult to manage an industry of this nature from such a distance, so he disposed of the quarry. He began in Hartford by laying sidewalks, and for some time confined his operations to this line of work. Gradually other and more important lines of concrete construction were taken up, until to-day he does a general concrete construction business. His work is such that he may well take pride in the point he has attained as a business man along constructive lines. After a time he also began to handle a general line of mason's supplies, and now does a large business in that line also. Mr. Putnam is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; the Connecticut Consistory; and the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Putnam married Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis O. Cook, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Macy Marie, a graduate of Hartford High School, and a graduate in 1917 of Holyoke College; Alma Lucile, a graduate, 1917, of Hartford High School, and 1919, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Girls' Seminary; and Herbert Elmer, Jr., still in

Hartford schools. The family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Putnam is a trustee and chairman of the finance committee. He is also a member of the Rotary Club.

Personally, Mr. Putnam is an interesting man to meet. He is domestic in his tastes, preferring his own hearth to the most brilliant circles of society. He takes a quiet interest in public affairs, never shirking any duty as a citizen, but declining any prominence as a politician.

THRALL, Fred Horace,

Tobacco Grower.

From the founding of the town of Windsor, Connecticut, the Thrall family has been prominently identified with its growth and development. The name appears in ancient records in a variety of forms, including Trall, Thrail and Thrale. The arms of the family in England are:

Arms—Sable, a rose argent; a bordure of the last.

Crest—A cross, crosslet, fitchee gules.

Motto—*In cruce confids.*

(I) The ancestor, William Thrall, born 1605-06, was probably a native of England, as he is found in the England Colony at Windsor as early as 1640, in which year he had a grant of land there. In 1676 he contributed two shillings and six pence to the Connecticut Fund for the Relief of the Poor of their colonies. In February, 1652, he was granted excessive quarry rights in the Common Hill. This was known as Thrall's Quarry and was located on the west side of Rocky Hill, not far from the present Hayden's Station. In 1637 William Thrall served in the Pequot War under Captain John Mason. He died October 3, 1679, having survived his wife three years. Her name does not appear of record. She died July 30, 1676.

(II) Lieutenant Timothy Thrall, son of William Thrall, baptized February 25, 1641, was also a contributor to the Poor Relief Fund in the sum of one shilling, six pence. He succeeded his father on the homestead in "Hoyte's Meadow," where descendants have continued to reside to the present time. He was a lieutenant of militia and was chosen to take care of the town arms and ammunition during Queen Anne's War, and in 1654 was a member of a committee of five to build a new meeting house. He married, November 10, 1659, Deborah Gunn, who was baptized February 27, 1641, died January 7, 1694, the second daughter of Thomas G. Gunn, who was early in Windsor and moved elsewhere.

(III) Thomas Thrall, fifth son of Lieutenant Timothy Thrall, was born July 10, 1676, in Windsor. When Thomas G. Gunn, his grandfather, removed to Westfield, he gave his homestead in Windsor to Thomas Thrall, who resided there. He married, November 2, 1699, Elizabeth Hoskins, daughter of John and Deborah (Denslow) Hoskins.

(IV) David Thrall, second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Thrall, born about 1710, lived in Windsor, where he died March 22, 1772. He married, in 1738, Jane Barber, born June 16, 1720, died February 9, 1789, daughter of John and Jane (Alvord) Barber, descendant of one of the early Windsor families. This family came from England, where it bore arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, two chevrons between three fleurs-de-lis, gules within a bordure of the last.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a bull's head gules.

The founder of the Barber family in this country was Thomas Barber, who came from England in the ship "Christian" with the Saltonstall party, and arrived May 16, 1634, in New England. In the following year he settled in Windsor and was a soldier of the Pequot War from that town. His wife, Jane, whom he married October 7, 1640, died September 10, 1662, and he died on the following day. Their third son, Samuel Barber, born October 1, 1648, in Windsor, lived on the paternal homestead. He owned the halfway covenant at the Windsor church, December 12, 1671. He lived a little north of Mill Brook in Windsor, and in 1676 removed to Simsbury, where he died March, 1708. He married, June 25, 1676, Ruth Drake, baptized December 6, 1657, died November 13, 1731, daughter of John and Hannah (Moore) Drake, granddaughter of John Drake, who was descended from an ancient English family who came to Boston, Massachusetts, thence to Windsor in 1639. His ancestry has been traced in England to 1360, when John Drake was a resident of Exmouth. He married Christian, daughter of John Billet. The line descends from him to the Windsor emigrant, through a continuous line of Johns, with the exception of the seventh and eighth generations occupied respectively by Robert and William Drake. The last named was the grandfather of John Drake, of Windsor. John Barber, eldest child of Samuel and Ruth (Drake) Barber, was born January 25, 1677; and lived in Simsbury. He married, July 24, 1717, Jane Alford, born January 14, 1699, eldest daughter of Jeremy and Jane (Hoskins) Alford, descendant on both sides from leading Windsor families. This name appears as Alvord and Alford, and was brought to New England by Thomas Alvord, whose father was John Alvord, a son of John Alvord, born about 1530 in England. Thomas Alvord, son of Benedictus Alvord, was in Windsor in 1637, returned to England, was there in 1639, was in Massachusetts in 1640, joined the Windsor church in 1641, and was a juror in that town two years later. He was a sergeant in the Pequot War in 1637, served in various town offices, and died April 23, 1683, aged eighty-three years, leaving an estate of two hundred and twenty-nine pounds, three shillings and nine pence. He married, November 26, 1640, Jane Newton. Their youngest child, Jeremy Alvord, born December 24, 1655, died June 6, 1709. He married Jane Hoskins, born April 30, 1671, fourth daughter of Anthony and Isabelle (Brown) Hoskins, died May 19, 1715. Their daughter, Jane Alvord, born January 14, 1699, became the wife of John Barber as previously related. The Hoskins family was founded in this country by John Hoskins, who came in the "Mary and John" in 1630, located at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was made freeman in 1631. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, represented that town in the General Court in 1637, and died May 3, 1648. He married Anne Files, who died May, 1662. Their eldest son, John Hoskins, born October 14, 1659, married, January 27, 1677, Deborah Denslow, who was born December 21, 1657, fifth daughter of Henry Denslow, whose first wife, Lois, was killed by the Indians in 1676. Henry Denslow was a son of Nicholas Denslow, who was born in 1576, arrived at Dorchester in 1630, and died March 8, 1666, at Windsor. Elizabeth Hoskins, second daughter of John and Deborah Hoskins, was married November 2, 1699, to Thomas Thrall, as already related. Their fourth daughter, Jane Hoskins, born April 30, 1671, married Jeremy Alvord, as above noted. Their daughter, Jane Alvord, born July 24, 1717, became the wife of John Barber, as aforesaid, and their daughter, Jane Barber, born June 16, 1720, became the wife of David Thrall, as aforesaid.

(V) David (2) Thrall, eldest son of David (1) and Jane (Barber) Thrall, was born September 23, 1749, was a farmer on the paternal homestead through life, and was admitted to the Windsor church with his wife, November 20, 1785. He married Zulima Denslow, born March 13, 1754, daughter of Benoni and Sarah (Griswold) Denslow. He died December 7, 1822. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the Lexington Alarm party. He also served in Captain Prior's company of the Fifth Connecticut Line, commanded by Colonel Bradley in 1777.

(VI) Horace Thrall, youngest child of David (2) and Zulima (Denslow) Thrall, was born July 26, 1795, passed his life in Windsor, and died January 31, 1865. He resided on the paternal homestead of his father, engaged through life in agriculture and was a prominent and influential citizen. Politically he was an earnest Democrat. He was possessed of fine mental gifts, was a man of upright character, and was universally esteemed and respected. After serving in various local offices of trust and responsibility, he represented his town in the State Legislature. His death was predicted by himself two days previously, and that day he took a drive with a handsome team of colts of which he was proud and returned in apparent perfect health, but almost immediately he took to his bed and informed his family that he would die at ten p. m. on the following Tuesday. Monday he settled up his affairs, showing the most intelligent capability in disposing of his property. The wedding of his son had been set for February 14, but he requested that the ceremony be performed before his death, and this took place on January 31, the day of his death, at the age of sixty-nine years and six months. As he had predicted, at the hour of his departure a close watch was kept and no signs of dissolution were observed until the clock struck ten on Tuesday evening, when he suddenly lost consciousness and passed away within an hour. Mr. Thrall married Eliza J. Wilson, who was born August 16, 1806, at Wilson's Station in the town of Windsor, daughter of Calvin and Submit (Deneslow) Wilson. Calvin Wilson was born 1758-59 in the town of Stafford, Connecticut, and settled after the Revolution in the town of Windsor, where he died May 20, 1809. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of Captain Steven Potter's company, Colonel Hermann Swift's regiment, the second regiment of the Connecticut Line appearing in the roster of February 1, 1782, credited to the town of Windham. His wife, Submit (Deneslow) Wilson, born 1766, died December 10, 1840, at the age of seventy-four years. She was undoubtedly a member of the ancient Deneslow family of Windsor, probably her husband belonged to the old Wilson family of that town, but unfortunately no records can be discovered to show the parentage of either.

(VII) Thomas M. Thrall, eighth child of Horace and Eliza J. (Wilson) Thrall, was born November 23, 1840, was long a successful tobacco grower, and died May 21, 1889. He cultivated the same farm throughout his life, and was one of the first to engage in the cultivation of tobacco in his section, and at the time of his death was one of the largest tobacco growers in the Connecticut River Valley. He also maintained a large dairy, and produced various farm crops on an extensive scale. He was active in the public service, acting as selectman and in various other capacities. Politically a Democrat, he did not aspire to any high station in the gift of the people, but was ever constant in support of his principles. He married

Emma J. Treadway, daughter of Enoch Treadway, of Salem, Connecticut. They were the parents of a daughter and son. The former became the wife of Arthur L. Cowan, and has three sons, Raymond T., Kenneth B., and Thomas Leslie.

(VIII) Fred Horace Thrall, only son of Thomas M. and Emma J. (Treadway) Thrall, was born November 3, 1872, in Windsor, on the homestead which he now occupies, and grew up under the conditions which surrounded the farmer boy of his time. He was thus accustomed to early rising and soon acquired industrious application in forwarding the various interests of the farm. His formal schooling was confined to that supplied by the public schools in the neighborhood, and very early in life he assumed the responsibility of a farm manager. Upon the death of his father in 1889 he became the owner and sole manager of the property. He ranks among the largest tobacco growers of the time, devoting about sixty acres annually to shade grown tobacco in addition to fifty acres of open grown crop. In the last year he also devoted sixteen acres to potatoes, thirty acres to corn and one hundred acres to hay. His residence is one of the finest rural homes in the Connecticut Valley. It was erected in 1878, constructed of brick, and is one of the most substantial as well as handsomest farm houses of the community. In addition to handling his own product, Mr. Thrall engages largely in buying and packing tobacco of other growers. In 1917 his operations in this direction exceeded that of any other individual packer in New England. During the packing season he employs one hundred and sixty hands and has a large force the year round. Residing in a town whose voters are strongly Republican in majority, he adheres to the tenets of his fathers and sustains the principles of the Democratic party. In 1918 he was a candidate of his party for State Senator and came within thirty-three votes of securing the election in a district whose normal Republican majority is about twelve hundred. This high vote is a complimentary testimonial to the personal esteem in which Mr. Thrall is held by his contemporaries. In more than forty years no other Democratic candidate has come as near election in the district as he. His own town gave him a majority of seventy-one votes, where the opposition majority is usually in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty.

Mr. Thrall has long been deeply interested in the development of fine horses, and has been the patron of legitimate sport in the way of horse racing. In 1915 he purchased Sage Park, near Windsor, where racing meetings are regularly held during each season. Mr. Thrall is the owner of several registered animals, and travels the New England circuit each year with racing animals. The meetings at Sage Park are generally admitted to be the most successful held in New England.

Mr. Thrall married Nellie, daughter of John Sheridan, of Windsor Locks.

FORMAN, George Lisle,

Insurance Broker.

This is the day of the young man. George L. Forman, although not yet thirty years of age, has achieved considerable, and it is safe to assume that the high tide of his life will tell an interesting story. George Lisle Forman was born September 9, 1891, in Chicago, Illinois, son of George L. and Gertrude Antoinette (Young) Forman.

His father, George L. Forman, was born in Montrose, Scotland, and when a small boy was brought by his parents to America, where they located in Chicago. There he attended the public schools and grew to manhood. Soon after his marriage he removed to New York City, and there he continued to reside until his death. He was at different times in business in New York and Chicago, but continued to maintain his New York residence. He was the secretary of the Crane Company of Chicago, Illinois, and subsequently was associated with the Worthington Pump Company, of that city. Several years prior to his death he retired from active business cares because of ill health. He married Gertrude A. Young, born in New York City. Mrs. Forman survives her husband and now resides in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Forman were the parents of two sons: George Lisle, receives extended mention below; and Charles Edgar, a resident of New York.

The youth of Mr. Forman was spent in New York City, where he attended the public schools, and his education was completed at the Cheshire Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut. Immediately after completing his schooling he secured a position with the N. S. Mortgage & Trust Company, of New York City, remaining with them for over a year. On account of his father's association with the Crane Company in their Hartford office, the younger Mr. Forman entered the employ of the same company in their Bridgeport office. During these years he was securing experience which would be needed when he decided to enter the business field himself. He remained with the Crane Company until 1914. In the latter year he went abroad as a member of the American Ambulance Section, attached to the British Expeditionary Forces, Sixth Division. He served for seven months, then returned to America, and also to his former business association with the Crane Company. He remained three years, and in 1917 formed a partnership with Joseph Watson Beach under the firm name of Beach, Forman & Company. This firm does a general insurance business. Mr. Forman is active in the social affairs of his city, and is a member of several clubs, namely: Hartford, Hartford Golf of Hartford, the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, and Squadron A. Club of New York City.

Mr. Forman married Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, daughter of William Kendall, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of a son, George Lisle, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Forman are attendants of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Hartford, to which they lend their support.

STERNBERG, Adolph Carl,

Contractor.

A man and his work are closely related, indeed the work is a part of the man, that part which lives after him, and expresses his personality to the world in which he has lived. There is art and beauty, of however simple a sort, in every well executed piece of work, of whatever nature it may be. When the element of usefulness is added, the work becomes a worthy monument to endeavor. The man of vacillating will goes from one thing to another, and makes for himself no permanent place in the world of affairs. The man of delicate sensibilities chooses the work which appeals wholly to the eye or the ear. But the man of boundless activity and native force chooses work of a constructive nature. He is not content merely to be, and watch other men do, he makes a place for himself, then does some big, substantial work, which will be seen and used, and will thus become a part of the progress of the community. In every part of the world the people who neglect to facilitate communication from one town to another, and who take no pride in the betterment of civic conditions, are backward. They are soon left behind by their more social neighbors. America has only recently awakened to her privileges in the matter of fine highways, but there is a reason for this which does not appear on the surface. She is still a nation in the making, and with even the most progressive American hands, head and heart have always been busy with what seemed more important matters.

Nevertheless, from the earliest days of American history, every man who came to our shores came with the idea of building for the future, and year by year, slowly, so slowly and gradually that the work itself was unperceived, the roads, the arteries of the body politic, have been improved. It remained for the dawn of the twentieth century to usher in an era of good roads. Now America is looking upon the perfection of a general system of good highways as necessary to the public welfare. The history of the good roads movement in the State of Connecticut is too long to outline here, but one of the first and one of the most important names connected with it is that of Adolph Carl Sternberg.

The name Sternberg is of Teutonic origin and is compounded of the ending burg, meaning city, and according to one derivation, the mental quality of the early bearers of the name, stern. According to another derivation, the first part of the name is a changed form of the German word Streng, meaning strong, the complete meaning of the name then being Strong City. In all records by which names are handed down from generation to generation, the natural processes of decay render them illegible, and the natural tendency towards dropping unnecessary letters tends towards changes from the original spelling.

Adolph C. Sternberg, Sr., was born in Stargard, Prussia, August 15, 1839, and was a son of Carl Sternberg, Jr., of Pomerania, Prussia, a distinguished and highly educated lawyer, who also was a finished English scholar, and grandson of Rev. Carl Sternberg, Sr., a minister of the Luthern church. Carl Sternberg, Jr., came to America in 1852 on account of his participation in the Revolution of 1848. He located in West Hartford, where his family soon joined him. He was made a citizen and remained in West Hartford to the end of his life, following general farming and making for himself a place among the substantial and respected citizens of the town. He died May 7, 1873. He married Bernardine Krause, who died November 16, 1869. They were the parents of nine children, and five of their sons served the cause of the Union with gallantry in the Civil War, one losing his life.

Adolph C. Sternberg was a lad of thirteen when he came with his family to America. In his native land he had been a pupil of a private school famous for its high standards of scholarship. He was proficient in French and Latin, and had begun the study of Greek. He continued his studies with his father for some time after they located in West Hartford. Later he carried on the farm for his father, and after a time added to that interest the handling of fertilizers and agricultural implements. He conducted a store on State street for twenty years, also engaged in tobacco packing. While conducting these varied industries he laid the foundations for an extensive fruit business in which he kept an interest up to the time of his death. He was elected to the Legislature by the town of West Hartford in 1895, and did fine work on the good roads bill with the result that it became a law. He was elected state highway commissioner, and therewith began the wonderful change in highway conditions for which the State has become noted. About twenty years ago, finding a great deal of trouble in making the then existing contracting companies see the superiority of certain methods and systems of road construction, Mr. Sternberg began taking contracts on his own account, gradually broadening the scope of his business, surrounding himself with capable helpers. He was an authority on road building and was often sought for consultation by numerous towns in the State. He served as acting school visitor of West Hartford; justice of the peace; was peach yellows commissioner in 1895; always ready to support any movement which would enhance the interests of the community. He was a member of the Republican party; member of West Hartford Grange; Putnam Phalanx; Hartford Board of Trade; Sagabout Lodge, and of the Tobacco Growers' Association. He was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard for several years, and also served as quartermaster's sergeant of the Home Guard.

Mr. Sternberg married, August 15, 1868, Francesca M. Soeckel, and they were the parents of five children: Amalie A. B., born June 28, 1870, who is the wife of Geroge W. Traut, of New Britain, Connecticut, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Francesca M., born January 12, 1872, wife of Ernst Hamilton Brandt, of Riverside, Connecticut; Adolph Carl, of further mention; Louise H., born February 27, 1875, died March 13, 1891; M. Clara, born July 29, 1878, wife of Frank L. Traut. The family are members of the West Hartford Congregational Church, and Mr. Sternberg is sadly missed in both the church and family since his death.

Adolph Carl Sternberg, Jr., was born February 7, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of West Hartford and the Hartford Public High School. After completing the High School course he went to the Connecticut Agricultural College for special training for the work of his choice. He was graduated with honors in 1890, and returning to the home place began at once scientific farming. He began applying the knowledge gained to the practical everyday operations of the farm, and besides general farm crops, specialized in strawberries, raspberries, peaches and pears. Mr. Sternberg has continued to carry on the contracting work which has steadily grown in volume and importance until now it gives employment on an average to seventy-five men, and twelve to fifteen teams, besides half a dozen automobile trucks. Like his father, he has often been sought for consultation regarding road building by various towns. Socially Mr. Sternberg is much sought. He is a member of Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Sagabout Lodge.

Mr. Sternberg married Anna Grace, daughter of Horace B. Allen, of Enfield, and they are the parents of six children: Adolph Carl (3); Mary Bancroft, who married Arthur Hillery; Anna Grace Allen; Francesca; Mabel Louise; and Margaret. The family are members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Sternberg is auditor.

J. S. Dewey

DEWEY, John Stevens,

Tobacco Grower.

It is sometimes surmised by men of commonplace names that the possessor of a celebrated name finds more or less embarrassment and inconvenience in the very natural query of every chance acquaintance as to whether he is related to the famous man of the same name. Be that as it may, the qualities which made the great man famous are, in the majority of cases, characteristic of the family. While he has stood in the public view and the world applauds his deeds, other members of the family, with similar traits and broad capabilities, are applying their powers in less spectacular ways, in lines of endeavor less open to the public view. The general welfare of the people requires that thousands of lives be spent in quiet, unheralded occupations, in many cases by men who would make good in public life, given the opportunity. But sterling worth counts for the public good, whether that public is aware of it or not. Of those big men who are doing important work in a quiet, modest way, John Stevens Dewey, of the Indian Head Plantation, of East Granby, is an example. That he is related to Admiral Dewey is not a matter of consequence to him. He is too fully occupied with the multitudinous duties of the large industry under his own hand.

The name is that of an old feudal family of Flanders, which received the name from the town of Douvai. Certain members of the family settled in Lancashire, northeast of London, coming over with William the Conqueror. It was for titled members of this family, spelling the name de Wey, that Weymouth, in Dorset, was named. The name has been rendered Davis, from De Vie, De la Wey, and Dewey.

(I) Thomas Dewey, the founder of this family in America, came from Sandwich, County Kent, England. He was here as early as 1633, as proved by his signature on a will. He was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634. He was one of the original grantees of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. On August 12, 1635, he sold his lands and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, being one of the first settlers there. He was granted land in 1640. The inventory of his estate was filed May 19, 1648. He married, March 22, 1639, at Windsor, Frances Clark, widow of Joseph Clark.

(II) Sergeant Josiah Dewey, second son of Thomas Dewey, was baptized October 10, 1641, at Windsor, and died September 7, 1732, in Lebanon, Connecticut. About 1660 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts. There he learned the carpenter's trade, and was made a foreman in 1666. He was granted a home lot in July, of that year, became a prominent man in the village, and was made selectman. He was in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1670. He had received a grant of land there two years previously for building a minister's house. He was ordained deacon, December 28, 1692. He was an original proprietor in Lebanon, selling his lands in Westfield, in 1696. He married, November 6, 1662, at Northampton, Hepzibah Lyman, born in 1644, in Windsor, who died June 4, 1732, in Lebanon, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman.

(III) Josiah (2) Dewey, eldest son of Sergeant Josiah (1) Dewey, born December 21, 1666, died about 1750, at Lebanon. He lived at Westfield until 1696, when he went to Lebanon where he owned mills. He married, January 15, 1691, Mehitable

Miller, born July 10, 1666, at Northampton, daughter of William Miller.

(IV) Josiah (3) Dewey, eldest son of Josiah (2) Dewey, was born March 2, 1694, in Westfield, and died October 30, 1771, in Lebanon. He was a progressive farmer for his day, and a deacon of the church. He married, December 4, 1718, Sarah Hutchinson, born June 6, 1696, in Lebanon, and died September 9, 1776, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hutchinson.

(V) Solomon Dewey, son of Josiah (3) Dewey, was born April 29, 1724, in Lebanon, where he died May 2, 1819, at the age of ninety-five. He was a skillful cabinet maker; was six feet tall, and on his ninetieth birthday walked a mile to a neighbor's house, and built a wooden mould board. He married, August 30, 1770, Elizabeth Cady, who was born June 6, 1736, in Tolland, and died September 5, 1813, daughter of John and Hannah Cady.

(VI) Asahel Dewey, son of Solomon Dewey, was born June 15, 1775, in Lebanon, and died there, April 26, 1846. He was county surveyor, and teacher of mathematics, and represented the town in the Legislature. He married, March 8, 1798, Lucina Fuller, born April 10, 1777, in Lebanon, and died December 14, 1826, daughter of Beyaleel and Phebe (Sprague) Fuller.

(VII) Silas Dewey, eldest child of Asahel Dewey, was born June 16, 1801, in Lebanon, and died December 27, 1836. He was a farmer on the old homestead, and later a merchant in Norwich. He married, October 19, 1828, at Groton, Sally Ann Brown, born September 27, 1807, at Groton, died December 8, 1893, at Rockville, daughter of David Palmer and Fanny Eldridge (Chadwick) Brown.

(VIII) Silas Henry Dewey, son of Silas Dewey, born April 27, 1830, lived on the old homestead which had been in the family for one hundred and seventy years, and sold it after reverses of fortune. He was representative to the Legislature in 1865; was deputy sheriff in New London county, and afterwards in 1877, in Tolland. He went to Fisher's Island in 1879, and in 1884 to Canada, where he was living in 1898. He was a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, April 30, 1851, Nancy Maria Manley, born May 31, 1830, in Columbia, and died November 29, 1897, in Andover, Connecticut. They were members of the Columbia Congregational Church. He died July 5, 1909.

(IX) John Stevens Dewey, son of Silas Henry Dewey, was born February 12, 1869. He was admitted in the public schools of Columbia and Norwich, Connecticut. Then went to New York City and became a commercial reporter for the Mercantile Protective Agency. He was thus employed from 1884 to 1890, when he returned to Connecticut and engaged in farming in the town of Andover. He remained there for eight years, when he removed to East Granby. In 1903 he located on the present farm as superintendent for the Indian Head Plantations Corporation. He bought out this farm in 1913, and makes a specialty of shade grown tobacco, although he does a very considerable amount of general farming. He grows about forty acres of tobacco, about fourteen acres of corn, three and one-half of potatoes, six of oats, four of rye, and four of buckwheat. He has altogether about seventy acres under cultivation, and has two other farms besides the Indian Head. Besides the growing end of the business he buys and packs tobacco very extensively. He is one of the big men in this line.

Mr. Dewey is a public spirited, whole souled man, who meets his associates as one who is interested in the human side of existence, as well as the business side. In all the various relations involved in the administration of an outdoor business in a country town, he is a man who sees both sides of a question, and meets every problem with a breadth of judgment which secures him the friendship of his fellow-workers. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge of Masons, No. 36, of Simsbury; Washington Commandery, No. 1; Connecticut Consistory; also a member of the building committee. He is past chancellor of Old Newgate Lodge, No. 65, Knights of Pythias, of Tariffville, and has been master of the exchequer ever since his term of chancellor commander expired. Mr. Dewey is past master of St. Mark's Lodge, and is now president of the Past Masters' Association, of Hartford. He is a member of the Foresters of America; member of Star Chapter, No. 69, Order of the Eastern Star, of Granby, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Dewey is now past patron, and Mrs. Dewey is worthy matron.

Mr. Dewey married, June 25, 1897, Nellie Sophia, daughter of Edward and Jane Euthanasia (Babcock) Thurber, born March 6, 1868. They were the parents of six children: Maude Evelyn, born March 3, 1898; John S., Jr., born August 1, 1899; George Laurin, born March 26, 1901; Bertrand Manley, born July 2, 1902; Nelma Thurber, born December 22, 1903; and Grace Lucina, born March 22, 1905.

For the greater part of the genealogical data above, we are indebted to the published Genealogy of the Dewey Family.

LAMB, Henry Winslow,

Retired Business Man.

Among the early families of Massachusetts Bay Colony, that of Lamb, first planted in Roxbury, has spread all over the New England States, and wherever the name is found is identified with every line of worthy endeavor. The founder, Thomas Lamb, came with Governor Lamb in 1630, settling in Roxbury, where he was one of the six men who pledged themselves for the support of the first free school in America, Roxbury Latin School, its Latin name. This branch of the family settled in Connecticut, where Winslow M. Lamb was engaged as a member of the mercantile firm, Lamb Brothers. His wife, Alice M. (Clark) Lamb, was a niece of Governor Loomis, of Connecticut. They were the parents of Henry Winslow Lamb, who during the past eight years of his life, 1910-18, was a resident of Tariffville, Connecticut.

Winslow M. Lamb lived at different periods of his life in Salem, Colchester and Norwich. In the last named city he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers for many years, and was a man of substance and ability. He married Alice M. Clark, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Henry Winslow, Charles M., Carrie B., and Hellen C.

Henry Winslow Lamb, son of Winslow M. and Alice M. (Clark) Lamb, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 11, 1854, died September 6, 1918. He completed preparatory study at Colchester Academy, then entered Yale University, a classmate being now ex-President William H. Taft. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., class of 1878, and for about one year thereafter was engaged as principal of the West Hartford High School. He then opened a wood yard in New Haven, and there continued in successful business until after his marriage, when he disposed of that business. He continued his residence in New Haven until 1910, then removed to Tariffville, Connecticut, which was his home until death. In Tariffville he was not in active business, but was fully occupied with the care of his invested interest. In New Haven Mr. Lamb was a member of old Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a man of high moral tone and intellectually, very careful of all obligations of life, quiet, studious and companionable.

Henry W. Lamb married, February 18, 1897, Mrs. Emily A. Hotchkiss, daughter of Harrison C. and Maria A. (Jones) Smith. By her first marriage Mrs. Lamb has a son, Earl Harrison Hotchkiss. Mrs. Lamb's father, Harrison C. Smith, died in 1888. He was a machinist engaged in his business at both Deep River and Chester. He was known as the "veteran bit maker," and at the time of his death was foreman of a shop in Philadelphia, which city had been his home for several years. He was a member of Deep River Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Baptist church. Harrison C. Smith married Maria A. Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, a resident of the Deep River section called "The Plains," a substantial farmer and stock raiser. They were the parents of two children: Emily A., now widow of Henry Winslow Lamb, and Ivan Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Lamb is a granddaughter of Wells Smith, a farmer of Deep River, and his wife, Catherine A. (Towner) Smith.

THOMPSON, Henry Zelah,

Tobacco Grower.

To the casual sightseer motoring the level valleys in the northern part of Connecticut, the only impression left on the mind is that of one tobacco field after another, with scarcely a boundary between them. To the casual observer the people of the countryside are much like the fields, one man after another all engaged in the same line of work, so presumably one man after another all more or less alike. So the men of the city place all agriculturists in a class and call them farmers. The ordinary man of business, whose interests do not touch those of the food and tobacco grower, fails entirely to realize that the man behind the plow in a very large measure makes our civilization. It is not the farm, not the character of the crops, but the man himself at the head of the productive work of the world, that holds the welfare of thousands in his hands. Nor are all farmers alike. Among them can be found many men of broad sympathies, of high ideals, alive to the moral and spiritual progress of their generation, as well as the material needs to which they directly minister. Such a man is Henry Zelah Thompson, of East Granby.

Thompson is a very old and honored English name, and the family, many generations before their transplanting to America, was the bearer of the following arms:

Arms—Azure a lion passant guardant or; within a bordure, argent.
Crest—A lion rampant, ducally gorged or.

(I) The progenitor of this family in America was the Rev. William Thompson, who was born in 1598-99, in Lancashire, England. He matriculated at Bragen Nose College, in Oxford, January 28, 1628. He preached in Winwick, a parish in Lancashire. In 1637 he came to Boston, and was first engaged at Kittery, but later settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. He removed from there and was ordained November 11, of that year. He gave up the ministry in 1659, and died December 10, 1660. He brought to America with him his wife, Abigail, two sons and two daughters. Their other children were born in America

(II) Samuel Thompson, eldest son of Rev. William Thompson, was born in England. He settled at Braintree, where he was representative for nine years. On April 25, 1656, he married Sarah Shepard, born in England, daughter of Edward and Violet Shepard, who had also emigrated to America, and at that time resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(III) Edward Thompson, third son of Samuel Thompson, graduated from Harvard College in 1684, aged nineteen. He resided in Newbury and taught school for several years, before and after leaving college. He began to preach in Simsbury, Connecticut, in June, 1687, and in 1691 removed to the "west end" of Newbury, Massachusetts. He died March 16, 1705, in Marshfield, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Webster, born July 31, 1659, daughter of John and Ann (Batt) Webster, of Newbury.

(IV) Samuel (2) Thompson, eldest child of Edward Thompson, was born September 1, 1691, in Newbury, was graduated from Harvard in 1710, and ordained at Gloucester, Massachusetts, November 28, 1716. He died December 9, 1724. He married Hannah Norwood, who was born in 1694, and died June 13, 1769.

(V) Edward (2) Thompson, son of Samuel (2) Thompson, was born April 27, 1722, in Gloucester, and died June 16, 1806. He came to Simsbury in 1793 with his mother, his brother Samuel, and sisters, Mary, Martha and Sarah. He was baptized in 1742, and died in 1830.

(VI) Edmund Thompson, son of Edward (2) Thompson, was born March 9, 1765, in Simsbury, and baptized April 28, 1765, by Rev. Roger Viets. He married, May 8, 1782, at Turkey Hill Church, East Granby, Sarah Moses, of that town

(VII) Edmund (2) Thompson, son of Edmund (1) Thompson, was born in Simsbury, January 27, 1788, and died April 21, 1861. In early life he learned the trade of carriage making in Simsbury, then followed it also in what is now East Granby. He was a skilled and conscientious workman. Later he was extensively engaged in farming, and acquired large tracts of land. He was a Democrat in politics, and was highly commended by his constituents when he represented the town of Granby in the State Legislature. He was held in the highest respect by a large circle of friends, who had every confidence in his probity. On September 11, 1809, he married Sophia Pinney, of the section now known as East Granby, a daughter of Aaron Pinney. Both were earnest members of the Baptist church. Mr. Thompson died April 21, 1861, and his wife died December 6, 1863. They are buried in the East Granby Cemetery.

The ancestors of Sophia (Pinney) Thompson lead down through early New England days, the founder of the family coming from England in the "Mary and John," in 1630. He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was one of the original members of the Dorchester Church. He came to Connecticut and settled in Windsor, in 1635; he died August 21, 1683. His second son, Nathan, was born in December, 1641, was baptized in Windsor, in January, 1642, and died in 1676. He married Sarah, widow of Samuel Phelps, and daughter of Edward and Mary Griswold, pioneers of Windsor, born in 1638, in England. Their only recorded son, Lieutenant Nathaniel Pinney, was born May 11, 1671, in Windsor, that section being then called Poquonock, and died January 1, 1764. He married, September 21, 1693, Martha Thrall, who was born May 31, 1673, daughter of Timothy and Deborah (Gunn) Thrall. Their youngest child, Abraham, was born in February, 1710, in Windsor, and settled in the locality known as "Scotland," in Simsbury. He married Elizabeth Burton, and died September 12, 1780. Their third son, Captain Aaron Pinney, was born in 1743, and resided in Scotland. He died December 26, 1812. On June 1, 1765, he married a Miss Bidwell, who was born in 1740, and died December 20, 1772. Their third son, Aaron, was baptized July 10, 1768, and married Susannah Holcomb, who was born in 1769, and died January 28, 1802, at the age of thirty-four. Their eldest child, Sophia, born July 27, 1792, became the wife of Edmund Thompson, as above noted.

(VIII) Edward P. Thompson, son of Edmund (2) Thompson, was born August 25, 1819, and received an excellent education. After attending the district schools in the town of Granby, he went to the Hartford schools and also Westfield schools, and then attended the Suffield Institute. He was always well informed on the topics of the day, as he continued his interest in literature and current history throughout his life. He learned carriage making with his father when a young man and was very successful. He also joined with his father in the carrying on and the developing of the home farm interests, building a fine residence on the property. He was one of the first tobacco growers in this section of the county, and built extensive barns and tobacco sheds. Mr. Thompson married (first) September 1, 1841, Nancy G. Holcomb, who died January 30, 1843, and she was the mother of a daughter, Nancy Holcomb Thompson, born January 30, 1843, who became the wife of Martin H. Smith and the mother of two daughters: Florence, married Charles Luther Spencer, of the Connecticut River Banking Company, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work; Lillian, married Elmer Bailey. Mr. Thompson married (second) Mary Jeanette, daughter of Zelah and Jeanette (Benton) Case. He died at the old homestead, June 22, 1880. By his second marriage he was the father of the following children: Josephine, born 1844, died young; William, born 1853, died young; Katie M., born March 26, 1849, married Marvin H. Sanford; Delia S., born October 8, 1856, married W. M. W. Ward. Henry Zelah, who receives extended mention below. Edward P. Thompson was a thorough-going Democrat, but never desired political preferment. His wife died January 1, 1899, at the home of her son, Henry Zelah Thompson.

(IX) Henry Zelah Thompson, son of Edward P. Thompson, was born in East Granby, August 2, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, supplementing this course with another at the Hartford grammar schools and finishing at the Suffield Institute. As a young man he gave great promise of being a worthy successor to the long and highly respected line of Thompsons which had done so much to establish and uphold the dignity of the town of Granby and its later offshoot, East Granby. It is certainly no flattery to say that this promise has been amply fulfilled. Mr. Thompson has carried on the home farm, increasing the acreage under cultivation, keeping up the fine old buildings and presiding in the house of his fathers in a fitting manner. He raises open grown tobacco, corn and other crops. He does not fail in his duty to the public, having been chairman of

Geo E Bidwell

the town committee for ten years and a member of the board of relief for five years. Neither does he confine his public interest to the boundaries of his own town. He is chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of East Granby, and under his direction excellent work was done for the country in her time of need. He is a member of Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Grange. He is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather, and actively interested in the welfare of the party, but has always declined office. He is prominent socially as well as in business life, and altogether is a man of whom the citizens of his native town speak with pride.

Mr. Thompson married Mary S. Rose, a native of Suffield, daughter of Mortimer and Lucy Ann (Sheldon) Rose. They have no children of their own, but have reared a daughter, Gertrude Crane, who married Charles F. Griffin, of North Bloomfield.

BIDWELL, George Edmund,

Agriculturist.

If there be any truth in the theories of heredity, a phophet would not have found it necessary to resort to occult sources of information to predict when George Edmund Bidwell was a lad that he would win recognition as a successful agriculturist. The family record is unique as to vocation for Mr. Bidwell is of the sixth generation in direct line of descent, each of whom has been a successful tiller of the soil. George E. Bidwell was born in Canton, Hartford county, December 21, 1858, son of Albert F. and Henrietta R. (Pike) Bidwell.

The name, Bidwell, is of Saxon origin. According to Burke, it was originally spelled Biddulph, and is composed of "the Saxon words—Bidde, or Bida, 'prayer, entreaty,' and Ulph, 'assistance, protection,' indicating that he who first adopted it had been employed in some embassy or mission, to seek aid, and thence acquired the designation. The family is certainly of remote antiquity, and Erdeswick, in his Survey of Staffordshire, says: 'The Biddulphs derive themselves from one Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Darlaveston, Buckinghall, Biddulph, in Staffordshire, who lived in the time of Domesday.'" More than fifteen variations in the spelling of the name are recorded, the forms now most commonly found being Biddulph, Bedwell, Bidwell, and Biddle. The various coats-of-arms show that the bearers were descended from the same ancestor. According to Burke, already quoted, the original Bidwell arms were:

Arms—Per saltire or, and gule four roundels each charged with a martlet, all counter-charged.

Crest—A hand in fesse couped at the wrist holding a curling stone.

The first of the name in the Connecticut Valley was Richard Bidwell, called on the records "Goodman Bidwell." He was an early settler at Windsor. His death occurred on December 25, 1647. While definite proof has not yet been found, it is generally supposed that he was the father of John, mentioned below.

(I) John Bidwell, a proprietor of Hartford "by the courtesie of the town," received four acres in the division of 1639-40. He owned a tan yard on an island in Little river; was chosen chimney viewer, 1655-56; was freed from watching and training in 1670. He married Sarah, daughter of John Wilcox, and he and his wife were original members of the Second or South Church, February 12, 1670.

(II) John (2) Bidwell, eldest child of John (1) Bidwell, was born about 1641, and died July 3, 1692. He married, November 7, 1678, Sarah Welles, born 1659, and died in 1708. She was a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Tuttle) Welles, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Welles. John Bidwell inherited from his father all his lands and buildings west of the Connecticut river, so he resided at Hartford. He was a prominent miller, and owned the first saw mill at Glastonbury in 1667; had three saw mills and a grist and fulling mill at Hartford, and also had a mill in each of the towns of East Hartford, Wethersfield and Middletown. He was an engineer and was elected by the town of Hartford to deepen the channel in the Connecticut river between Hartford and Wethersfield. He left an estate of £1,081, and we may therefore conclude that he was not only industrious and thrifty, but far above the average man of his day in business ability. He and his wife were members of the Center Church.

(III) Thomas Bidwell, son of John (2) Bidwell, was born December 27, 1682, and died in 1716. He married, March 28, 1707, Prudence Scott, born in 1683, died February 14, 1763, daughter of Edward Scott, of New Haven. Thomas Bidwell was one of the administrators of his father's estate. He resided in Hartford and had a store north of the State House, between Exchange Corner and the Hartford Bank. He was also an owner of trading vessels, and was lost at sea while on a voyage to the Barbadoes for rum and sugar.

(IV) Thomas (2) Bidwell, son of Thomas (1) and Prudence (Scott) Bidwell, was born May 16, 1711, and died in 1746. He married Ruhannah Pinney, who died in 1776. About 1740 they removed to that part of West Simsbury, now known as Canton, and settled on a farm which has remained in the family to the present time. He was buried at Town Hill Cemetery in New Hartford.

(V) Thomas (3) Bidwell, son of Thomas (2) Bidwell, was born in 1738, and was therefore only two years old when his parents settled in Canton. He engaged in farming on the homestead all his life. He married Esther Orton, who was born in Farmington, May 22, 1738, and died October 17, 1823. One who knew them well said "To a man of straightforward honesty, energy and kindness, with great plainness of speech she was a most suitable companion, with great intelligence and correct judgment, and was well endowed. Her tomb is beside that of her husband in the old Canton burying ground." The following epitaph is on his monument. "Unshaken in the great truth of the Gospel, in this he was an iron pillar, and steadfast as a wall of brass; he lived and died in the confidence of his brethren. But though dead, he yet speaketh to the church, to his family and to all who knew him." He served in the Revolutionary War, as the records show that on January 24, 1778, he lost his baggage and collected from the State for it £1 6s. 2d., and under date of May 30, 1778, he is referred to as Captain Thomas Bidwell in the Bennington alarm list.

(VI) Thomas (4) Bidwell, son of Thomas (3) Bidwell, was born in 1764, and engaged in farming in his native town of Canton during all his life. There his death occurred in 1848. He married Lavinia Humphrey, who was born in 1765 and died about the same time as her husband. She was a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Garret) Humphrey. Oliver Humphrey was the first magistrate in West Simsbury. He was a son of Jonathan, grandson of Samuel, great-grandson of Samuel, and great-great-grandson of Michael Humphrey, a pioneer of Simsbury.

(VII) Thomas (5) Bidwell, son of Thomas (4) and Lavinia (Humphrey) Bidwell, was born in 1792. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser in his native town. He left an enviable reputation as a man who carried his Christianity into his business dealings, and showed that success was not incompatible with high principles of morality.

(VIII) Albert F. Bidwell, son of Thomas (5) Bidwell, was born in Canton, January 5, 1818. His father died when he was but a lad, and Albert F. was reared by his grandfather and his uncle, Jasper Bidwell. He started farming on his own account and made an enviable success as a tobacco grower, stock raiser and dairyman. He was noted for his industry and enterprise. He made many improvements on his farm, his home and the comforts and welfare of his family being among his chief interests. He did not neglect his duties as a citizen, however, but filled the office of selectman and assessor with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church for many years. His death occurred November 4, 1873. On March 20, 1845, he married Henrietta R., daughter of Hiram and Olive (Rood) Pike, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. Five children were born of this union: 1. Mary E., born June 8, 1847, died November 27, 1867. 2. Hiram, born January 31, 1849, married Gertrude Burr, of Bloomfield, and died June 1, 1892, leaving two children, Edna G. and Frederick H. Bidwell. 3. Frederick A., born December 16, 1850, married Sadie M. North, and has four children: Mary, Albert F., Sarah and Isabelle. 4. George E., mentioned below. 5. Thomas S., born March 29, 1861, married Harriet S. Hinman, and has three children: Clara Louise, Burton T. and Leland H. Bidwell.

(IX) George E. Bidwell, son of Albert F. Bidwell, was born December 21, 1858. After completing the public school course in his native town he attended the Connecticut Literary Institute for a year, and completed his formal education by a course at Hannum's Business College in Hartford. His father having died when he was only a lad, he began at the age of fifteen to earn his own way, working as a farm hand. Strong, vigorous and ambitious, he was able at that early age to hold his own with his fellow-workers of mature years. Soon after his marriage Mr. Bidwell began farming on his own account by working a farm on shares. Prudent and thrifty, with the rewards of his unflagging industry he was able in April, 1883, to purchase his present farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in East Granby. This farm has been brought into high productivity, while the residence and buildings are so far above the average as to attract attention. Mr. Bidwell has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and is a consistent adherent of the Republican party. In 1895 and again in 1911 he represented the town in the State Legislature.

On January 5, 1882, Mr. Bidwell married (first) Minnie Bristol, daughter of Anson Wheeler and Sarah E. (Williams) Bristol, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Canton, September 15, 1861, and educated in the public schools of that town, subsequently attending a select school where she was trained to become a school teacher, and followed this vocation until her marriage. She was the mother of a son, Jasper W. Bidwell. Mr. Bidwell married (second) Mary M. Bristol, born August 27, 1873, sister of his first wife. Her early education was received in the Collinsville schools and this course was followed by other courses in Hartford.

Mrs. Bidwell became a school teacher and for several years was engaged in this profession in the Hartford schools.

COTTER, Daniel F.,

Automobile Dealer.

Opportunity is supposed to be a fleet-footed goddess who designs to pass only once. But perhaps opportunity has learned to respect certain level-headed men who are gifted with an infinite capacity for painstaking, persistent hard work. For the sake of these she may now and then take a leisurely pace, accommodating her steps to the stately movement of those evolutionary forces which bring about business changes, and really spell progress. Certain it is that the man who keeps everlastingly at it, holding his mind on the alert for every change in business conditions, still never losing his comprehensive grasp on the work in hand, is the man who wins.

Daniel F. Cotter, of Hartford, Connecticut, is a man who has followed one line of business, growing with its growth and reaching out with its development, changing as time changed the conditions governing his work, and thus evolving his success. Constancy of purpose and determination make success.

The name of Cotter is very old. According to Burke, "The Irish patronymic of this family is O'Corteoir, signifying a cottager, a boat builder." According to Gibson, in his "History of Cork," the family is of Danish origin. The head of the Cotter family in Ireland during the Commonwealth period was William Cotter, who forfeited his estate for his activities in the Irish War in 1641. The Cotter coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Azure, three evetts in pale propre.
Crest—A lion passant, reguardant, propre.
Motto—*Dum spiro spero,* which means, While I live I shall have hope.

Mr. Cotter's grandfather, Thomas Cotter, was born in Ireland. His father, William J. Cotter, was born in Portland, Connecticut, about 1851, and died August 19, 1899, aged forty-eight years. He grew up in Portland, attending the public schools there. When he was about sixteen he went to work for Fred Russell, of that town, and was with him about ten years. He then came to Hartford and went into the livery business for himself on Trinity street. Later he removed to Buckingham street, and continued there until his death. He numbered among his regular patrons many of Hartford's leading families. He was one of the first telephone subscribers in the city of Hartford, when that convenience was first being installed in the city in the face of much indifference and opposition. His wife, Mary (Fitzgibbon) Cotter, was a daughter of Daniel Fitzgibbon, and was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts. She died January 6, 1919, aged seventy years. William J. Cotter was the father of four children: Daniel F., Thomas W., Mazie and Josephine. The family were members of St. Peter's Church.

The Fitzgibbon family is of Italian origin, and emigrated to Ireland in 1171. The founder of the family was Gerald, a grandson of Otho, who was an Italian Baron, a descendant of the Duke of Tuscany. Gerald built the Castle of Pembroke, and married Nesta, daughter of Rees Gryffidh, a Prince of the Welsh. Her sons were the ancestors of the FitzGeralds, FitzHenrys and FitzGibbons. Details of the Griffin ancestry, the name being a form of Gryffidh, will be found elsewhere in this work, under the name of Griffin.

Daniel F. Cotter was born in Hartford, December 5, 1876. He was educated in the public schools, and later was associated with his father in the livery business until his father's death, then succeeded him in the business. He continued at the old stand until 1906, when he removed to Beach street. Automobiles were then coming into general use, and Mr. Cotter saw the future of the business as it must expand to meet the new conditions. He enlarged his buildings and added a garage. As time passed, and the use of horses was discontinued in favor of the more convenient automobile, Mr. Cotter met the requirements of his trade with such changes and additions as became necessary. In 1917 he removed to his present quarters on Jewell court and abandoned the livery business entirely, as all his old patrons had by that time replaced horses with automobiles. This is a striking example of the quiet evolution of business. Many of the important garage men of the State were formerly in the livery business, and seeing the trend of progress, gradually worked out of the livery business and coincidentally into the new business that was destined to supplant it, the care and repairing of automobiles. Mr. Cotter's new garage covers fifteen thousand square feet of ground, and is one of the largest between New York and Boston. Mr. Cotter is a progressive, substantial citizen, by no means a one-sided man. The spirit that keeps abreast of the business world keeps up also with the general progress of the world of men and affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Cotter married Charlotte, daughter of James and Bridget M. Langdon, of Hartford, and has two children, Ruth Langdon and William Lyman. The family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

BALDWIN, John,

Decorator.

The family of Baldwin has many worthy and distinguished representatives, and is among the oldest of the early Colonial families. According to Arthur, the author of "Family Names," the name of Baldwin signifies the speedy conqueror or victor, and is thus derived: Bald, meaning quick or speedy, and win, meaning victory. The name was common as early as 1066.

(I) The ancestor of the family herein traced was Nathaniel Baldwin, who was a first settler of Milford, Connecticut, and a free planter there, November 29, 1639. By occupation, he was a cooper, and was living in Fairfield in 1641. He married Abigail Camp, and she joined the church in Fairfield, June 9, 1644, and died there on March 22, 1648.

(II) Daniel Baldwin, son of Nathaniel Baldwin, was baptized in 1644 at Milford, and died about 1711. He married, June 27, 1665, Elizabeth Botsford, a daughter of Henry Botsford, who was an original settler of Milford. Daniel Baldwin and his wife joined the church, June 27, 1669.

(III) Daniel (2) Baldwin, son of Daniel (1) Baldwin, was born March 3, 1668. He married Sarah, whose surname is believed to have been Camp. She joined the church, June 28, 1691, and died December 18, 1710.

(IV) Caleb Baldwin, son of Daniel (2) Baldwin, baptized November 29, 1702, in Milford, died March 9, 1772, in Newtown, Connecticut, where he settled later in life. He was among the foremost citizens, held many offices of trust, was town clerk, represented the town, and served as ensign of the local military company in 1740. His first wife was named Mehitable, and she died September 5, 1758.

(V) Caleb (2) Baldwin, son of Caleb (1) and Mehitable Baldwin, was born December 13, 1728, in Newtown, and like his father was an active man of affairs. He was known as Colonel Caleb and held the office of town clerk. He married, March 8, 1756, Naomi, daughter of Joseph Hard, and she died January 18, 1770, at the age of thirty-seven years.

(VI) Dr. John Baldwin, son of Caleb (2) Baldwin, was born October 18, 1763, in Newtown, and died there on January 22, 1837. He was a physician. He married Sarah Hatch, who died April 28, 1835.

(VII) William Baldwin, son of Dr. John Baldwin, was born November 28, 1803, and died January 12, 1848. He married, October 19, 1825, ———.

(VIII) William (2) Baldwin, son of William (1) Baldwin, resided during most of his life in Hawleyville, in the town of Newtown, Connecticut. He died there at the age of forty-three years. He married, after 1827, Emeline Leavenworth, born August 14, 1807, daughter of Russell and Althea (De Forest) Leavenworth, and a direct descendant of Thomas Leavenworth, who was early in Woodbury.

(IX) James De Forest Baldwin, son of William (2) Baldwin, was born February 21, 1832, and died in Bethel, February 1, 1888. The greater part of his active life was spent in Bethel and Danbury. He was always interested in public matters, and as a business man and citizen was held in high repute. He early learned the painter's trade, but not finding it to his liking engaged in mercantile business, in addition to which he operated a mill and carried on a flourishing livery establishment in Bethel. In the early seventies, Mr. Baldwin began the manufacture of fancy combs, for ladies, from horns. He possessed unusual skill in coloring these combs so that it was difficult to tell them from the real tortoise shell comb. In the latter part of his life he was in the hotel business, and for almost eight years conducted a hotel at Belle Island. Although his business interests were many and heavily taxed his time, he found an opportunity to serve his fellow-citizens in many ways. A Republican in political principle, Mr. Baldwin represented his town in the Lower House in 1872, and also held several town offices. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, he a member of Bethel Lodge, and with his family attended the Congregational church. Mr. Baldwin married, May 29, 1853, Margaret Blackman, daughter of James Blackman. The latter was a drover on a large scale in Newtown and Brookfield. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were the parents of eight children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Wheeler, now deceased; William D., resides in Danbury; Jennie Margaret, wife of W. F. Godfrey; Louis Turner, deceased; Robert James, deceased; John, of further mention; Dwight De Forest, deceased.

(X) John Baldwin, son of James De Forest and Margaret (Blackman) Baldwin, was born in Bethel, August 6, 1866, and his early education was supplied by the schools of that town. He was very ambitious as a boy, and sought opportunities to better equip himself for his future life. As a small lad he was employed as a cash boy in a department store, and when eighteen years of age entered the employ of Hall & Rogers, merchants of Danbury, Connecticut. His natural traits, especially along the lines of artistic furnishing, made his services more valuable, and when twenty years of age he was made buyer for this firm. He continued in that position for four years, removing then to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he followed similar employment, and thence to Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1892 Mr. Baldwin was located in Providence, Rhode Island, and that year also marks the beginning of his venture into business on his own account. It will be remembered that a financial panic swept over the country at that period, making it very precarious to

Peter Reagan

undertake any new business, especially that of house furnishings. With the characteristic tenacity which has marked his entire career, Mr. Baldwin continued to struggle against adverses for more than a year, and finally went to Danbury, where he remained for a year, obliged to discontinue his business. During the succeeding years until 1906, he was employed in his work in several different cities, eventually coming to Hartford, where he was with the firm of Brown, Thomson & Company, and subsequently with the Post Carpet Company. Undaunted by his first experience, Mr. Baldwin started in business again in 1906, and has met with signal success. Steadily and consistently his business has grown. He does not advertise, but his superior workmanship and exquisite taste appeal to refined people. Mr. Baldwin is a lover of Chinese art, and has made an extensive study of it. He has imported many articles of Chinese bric-a-brac, and has then shipped them to various parts of the country. His natural artistic tastes have been cultivated along the practical lines of interior furnishing and decorations. His perception of what is needed is intuitive. Possessed of a most pleasing personality, Mr. Baldwin enjoys well deserved esteem among his contemporaries.

Mr. Baldwin married Laura Irene, daughter of Ebenezer Pierce, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. She is a granddaughter of David R. Pierce, a noted builder of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are regular attendants of the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and active workers in the charities of that church.

REAGAN, Peter,

Tobacco Grower.

America has proved the land of opportunity to many born under another flag, and this is especially true of those who come to this country from Ireland. The Irish have those freedom loving characteristics and qualities which go to make the ideal American citizen. Long before they leave their native soil, these principles have been well established, and their open heartedness and true Democratic spirit guarantee them a welcome wherever they may choose to locate. A splendid example of the success achieved by one of this race is illustrated in the career of Peter Reagan, tobacco grower of Simsbury. We find him possessed of the quality of indomitable pluck in the face of every adverse circumstance, combined with sheer force of will, concentration of mind, and the determination to amount to something, these being uppermost in his character.

The Reagan family has long been known in County Wickley, Ireland, and it was there that Peter Reagan was born about 1860, the son of Dennis and Winifred Reagan, one of four children. The others were: John, who died in Westfield, Massachusetts; Margaret, died in England; Elizabeth, wife of Michael Burns, resides in East Granby, Connecticut.

The advantages of an education were denied to Mr. Reagan, but every opportunity was eagerly seized by him to further his knowledge, thereby increasing his efficiency. And so it has been throughout his entire life; he has ever been alert and ambitious with the result that he has attained a well deserved and respected place in his community.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Reagan came to America, locating in Granby, Connecticut. For the seven years subsequently he was employed as a section hand on the railroad. During all these years he never lost sight of his ambition to own a farm of his own, and by practicing the most rigid economy, and regardless of sacrifice of time and pleasure, he was enabled finally to possess himself of what was long known as the Daniel Holton farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres. He has always been a farmer of the progressive type, and was among the early raisers of tobacco in his section. At the beginning his crop was only an acre in size, and now fifty acres of shade grown tobacco are produced annually on his farm. Consistent with the years has been the growth of his business, and at intervals new buildings and additional equipment are added in order that the necessary facilities for taking care of this increase will be at hand. In as many years he has built four new tobacco sheds, with a capacity of seven acres, and in addition has two small sheds. In the busy season it is necessary to employ as many as sixty to eighty men in order to harvest the large fields of tobacco. As soon as the two sons of Mr. Reagan reached their majority, they were admitted into partnership, and the tobacco business is now carried on under the name of Reagan & Sons, each one having some detail work under their immediate jurisdiction.

Mr. Reagan married Nora Fahey, of Simsbury, and their union was blessed with two sons and a daughter: 1. William J., born February 23, 1883, is superintendent of the farm. He married Lena Peck, of Hartford. 2. John J., born January 18, 1884, was educated in the public schools, and has always been associated with his father in the business, now in charge of the employees of the farm. He married Hattie E. Baker, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they have four children: Roy, Edith, Rose and Lewis. 3. Mary, is the wife of Edward O'Brien, of Fall River, and the mother of a daughter, Loretta O'Brien.

Mr. Reagan is a man of simple tastes, unostentatious in manner, a friend to all who are worthy of his regard. He is held in high esteem for his upright business methods, and is well known among the tobacco growers of his section.

BACKES, Frederick W.,

Business Man.

The force of environment is an important factor in the upbuilding of character, and the youth who rises out of his surroundings and becomes a prominent and influential man in his community proves himself to be possessed of more than the ordinary amount of will power, ability and intelligence. In the life and career of Frederick W. Backes, member of the firm of Blake & Backes, sugar brokers of Hartford, this truth is admirably illustrated.

Mr. Backes was born March 3, 1853, in Linc-on-Rhine, Germany, son of Wilhelm and Eliza (Wagelein) Backes. At the tender age of ten years he was left an orphan by the death of his father, his mother having died four years previous. To one of less determination, the start in life by young Backes would have been most encouraging, but to him it served as a zest to higher goals. From several generations of right living forbears, he inherited a splendid physique and fine mentality. The necessity of upholding the high standard of this heritage devolving upon him, Mr. Backes endeavored throughout his career not only to maintain this standard, but to add further honor to an already honored name and family.

The name, Backes, is found in both the German and French forms, and it is impossible to tell which is the earlier. The significance of the name is "to contend," and against the many obstacles which confronted him throughout the years he was struggling and striving for success, Mr. Backes has contended as only one possessing the undeniable traits of uprightness, progressiveness and good judgment, as he does, could contend, or successfully surmount.

Wilhelm Backes, father of Frederick W. Backes, was a worthy scion of this old family. His grandfather held the position of cashier for the Prince of Wied, sufficient indication of the prestige of the family. His father, Wilhelm Backes, was also the encumbent of a government position, one corresponding to our civil service. He was a progressive man, of upright character, and held in high esteem. He took an active and leading part in the famous revolution of 1848. He died in 1865, having survived his wife, Eliza (Wagelein) Backes, four years.

Subsequent to the death of his father, Mr. Backes was placed in the hands of his relatives, and attended school, continuing through the grammar course, which is equivalent to high school training in this country for the first or second year, remaining there until fourteen years of age. Like many youths who are not quite certain of the vocation for which they are adapted or which would prove most congenial, he learned the baker's trade. He served two and one-half years at this occupation without one cent of compensation, and before he could receive his papers as a journeyman it was necessary for him to make his masterpiece; that is, do the entire night's work in the bakery himself. After having successfully performed this task, he passed his examination in the theory of baking, covering those principles of chemistry and physics upon which the science of baking rests. Having passed successfully the various tests in practise and theory, Mr. Backes received his papers which permitted him to travel from place to place seeking to broaden his practical knowledge of his trade. It is this ancient practise that has given us the word "journeyman" as applied to a competent mechanic. Mr. Backes was employed in Elberfield, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Leipsig, in fact, most of the principle cities of Germany. In 1871-72 he was obliged to temporarily change his occupation owing to the depression in the baker's trade at that time, which year will be remembered in America as famous for its financial panic. Mr. Backes found work in a freight depot, and was one of eight chosen from a group of 250 workmen to work in the Custom House. Six months hence he was drafted for the army, and through a friend in America was successful in eluding the German authorities and arrived in the land of freedom and opportunity. He was a stranger in a strange land and language, and a large amount of credit is due to Mr. Backes for the material success he has achieved through his own efforts, aided by no favor of fortune or circumstance. The date of his arrival in America was August 12, 1873, and being fortunate enough to escape the usual formalities confronting the immigrant at Ellis Island, Mr. Backes went to work at his trade the very next day for the modest stipend of six dollars per week and his board, receiving an increase of one dollar per week after working for three weeks. He was subsequently employed in different sections of the State of New York until 1876, in which year he located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained a year, returning at the end of that time to New York City.

In 1878 Mr. Backes removed to Hartford, and became associated with his brother-in-law in a bakery business located under the Allyn House. Mr. Backes had always been thrifty, prudent and ambitious, and was now rewarded in being able to take an interest in the business, which was conducted as the Vienna Bakery. At that time there were three members of the firm, and in 1883 Mr. Backes bought the interests of one partner, acquiring the remaining interest a few years later, becoming sole owner of the business. In 1889 Mr. Backes purchased the building at Nos. 167-169 Asylum street and remodeled it, fitting it with the most modern equipment of that time. From the time Mr. Backes became associated with the business, it was a constantly growing success. He gave it his undivided attention, and worked as if there was no limit to his strength and endurance. Naturally such diligent efforts were rewarded and Mr. Backes acquired a competence, and decided wisely to take a rest from his arduous labors, and in 1903 he retired from the bakery business.

In 1905 he made a trip back to the scenes of his youth and early boyhood, visiting his relatives and also those of his wife. Returning to Hartford, an advantageous opportunity to reënter business life presented itself, and Mr. Backes was unable to resist the promptings of that instinct which lay at the foundation of his success. He formed a partnership with Max Strassen under the firm name of Max Strassen & Company, and they opened a bakery and restaurant on 125th street, near Lenox avenue, New York City, Mr. Backes being in charge of the financial end of the business. This partnership continued for over a year and a half, at the end of which time Mr. Backes sold his interest to his partner and returned to Hartford. In 1905, the same year he became interested in the New York business, Mr. Backes also purchased an interest in the sugar business of E. G. Blake, under the firm name of Blake & Backes. They sell to grocers and large consumers, and handle more sugar than any other firm in the State. The record of Mr. Backes in all its phases is an honorable and manly one, and he is distinguished for his high-minded integrity, sagacity, and generosity, which qualities are richly blended and developed in him. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory of Norwich; Sphinx Temple of Hartford. Mr. Backes is also a member of the Hartford City Club and of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

On September 21, 1877, Mr. Backes married Marie, daughter of Anton Schwarz, born in Sweibrücken, and she died December 7, 1914. Mrs. Backes was a true helpmeet to her husband throughout the years he was striving to attain success. She was ever ready with encouraging words to cheer him when clouds overshadowed, and her optimism and wifely counsel proved a bulwark against the discouragements and trials which beset him. Mr. and Mrs. Backes were the parents of three children: 1. William J., graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, 1899, is now chief of the maintenance department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; he married Elsie Goer, and is the father of four children: Edward, now a student in Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania; Frederick, Helen and Gertrude. 2. May C., educated at Simmons College, Boston; married Karl Peiler, mother of a daughter, Louise Peiler. 3. Mrs. Helen B. Stearns, educated at Vassar, mother of a son, Putnam Stearns.

Mr. Backes and his family were active members of Emmanuel Congregational Church, and to its charities and worthy causes he has always been a cheerful and generous contributor. Courteous and unassuming as a man, with a quiet de-

A. W. DeBarthe

meanor, Mr. Backes possesses the character which draws to him and sincerely holds a host of friends. He enjoys well-earned respect and esteem.

DOWD, Bernard Joseph,

Manufacturing Executive.

The secret of the success attained by Bernard Joseph Dowd, factory superintendent of the Royal Typewriter Company of Hartford, might be summed up in the one word, preparedness. Throughout his boyhood, his youth and his early manhood, he spared no pains nor toil in equipping and arming himself so as to be ready for opportunity. He was never satisfied with a superficial knowledge of any subject which he studied, and this quality of thoroughness has made him a master of detail. Mr. Dowd early discovered the wisdom of the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: "I will study and prepare myself to be ready when my time comes."

Mr. Dowd was born April 15, 1883, in County Cavan, Ireland, son of Hugh P. and Catherine (Smith) Dowd, and was but a child when brought by his parents to America. He attended St. Peter's Parochial School and the Hartford High School. Before completing high school he entered upon a career in the business world which has been one of signal success. His first position was in the drafting room of the Hartford Cycle Company. That was in the year 1898, and for seventeen years he systematically continued the work of preparation at evening schools, Evening High School, the Hillyer Institute and private tuition. Ambitious and alert, he found it no difficult task to sacrifice pleasure in order to center his energies on his work and study. Courses in mechanical drawing, mathematics, French, chemistry, physics, mechanical engineering, business management, rhetoric and public speaking, were the principal subjects taken up by Mr. Dowd. As his abilities increased, he sought wider scope for their development, and was successively employed by the Sterling Blower Company, the Electric Vehicle Company, the Underwood Typewriter Company of Hartford, and the P. & F. Corbin Company of New Britain. His vigor and mental acquirements soon brought him reward, and in 1907 he entered the employ of the Royal Typewriter Company, in Brooklyn, New York, as a typewriter designer. His progress was steady, first as an assistant, and in 1911 he was made chief draftsman, and was beginning to reap the advantages of his years of earnest and searching study. In 1916 Mr. Dowd was promoted to the position of supervisor of planning at the Hartford plant of the Royal Typewriter Company, and two years later to the position he now holds, factory superintendent, and in this office he has proved himself an excellent executive. Mr. Dowd is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

DeBARTHE, Albert Winfield,

Business Man.

Of our sister nations who have given us of their sturdiest blood, one has recently held the attention of all the world, in her devastation by ruthless hands. As never before France has come to be honored and admired in her bitter sorrow. And to every American citizen has come an added respect for those among their fellows who trace their origin back to sunny France. Those qualities which have made the sons of France gallant soldiers, undaunted in defeat and magnanimous in victory, have made them citizens who have upheld the honor and forwarded the principles of our Nation. It is with a sense of sincere, if solemn, gratification that we record here, in honor of his memory, the story of the life of Albert Winfield DeBarthe, whose ancestors came to us from the shores of France.

The name of DeBarthe is derived from the place of residence of the original founder of the family, Barthe. It is thus that many surnames were given, when their use became general, as a means of distinguishing between different men bearing the same Christian name. According to tradition, there were two brothers who came from Bordeau, France: Joseph and Peter, sons of Peter DeBarthe. One of these sons, Joseph, settled in Western Connecticut, and for many years was a resident of Bristol.

Peter DeBarthe (second) was born in Pennsylvania. He was educated in the district schools, and learned the trade of cigar maker in Philadelphia. He followed this trade all his life. He came to Suffield, Connecticut, a few years before his son, Albert W., was born and worked there as a journeyman cigar maker. He then went to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he went into business for himself, manufacturing a fine quality of cigars, and doing a wholesale and retail business, which at that time was quite an important business in this line for that section. About 1874 he came to Hartford and established himself in business there. He was one of the earliest cigar manufacturers of Hartford, having seen the advantage of building up a manufacturing establishment near the source of supply. This was at a time when the tobacco growers of the Connecticut River Valley were expanding their operations, and broadening the fields which now extend for miles up and down the fertile valley. Peter DeBarthe was connected by marriage with the family of Robert Fulton, the inventor of steamboats. Mr. DeBarthe died shortly before the advent of the twentieth century. His wife, Philena, was a daughter of Henry Barnes, of Philadelphia, who was a native of Scotland. Peter DeBarthe and his wife had several children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Peter, now deceased; William, now deceased; Emerson, a resident of the State of Washington; Albert Winfield; Ada, wife of John B. Knox, secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

Albert Winfield DeBarthe was born in West Suffield, Connecticut, April 2, 1861, and died in Wethersfield, May 7, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and learned the trade of cigar maker with his father. He followed this trade for about ten years, but having a desire to follow some business of a different nature he looked about him for an opening, and started in the laundry business in Worcester, Massachusetts, under the name of New Method Laundry. This active and exceedingly practical work appealed to him, and as he had a genius for organization, and a faculty of gaining and holding the good will of his employees, he was very successful in meeting the needs of the public. After about four years he came to Hartford and started a laundry under the same name. Three or four years later he formed a partnership with George L. Best, and the business was incorporated as the New Method Laundry Corporation. Mr. DeBarthe was president and Mr. Best was secretary and treasurer. The business is still in active existence, and is run along the lines followed by Mr. DeBarthe. The loss of his cheerful personality is felt by those who were associated with him. It is next to the oldest laundry in the city, and employs sixty-five people, on the average, and runs two automobiles and five wagons. Mr. DeBarthe was a member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. DeBarthe married Mary A., daughter of John Ellsworth Strong, of Hartford, and sister of Harry Strong, of whom we give a sketch elsewhere in this work. Mrs. DeBarthe survives her husband, and also the daughter, Mabel, who married Horace R. Grant, of Wethersfield.

Mr. DeBarthe was a man of fine character and broad intelligence, optimistic, genial, and in all his interests thoroughly practical; one of those men who are needed sorely in our complex existence, for the very spirit of good cheer which he put into all his business relations, and the sterling worth of his character.

ELLIOTT, William F.,

Business Man.

William F. Elliott, member of the firm of Hennessey & Elliott, proprietors of the "H. & E." Laundry in Hartford and Bridgeport, Connecticut, is a representative of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock that has contributed so notably to the progress and development of the United States and Canada. High ideals of morality and religion, practical business sense, energy and thrift have characterized our citizens of Irish descent. They had no ideas nor customs to discard in taking their place as American citizens; their ideals of liberty and righteousness are the same as those of the Puritans and Pilgrims who established our institutions, and here they have found opportunity for self-development in whatever sphere of activity they might choose that was denied them in the older and more conservative environment of their native land.

The name of Elliott has been variously spelled. It appears in the early records as Eliot, Elliot and Elliott. It has been borne by many prominent representatives of the Colonial days. Rev. John Eliot, the famous Indian Apostle, was the founder of the Roxbury family of Eliots, and there were three old early Colonial families bearing the name.

William F. Elliott was born February 11, 1875, in St. John, New Brunswick, son of Christopher and Margaret (Gale) Elliott, and grandson of Robert Elliott. The latter was a native of Ennishillen, in the north of Ireland, and came to Queens county, New Brunswick, about 1825, and settled on the homestead on which William F. Elliott was born and where his father still resides. Robert Elliott married, the surname of his wife being Graham. They were the parents of Christopher Elliott, who was born about 1838, and still resides on the paternal homestead, where throughout his entire life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

It was on this homestead that the youth of William F. Elliott was spent, and at such intervals as he was not attending the district school he was accustomed to assist in the work about the farm, and in this manner acquired a strong and robust constitution, and thus laid the foundation of physical vigor and developed that personal initiative without which no real success can be obtained. Upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Elliott came to the United States and first located in Providence, Rhode Island. There he found employment as a fireman, and applied himself to the study of steam engineering, receiving in due time his license as a stationary engineer. Being of a mechanical bent, he continued his studies along electrical lines and was engaged in the latter business for several years. In 1906 he removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and started in the laundry business in partnership with Mr. Hennessey, under the firm name of Hennessey & Elliott. They established the first family washing business in the city of Bridgeport, and employ on an average twenty persons. Mr. Hennessey is in immediate charge of the Bridgeport business, while Mr. Elliott takes care of the Hartford branch. In 1916 a new plant was built at Bridgeport and this has been equipped with the very latest machinery and facilities. The business was extended to Hartford in 1908, and is one of the oldest of its kind in that city. A large force of employees is kept busy throughout the year, and five auto trucks are needed to collect and deliver the laundries.

Mr. Elliott is possessed of much determination and force and has the ability to execute his plans. His early training and the knowledge thus gained has been of untold value to him in his present business, and he has made himself master of its smallest detail, accounting in a measure for his signal success. His business matters occupy the greater part of his time, and he, therefore, has no particular desire to take more than a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He is not a seeker for office, but is anxious, and at all times willing, to take up his part of the burden and can always be counted upon to lend his support, financially and otherwise, if need be, in the furthering of any well-deserved movement for the benefit of the general public.

Mr. Elliott married Olga Fischer, daughter of Gustave Fischer, of Hartford.

MITCHELSON, Ariel,

Agriculturist.

In the realm of science are numbered many lines of labor. The last word is not yet said or written along these lines. But perhaps agriculture holds the most interesting possibilities of any science, because agriculture is not an exact but an inexhaustible science. In the early days of our civilization agriculture was practiced ably for the purpose of providing the necessities of life. The possibility of raising the pursuit above the level of drudgery seemed not to occur to the average farmer, and whenever opportunity offered he dropped it and turned to some more interesting work. It remained for the few men capable of crystallizing their ideals into progressive results, to grasp the possibilities of development along this line of productive endeavor. Here and there, among mediocre farms, we find one preëminent among its neighbors, an example of agriculture, the science.

Ariel Mitchelson, one of the most progressive agriculturists of his day, is a great-grandson of William Mitchelson, Jr. The latter came to Hartford in his youth, and on April 26, 1713, he married Mary Howard. He was efficient and industrious, and when they inherited a considerable amount of property from the Howard family his management and care enhanced its value and gave their children a good start in life. Their son, Eliphalet, born about 1730-35, married, December 28, 1758, Susannah Eno, daughter of William and Mary (North) Eno. They had several children: Their son was a successful physician in Charlestown, South Carolina, and many prominent people of Rhode Island are descended from their daughters. Their son, Ariel Mitchelson, was born December 14, 1774, in what is now the town of Bloomfield, near Scotland Church, and died September, 1852. He was baptized in this church by Rev. Roger Viets. He followed farming throughout his life, and was highly esteemed in his community, a man of strict integrity, serving among his neighbors as an arbiter in their disputes. He was a man of progressive ideas, in politics a Whig, and served several terms in the General Assembly. In 1809 he married Elizabeth Cornish, of Granby, who was born November 11, 1770, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Elizabeth (Morton) Cornish. Elizabeth Cornish was a descendant of James Cornish, the pioneer school teacher, who died in Simsbury at an advanced age in 1698. His wife was Phœbe (Larraboy) Cornish, and their son, Deacon James Cornish, was born in 1663. On November 10, 1692, he married (first) Elizabeth Thrall, daughter of Timothy Thrall, of Windsor, Connecticut. She was born May 1, 1667, and died January 25, 1713-14. Deacon James Cornish died in Simsbury, April 2, 1740. Their second son, Joseph Cornish, was born October 18, 1697, and died May 26, 1759. He married, May 5, 1726, Mary, widow of Samuel Humphrey, and daughter of James and Abigail (Bissell) Eno. She died September 16, 1731. Their eldest child, Lieutenant Joseph Cornish, born June 13, 1729, died September 24, 1776, of camp distemper. He married, October 25, 1753, Elizabeth Morton, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Wilcox) Morton, who died November 14, 1792. Thus the prominent family of Cornish joins the Mitchelson line in which we are interested, by the marriage of Elizabeth Cornish to the first Ariel Mitchelson.

Ariel Mitchelson, father of Ariel Mitchelson, was well educated, first in the common schools of his home district, then at the Holcombe High School in Granby, finishing at an academy in Poughkeepsie, New York. In the early days of the tobacco industry in his State, Ariel Mitchelson recognized the probable future importance of the crop and entered what proved to be a significant career in the production and handling of tobacco. He was associated with his cousins, A. L. and C. L. Holt, of New York, who marketed a large quantity of his product there, but was himself one of the best known wholesalers in this section. He was a broad, public-spirited man, giving generous and substantial support to any institution or project which had to do with the public welfare. He was largely instrumental in bringing the railroad through Tariffville when the original layout was through Farmington. He built part of the village of Tariffville, laid out streets, donated land for two school houses and the sites for the Baptist and Roman Catholic churches and Trinity Episcopal church, and to the latter, of which he was a member, he bequeathed five thousand dollars. For many years Mr. Mitchelson was a director of the Charter Oak National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. His political affiliations were originally with the old line Whig party, later with the Republican, and he was keenly interested in the election of trustworthy and efficient officials, though not ambitious to hold office himself. On June 5, 1848, he married Elizabeth Chappell, who was born in East Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1824, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Loomis) Chappell. Hannah Loomis was a descendant of the old Loomis family that settled in Windsor in 1639, and which has given the world many eminent men. Mr. Mitchelson died February 8, 1894, and his widow in 1900. Their remains were laid away in Scotland Church Cemetery. Mrs. Mitchelson in her younger years was a member of the Baptist church, and later united with the Episcopal church. To her loyal devotion the family have always ascribed much of their success in life. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Ariel, born August 2, 1850, died at the age of six years. 2. Elizabeth C., born February 7, 1852, died at the age of four years. 3. George, born June 30, 1854, now a resident of Bloomfield; he is an enthusiastic collector of

Indian tools; he married Mary Dyer, of Hudson, Wisconsin, June 12, 1899. 4. Joseph C., born May 22, 1856, lived most of his life in Kansas City, Missouri; he married Emma Wilson, of Geneseo, Illinois, daughter of George and Jane (Prouty) Wilson; Mr. Mitchelson died at Tariffville, September 25, 1911, leaving a large and valuable collection of coins to the Connecticut State Library. 5. Elizabeth, born November 3, 1859, married William F. Gorton, deceased, and had three children: Elizabeth, William A., and Joseph M. Gorton. 6. Charles, born November 19, 1861, died September 25, 1862. 7. Ariel, of extended mention below. 8. Mary Howard.

Ariel Mitchelson, Jr., was born March 20, 1864. He is upholding the traditions of his fathers both in public and private life. He was given a business education at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, after attending Hartford schools. He remained on his father's farm and associated himself with his father in all his tobacco interests until his death, and has since conducted the business in his own name. He has increased the business as he became familiar with the details of the growth and curing of the product, extended the acreage and now grows fifty acres under shade. He was one of the first to raise shade grown tobacco in this section of the State. He has a fine warehouse with every modern equipment, and employs many laborers. Important as is this branch of production, it in no degree eclipses the magnificent herd of imported, pedigreed Guernsey cows. The dairy is a model of perfection. The stables and barns are fitted with the latest equipment, and the greatest attention is paid to sanitation. He has exhibited his stock at numerous fairs, and has taken many first prizes. The herd is widely known for its beauty as well as for its fine record.

Mr. Mitchelson is a director of the Colonial National Bank of Hartford, of which he was one of the founders. He is past chancellor commander of Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; Hartford Club; Hartford Chamber of Commerce; Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. He was sent as a representative to the Legislature of 1912-13, and served on the committee of cities and boroughs. In religious connection, Mr. Mitchelson is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church at Tariffville. His farm has become one of the show places of New England, and has been in the family since 1664, the original grant from the King being in his possession.

Mr. Mitchelson married Mary Violet, daughter of Seth and Adelaide (Hurlburt) Ely, of Windsor, and they have two children: Joseph Ariel, born November 13, 1897, a member of the class of 1921, at Amherst; May Adelaide, born September 26, 1900, attending Miss Capen's Preparatory School at Northampton, Massachusetts.

HATHEWAY, Ernest A.,

Tobacco Dealer.

Life is what we make it; but many a man has found the course of his life diverted from the channel which he had chosen, found himself governed by new conditions and necessities, where the work which lay before him was different from that towards which his ambition had faced. When a man is big enough to accept such a situation and put heart and soul into the work placed in his hands, he sets a standard for those who follow that aids materially in the maintenance of high ideals in the community. He does

Ernest A. Hathaway

one man's share towards shaping the trend of human progress. Ernest A. Hatheway, of Hartford, Connecticut, is one of those men. He is a member of the firm of Hatheway & Steane, growers and packers of tobacco.

The name Hatheway or Hathaway is one of those surnames derived from place, and means dweller by the Heath-way. It is a surname rarely found in the early records of the American colonies. Three brothers, Shadrach, Samuel and Jacob Hatheway, were early settlers in Suffield. Shadrach married Deborah Kent, and died, leaving two sons. Jacob married the widow of Shadrach, and was the grandfather of Milton Hatheway, who is still remembered by the older residents of Suffield, Connecticut. The present Hatheway homestead, which is now owned by Mr. Hatheway, now standing in good repair, was built by Charles Hatheway, son of Jacob Hatheway, and since that time the family have been prominent in Suffield, and in the early years of the nineteenth century they were the wealthiest family in the town. Luther Hatheway, son of Charles Hatheway, married Clara, daughter of General Samuel Safford, lieutenant-colonel in the battle of Bennington during the Revolutionary War. Milton Hatheway, born in 1797 in Suffield, owned a grist mill and cotton seed oil mill, and also conducted the farm. He was a member of the State Legislature. He was twice married; his first wife was a member of the prominent Heath family, and the second, Elizabeth Bliss.

Henry Safford Hatheway was born in Suffield in 1830, son of Milton Hatheway by his first marriage. He was educated in the public schools and the Connecticut Literary Institute. He was reared on the farm, and early in life became interested in tobacco growing, then being tried out more or less extensively in the Connecticut Valley. He found it profitable and turned each year a larger acreage of the deep rich soil of the homestead farm to that crop. In 1865 he added tobacco packing to his business interests, still continuing to produce the crop quite extensively. He was a public-spirited man, interested in all the town affairs, especially the development of the school system, serving on the school committee for some time, but was not a politician. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Albert Denslow, of Windsor Locks, a direct descendant of Henry Denslow, the first settler of Windsor Locks. He was killed by the Indians and a monument stands in his honor in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Hatheway were the parents of six children, of whom five grew to maturity: Ada E., who married J. E. DeWitt, now deceased; Lissa L., who married Henry W. Keigwin, of Mount Vernon, New York; Frank S., who died in 1895; Ernest A., of whom we give further mention below; Jennie N., who married G. F. Holloway, of Suffield. The parents and all of the children were members of the Second Baptist Church of Suffield.

Ernest A. Hatheway was born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 18, 1873, son of Henry Safford and Mary Jane (Denslow) Hatheway. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Lord Mansfield, through his daughter, Sarah Mansfield, who came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Hatheway received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and continued his education at the Connecticut Literary Institute. He taught school for a year when he was seventeen years of age. The life of a scholar appealed to him, and he was well fitted for an educator by his keen mentality, and also the genial personality which won him friends wherever he went. He held several small positions until he was twenty years of age, then matriculated at Trinity College. After two years Mr. Hatheway's brother died, and this changed the whole course of his career. He discontinued his college course to assist his father in the tobacco business, and has been identified with that business ever since. He started buying and selling on his own account in 1895, and while continuing in this branch of the business he later became a traveling tobacco salesman. On January 1, 1909, he formed a partnership with Isaac J. and James H. Steane, for the broader development of the tobacco business. They produce about four hundred acres of shade-grown tobacco annually, and also buy largely from other growers. They do a very extensive packing business in addition to their growing interests in Suffield and elsewhere.

Mr. Hatheway is a member of Apollo Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Suffield, also the Chapter and Council in that town. He is a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; of the Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; of the Hartford Club, and the Hartford Golf Club. While not a politician, he is interested in all public progress and is always identified with any movement which advances the public welfare.

Mr. Hatheway married (first) Lillie M., daughter of John M. Stewart, of Boston, and they had one son, Stewart Sanford. He married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth M. Adams, daughter of Frank Stone, of Hartford. Mr. Hatheway is a member of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Hatheway of the Episcopal church. Their home is at No. 142 Woodland street.

Personally Mr. Hatheway is a genial, open-hearted man, a pleasant acquaintance and a valued friend. He is a thorough business man, but reasonable and fair with his employees, and cordial with his business associates, though always standing firmly for the right. He is one of those men who contribute largely to the stability and permanence of the business life of the city.

SWENSON, Charles Karl,

Florist.

There is something inspiring in the story of a young man who leaves the home of his fathers and the scenes of his childhood, and goes out into the world, seeking a better country in which to build a home for himself and his children. In sixteen hundred or in nineteen hundred, the spirit is the same—the outward look, the upward climb, the struggle and sacrifice that the next generation may have an easier path, a more secure footing on the road to success. It is seldom the idler who strikes out in this way. There is some talent or taste that gives the young man an impulse to follow his own way, and it takes great strength of character to make the start, and in addition also undaunted courage and endless tenacity of purpose. He must turn every little good to his own gain, search out new opportunities, in short, make his way.

Of the sturdy men who have come from Sweden and made this record in America, Charles Karl Swenson, florist and gardener, is a noteworthy example. Mr. Swenson was born in Sweden, June 5, 1861, and is the son of Swen Neilson and Botilda (Gustavson) Neilson. His surname is formed, according to the custom which has prevailed in Sweden from time immemorial, of naming the son from the father's Christian name, adding the suffix, son, to indicate the relationship. This rule is kept very strictly, and exceptions can be made only by special permission.

Swen Neilson, Mr. Swenson's father, was born in Tarstad, Sweden, and died about 1879, aged fifty-five. He was a prominent man in the community, highly-respected, and owned considerable property. He was a gentleman farmer, and was the father of eight children, of whom five grew to maturity. Three came to America, Neils Swenson, Charles Karl Swenson, and Anna, who married Alfred Johnson, of West Hartford.

Charles Karl Swenson was educated in the public schools of his native town, then worked in a greenhouse for a year. After that he worked with a landscape gardener, doing work on some very fine estates. In 1879 he came to America. At first he worked as a farm hand, as no better opportunity offered. As he became accustomed to the ways of the country and familiar with the language, he sought work in his special line, and was employed in greenhouses and on private estates in a number of cities. This gave him a breadth of experience in a comparatively short time. At length he went to work in the Pierson greenhouses in Cromwell, Connecticut. He remained there about three years. Mr. Pierson took down some small houses to make room for improvements in his immense plant, and from him Mr. Swenson bought a boiler and enough piping for one house. When the Colt greenhouses in Hartford were taken down he bought enough glass to build a house for the boiler. Thus, with materials that many would have discarded, he made his modest beginning and established himself in a place of his own. That was in 1887. Love of his work, thorough knowledge of it, unremitting labor, personal sacrifice, these were the foundations of his success. Keenness of judgment in anticipating the market requirements, eternal vigilance in watching for the insidious dangers and enemies of plant life, and a mind alert for the best and the latest discoveries and inventions which bear on this line of business, these are the forces that have kept him steadily progressing toward the success which he now enjoys. As the business grew he added other houses, from time to time, until now he has ten thousand feet of glass. He grows mostly a general line of flowers, potted and bedding plants. Every spring he has ready a large variety of vegetable plants, tomato, cabbage, celery, etc. He does quite a considerable wholesale as well as retail business.

Mr. Swenson married Mary Nicholson, a native of Sweden, and has six children: 1. Wilbur Karl, who was killed in an automobile accident at Prescott, Arizona, in 1918; has a daughter, Lewanda, in Los Angeles, California, who was left an orphan. . 2. Lillie, who married Frank Carlson, of Hartford, and has one son, Frank J. 3. Rose, who married Alfred Messler, of Hartford, and has one son, Wilbur Lewis. 4. Esther. 5. Edward. 6. Adolph. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which society Mr. Swenson has served as trustee.

PETERSON, Carl,

Florist.

New blood revitalizes a living organism. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. Upright, industrious, self reliant men are the very material of which the fabric of our civilization is woven. When the best men of other nations come to us and establish in our midst industries of economic stability and esthetic value, the impetus for progress is widely felt. Not only do they make good citizens, they exert a powerful influence among our native born young men by spurring them on to nobler ambitions and higher ideals. Coming to this country a stranger without influence, not even knowing the language, Carl Peterson has made for himself an honored position among our most worthy citizens. He is one of our substantial business men, and one of the important men in his line. His greenhouses in West Hartford are a substantial testimonial to his thrift and industry.

In Sweden the custom still survives of adding the suffix "son" to the father's Christian name to designate his offspring. Parish records are kept with most scrupulous care, and special permission must be obtained before one may depart from the established custom. Thus, Mr. Peterson's grandfather was Peter Anderson; his father was named Hendrick, and took the cognomen Peterson; and the subject of this sketch has a brother, now a resident of Hartford, who in conformity to this rule has taken for his surname Hendrickson, his Christian name being John.

The family of whom Carl Peterson is a worthy and a representative member have been for many generations residents of Stockholm, or the suburbs of that city. His father, Hendrick Peterson, was a farmer, and lived in Stockholm all his life. He married Charlotte Lenstrom, of that city.

Carl Peterson was born in Stockholm, June 1, 1870, and educated in the public schools of his native city, after which he attended a school for training gardeners. After completing his technical studies, he went to work on the estate of Ekman, who was at that time the largest manufacturer of cannon in Sweden. He also served the required three years in the army, his branch being the cavalry. He came to America in 1893 and located in Cromwell, Connecticut, entering the employ of the A. N. Pierson Company, of State and National reputation. Mr. Peterson remained there three years, then entered the employ of Thomas Young, a big wholesale florist of New York City, whose greenhouses were in Jersey City. After working there for nine months, he came to West Hartford, where he was employed by Alfred A. Whiting, the pioneer florist of that section of Connecticut. This was a position of no slight importance, as the Whiting standard of quality was very high, and there is no industry which demands more good sound judgment or more painstaking attention to detail. He remained there in the capacity of foreman until Mr. Whiting's death, then managed the place for Miss Helen Whiting for nine years. In 1916 Mr. Peterson purchased the plant, including the original Whiting residence. He has over one hundred thousand square feet of glass with up-to-date equipment, and grows a general line of flowers and bedding plants. The entire output is sold at retail at the greenhouse. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Swedish Zion Congregational Church, of which he has been a trustee for eighteen years.

Mr. Peterson married Anna Linney Larson, a native of Warberg, Sweden, and they have two children living, Carl Eric and Ruth Harriet.

COLTON, Frederick Marshall,

Agriculturist, Tobacco Grower.

The American ancestor of Frederick M. Colton, of Granby, Connecticut, was Quartermaster George Colton, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. Ephraim Colton, of the second American generation, settled in Hartford county, Connecticut, and from his coming that county has been the family seat of this branch; a son of Ephraim Colton, Rev. Benjamin Colton, served West Hartford Congrega-

Fred M. Cotton

tional Church as pastor many years, and his son, Rev. Eli Colton, contributed five stalwart sons to the Revolutionary army; he was pastor of the Congregational church of Granby.

(I) Quartermaster George Colton, founder of the family in New England, of which Frederick M. Colton, of Granby, Connecticut, is a twentieth century representative in the eighth generation, was born, if tradition be true, in the town of Sutton, Warwickshire, England. There seems to be no record of his early coming there, nor the place of landing, and date of arrival cannot be given. The first certain fact is that of his marriage to Deborah Gardner, of Hartford, Connecticut, and even that date is given as "about 1644." She died in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 5, 1689, and it is certain that he reached the Springfield settlement as early as 1644. He took the oath of allegiance in 1668, was made a freeman in 1669, and in 1670 was a representative to the General Court. His home was in that part of Springfield then and now known as Longmeadow, and there many of the name are yet found. On March 20, 1672, he was appointed to lay out and establish the bounds of Suffield, and in the year 1722 fifty acres were laid out in Suffield to the assigns of George Colton, then deceased, in recognition of public service. Other honorable mention is made of him in the old records which indicate that he was a trusted, public-spirited member of his community. His title "Quartermaster" is said to have been awarded him by the Massachusetts General Court. All his nine children were born of his first marriage, four sons and four daughters growing to years of usefulness and honor, the heads of families. The youngest child, a son, died young. The descent in this line is through the second son of the founder, Ephraim.

(II) Ephraim Colton, son of George Colton, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, April 9, 1648, died in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1713, eight months before the birth of his eighteenth child, Abigail, born January 13, 1714. He settled first in Longmeadow, but about 1666 moved to Enfield, where he died. He married, November 17, 1670, Mary Drake, who died October 19, 1681, daughter of John Drake, who came from England before 1636, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, with his family. They were the parents of four children. He married (second) March 26, 1685, Esther Marshfield, born September 6, 1667, died January 14, 1704, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Marshfield. They were the parents of fourteen children, their third son, Benjamin, a devoted minister of the Gospel.

(III) Rev. Benjamin Colton, son of Ephraim Colton, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1690, died in West Hartford, Connecticut, March 1, 1752. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1710, and on February 24, 1713, was installed the first pastor of the Congregational church at West Hartford. He served that society for many years, 1713-52. He married (first) December 3, 1713, Ruth Taylor, born in 1693, died May 30, 1725, daughter of Edward Taylor, of Westfield, Massachusetts. She was the mother of four children, the eldest a son, Eli, who like his father was a minister of the Gospel. He married (second) in 1726, Elizabeth Pitkin, of East Hartford, sister of Governor William Pitkin. She died October 11, 1760, leaving five children.

(IV) Rev. Eli Colton, son of Rev. Benjamin Colton, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, August 5, 1716, died in Stafford, Connecticut, June 8, 1756. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1737, and a student of theology under his honored father, Rev. Benjamin Colton, until 1740. He settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Granby, Connecticut, in December, 1740, but retired in November, 1742, then settled at Stafford, Connecticut. He married, May 4, 1741, Mrs. Eunice Smith, of Simsbury, Connecticut, born February 7, 1705. She survived her husband, and married (third) Joseph Higley, and died March 12, 1797. Rev. Eli Colton had five sons, all of whom served in the Revolutionary army, Eleazer, Ithamar, Eleakin, Lemuel, and Samuel. Their only daughter, Eunice, married (first) Asa Higley, (second) Joseph Higley.

(V) Lemuel Colton, fourth son of Rev. Eli and Eunice (Smith) Colton, was born in 1751, died of disease contracted through exposure while a soldier, April 29, 1789. He served in the Revolutionary army in Captain Joseph Forward's company, Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, in 1776, arriving in New York, August 24, and receiving honorable discharge, September 9, 1776. He later served from March 26 to May 5, 1776, in Captain Abel Pettibone's company, Brigadier-General Erastus Wolcott's brigade. He married, in 1781, Achsa Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut, and they were the parents of two daughters and an only son, Lemuel (2), of further mention.

(VI) Lemuel (2) Colton, only son of Lemuel (1) and Achsa (Sheldon) Colton, was born in Granby, March 21, 1786, there passed his life as a farmer, and died September 25, 1858. He married, February 15, 1815, Polly Watson, and they were the parents of nine children: Eliza Ann, Watson Lemuel, Almira Hannah, Maryett, died young; Polly A., Mariett H., Harmon A., Marshall A., of further mention; Newton M.

(VII) Marshall A. Colton, eighth child of Lemuel (2) and Polly (Watson) Colton, was born in North Granby, Connecticut, May 6, 1830, died May 5, 1908. He was a farmer, cultivating the old homestead in North Granby until fifteen years prior to his death, when he moved to Granby Center. In 1885 he represented the town in the Connecticut House of Representatives, and for several years he was a selectman of Granby. He was a deacon of the Congregational church for many years, a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a man highly regarded by his fellow townsmen. He married, April 8, 1862, Emma Cornelia Wilcox, born September 12, 1839, daughter of Hiram and Rhoda (Griffin) Wilcox. They were the parents of Carrie Louise, died aged three days; Lillian Vesta, born September 9, 1865, married Edward Preston Rice, of Granby, Connecticut, May 11, 1887, and they are the parents of two children: Lloyd P., born February 3, 1889; Gladys Lillian, born February 3, 1891; Frederick Marshall, of further mention.

(VIII) Frederick Marshall Colton, only son of Marshall A. and Emma Cornelia (Wilcox) Colton, was born in North Granby, Connecticut, January 27, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Granby, Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and New Haven Business College. He grew to manhood at the home farm, and all his life has been engaged along agricultural lines, devoting ten years to apple dealing, but since 1902 engaging principally in tobacco growing and packing. He harvests his own tobacco crop from fifty acres of his farm, and in addition buys largely from other growers. He has been very successful in his business concerns, and has gained high standing in the community in which his life has been spent. He is a director of the Simsbury Bank, and has other business interests, his chief concern, however, being his farm and tobacco dealing. In politics Mr.

Colton is a Republican, and in 1909 represented his district in the State Legislature, serving on the committee on insurance. In 1913 he was elected State Senator from the Seventh District, and in that body was a member of the committee on finance. He is a member of and a past master of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby.

Mr. Colton married, November 22, 1892, May Louise Stults, daughter of William R. Stults, of Granby, but formerly of Lyons, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Colton are the parents of two daughters: Mildred M., born September 10, 1900, and Caroline S., born April 14, 1903.

JOHNSON, Alfred,

Business Man.

America is the land of hope, achievement and opportunity for the man born under another flag, and under Swedish rule in the beautiful town of Bergheim, on December 31, 1869, Alfred Johnson, president and manager of the Stanley-Svea Grain & Coal Company of New Britain, Connecticut, was born, the son of Johnner Johnson.

One year after attaining his majority, young Johnson came to America, locating first at North Easton, Massachusetts, where he remained for a period of about four years, during which time he was employed in gardening and factory work. In the spring of 1895 he went to Chicago and the following years were filled with many and varied experiences, the like of which do not fall to the average young man of to-day. The harvest fields of North Dakota and of Wisconsin; the lumber camps of Michigan and of the neighboring States; the railroads and saw mills were all at various times the scenes of his labors and activities. The experience in working and knowledge of farming and the lumber business gleaned by Mr. Johnson was very broad, and not only that, he also was possessed of robust health and a strong physique, such as can be secured only through work and exercise in the great out-of-door. On April 7, 1897, Mr. Johnson returned East to New Britain, Connecticut, where he was subsequently employed in contracting work until the summer of 1904. In the latter year Mr. Johnson made a trip to his former home in Sweden, remaining for a year. Upon his return to New Britain he was again engaged in contracting work. It seems but natural that after the years spent in the harvest fields gathering the grain and assisting in shipping it to the market that time should find Mr. Johnson in business as a dealer in this product. He possesses a greater knowledge of his wares than one who knows merely the retailing end of the business, and in September, 1908, Mr. Johnson became associated with the Stanley-Svea Grain and Coal Company, rising to the position of assistant manager in 1908, to manager in 1912, and upon the death of Mr. Theodore Stanley was elected president and general manager, which position he still holds in 1917. He is also a director of the Company. Originally it was the Svea Coal and Wood Company, and in 1907 the business of M. D. Stanley was purchased, the name then changing to The Stanley-Svea Grain and Coal Company. Mr. Johnson is one of the foremost business men of the city of New Britain, and takes a keen and active interest in its affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Hundred Men Society, and the National Order of Vasa.

On April 6, 1906, Mr. Johnson married Ann Anderson, born in Sweden, daughter of Andrew Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of the following children: Jennie V., born September 30, 1906; Allis Alfrida, September 10, 1908; Frank Alfred, August 19, 1910; Carl Eric, October 17, 1912; Anna L., March 14, 1915.

CARROLL, Patrick,

Agriculturist.

The annals of the State of Connecticut have been enriched by the deeds of those of her adopted sons of Irish birth who have made homes and won substantial success within her borders. There are to be found a multitude of examples where men of strong character, sound common sense and courage have come with no other asset than a stout heart filled with a love of liberty and a strong desire to give their children the benefits of freedom, denied themselves. Such men have gained honorable standing in the communities in which they settled, and in many instances have become respected and influential citizens. Records of success are always interesting and they teach a useful lesson, particularly when difficulties of an unusual nature are overcome. No matter whether our hearts are warmed by deeds, brilliant or spectacular, or whether the battle has been won by patient toil and persevering effort there is a lesson to be learned and he will be benefitted by a perusal of the life of Patrick Carroll, one of the gifts from the Emerald Isle to the State of Connecticut.

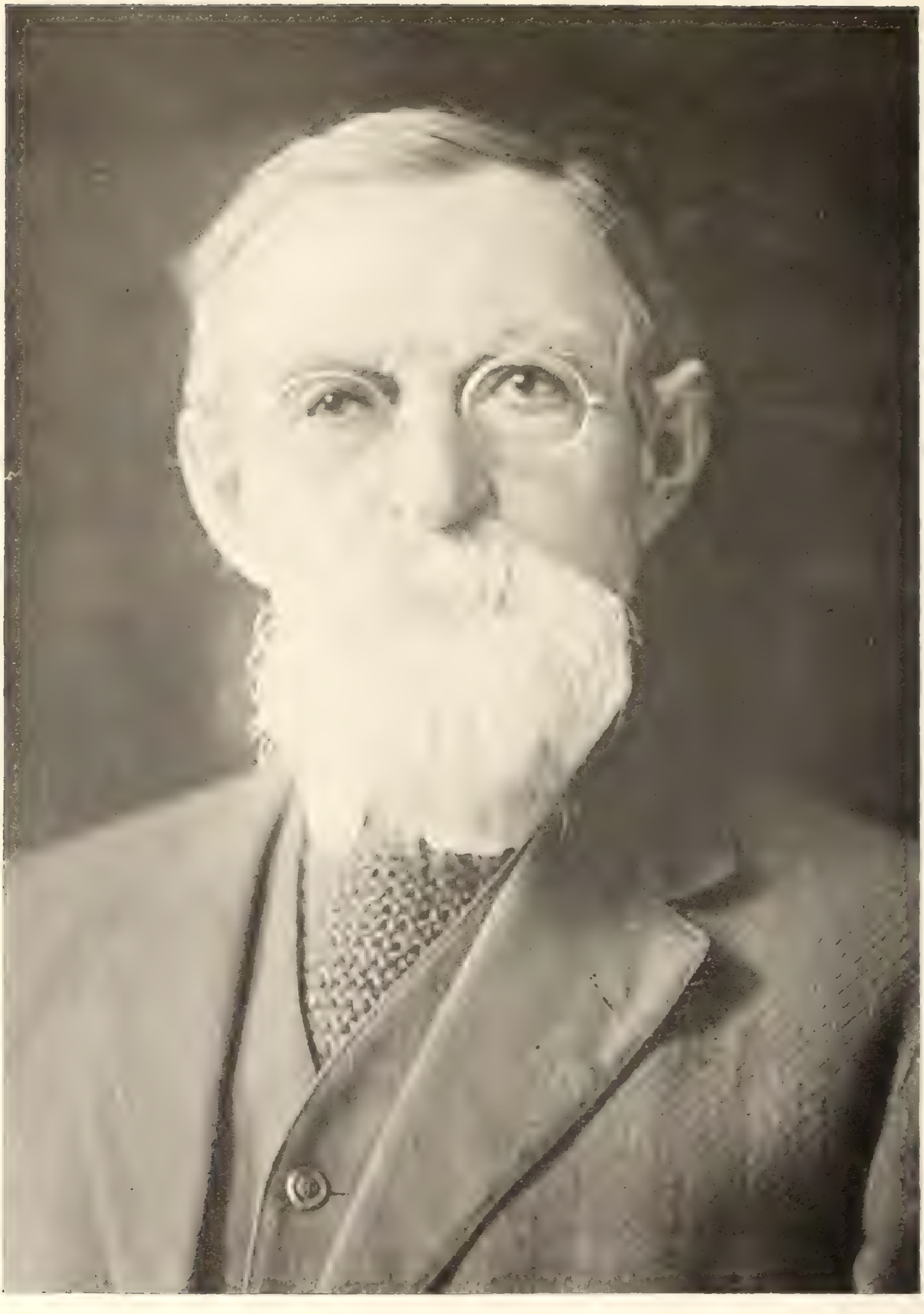
The Carroll family of Ireland were brought prominently into notice in this country when Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton," affixed his signature to the immortal declaration, the only signer to add his place of residence. The record in that branch of the family shows descent from ancient Irish Kings of the eleventh century. The family bore arms, as follows:

Arms—Argent, two lions rampant, combatant gules, supporting a sword point upwards, proper, pommel and hilt or.

Crest—On the stump of an oak tree sprouting, a hawk rising all proper, belled or.

Motto—*In fide et in bello forte.*

Patrick Carroll was born in the village of Fenry, County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1822, and died at Carroll's Corners in the town of Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 5, 1911. He spent his youth and minor years in the land of his birth, being there variously employed until his twenty-fourth year. He grew up strong, healthy and ambitious, determined to make a name for himself in the world. The way not opening for him in Ireland he sailed for the United States in January, 1846, on the sailing vessel "R. J. Skipper," and six weeks later, after a tempestuous voyage, arrived in New London, Connecticut. He made his way from there to Rhode Island, where he was employed on a railroad. He was next employed in Willimantic for several years, going from there to Bristol, always working and gaining financial strength, slowly but surely. Finally, in 1857, he came to East Granby, Connecticut, where for three years he lived near the railroad station. Then he located at what became known as Carroll's Corners, where he had a small farm which he cultivated with the aid of his children, for all these years he had been a railroad employee. He continued working and living at the Carroll's Corners farm and also retaining his railroad position until 1899, when he resigned the latter after a term of service in East Granby, covering a period of forty-two years, 1857-99. His entire service as a railroad man there and elsewhere comprised a full half century, a most remarkable record of fidelity and honorable service. After retiring from the railroad he lived at the Carroll's Corners farm until



Anson W. Bristol

reaching the great age of eighty-nine years.

The life of Patrick Carroll was plainly, quietly lived, but so long as there was necessity he continued in active labor, then retired to a contented old age, happy in the love of his children and children's children. He was a man highly respected in his community and no man had a better record as a man of honest, upright life. He took an interest in the town affairs, always voting the Democratic ticket as a principle. Shortly before his death the family located on their present farm of twenty acres, all under cultivation, the sons continuing its cultivation, tobacco being their principal crop.

Mr. Carroll married Mary Hyland, born in County Cavan, Ireland, February 18, 1830, who yet survives, aged eighty-nine, well-preserved and active. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: 1. Thomas, born February 24, 1859, died aged thirty years. 2. John, born July 12, 1861, killed in a railroad accident, May 22, 1913, he a railroad conductor; he married Jennie Hughes, and they were the parents of: Thomas, John, Mary, Elizabeth Hughes, and Sarah, the sons serving in the United States army in the war with Germany. 3. Edmund, born October 8, 1863, married Anna Ryan, of Simsbury, and had three children: Mary, wife of Dr. Edward Powers, who is a captain with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Anna; and Patrick, died May, 1917, at the age of twenty-three. 4. Catherine, born April 1, 1868, married Charles Toole, and has two children: Jane and John Toole. 5. Mary, born October 22, 1871. 6. Charles, born June 21, 1874. Thus the life of this quiet, domestic, home-loving man, Patrick Carroll, was lived, simply, but usefully and honorably. He possessed the sterling principles of character, loved liberty and died true to his ideals.

BRISTOL, Anson Wheeler,

Useful Citizen, Civil War Veteran.

The name of Bristol undoubtedly belongs to the class known as "place" names; that is, derived from the residents of the first one of the family who adopted a surname. The use of surnames among the common people of England is of comparatively recent origin, and in many cases what would be now called a "nick name" was adopted as a family name.

(I) The founder of the family in this country was Henry Bristol, a native of England, who came to Connecticut with his brother Richard at an early day. The latter was among the first proprietors of Guilford and a prominent citizen there. Henry Bristol settled at New Haven, where he arrived as an apprentice to William Davis. He was born about 1625, and after attaining his majority continued to reside at New Haven, where he died in 1695. His wife Rebecca died previous to January 26, 1656, on which date he married Lydia, daughter of Francis and Mary (Edwards) Brown, born about 1637-38, died in 1719.

(II) Eliphalet Bristol, fourth son of Henry and third son of his second wife, Lydia Bristol, was born October 2, 1679, in New Haven, where he made his home, and died May 18, 1757. In 1716 he received a part of the estate of his brother-in-law, Joseph Peck. His wife, Ester (Peck) Bristol, born in 1679, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Sperry) Peck, survived him. Benjamin Peck was a son of Henry Peck, one of the earliest settlers of New Haven.

(III) Elijah Bristol, second son of Eliphalet and Ester (Peck) Bristol, settled in Woodbury, Connecticut. He married Sarah Thomas, born March 28, 1716, in New Haven, daughter of Israel and Sarah (Humphreeville) Thomas.

(IV) Gad Bristol, second son of Elijah and Sarah (Thomas) Bristol, was born December 4, 1738, in Woodbury, where he made his home. He married, May 1, 1760, Rachel Riggs, born January 23, 1741, in Derby, Connecticut, daughter of Ebenezer, Jr., and Rachel (Peck) Riggs.

(V) Philo Riggs Bristol, second son of Gad and Rachel (Riggs) Bristol, was born December 1, 1763, in Woodbury. He was a cooper by trade and lived in Oxford, New Haven county, Connecticut. He married in Southbury, January 16, 1791, Nabbie Lyman, undoubtedly a daughter of David and Mary (Guitteau) Lyman, of Bethlehem. Both Southbury and Bethlehem were formerly a part of the town of Woodbury.

(VI) Captain Noah Russell Lyman Bristol, second son of Philo Riggs and Nabbie (Lyman) Bristol, was born June 9, 1797, in Southbury, and lived in Canton, Connecticut, where he died September 8, 1861. He was well educated for his day, and when a young man taught school, and learned the trade of cooper from his father. He spent his time at this occupation until he was about fifty-five years old, when he engaged in farming on the grant now owned by his son in the town of Canton, Connecticut. He had settled in that town while a young man and served there many years as town clerk and justice of the peace, and also as representative in the State Legislature. In early life a Whig in political affiliation, he adhered to the Republican party from its organization until his death. He married Mary Barbour, daughter of Giles Barbour, of Canton, and they were the parents of four children: Volney R., Keziah, wife of George White; Burton H., and Anson Wheeler.

(VII) Anson Wheeler Bristol, son of Captain Noah Russell Lyman and Mary (Barbour) Bristol, was born June 9, 1840, in Canton, and has always made his home upon the paternal farm. As a boy he attended the public schools, and as a reader and observer of current events became a well informed citizen, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries. In 1861 he purchased the paternal homestead consisting of fifty acres, which he sold in 1886, and bought his present farm of one hundred acres, one-fourth of which is under cultivation. He produces considerable quantities of tobacco, in connection with other farm products, giving especial attention to dairying. In this he employs usually some twenty cows and also raises young stock and disposes of his milk to dealers. In 1884 Mr. Bristol represented Canton in the Legislature and was a member of the committee on agriculture. He is among the most patriotic residents of the community, and served his country during the Civil War for a period of eleven months. He enlisted in 1862 and became a member of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He is now a member of E. R. Lee Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Hartford, Connecticut, and is one of its past commanders. His political connection has always been in connection with the Republican party. Mr. Bristol married Sarah E. Williams, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Absalom Williams, and a descendant of an old Massachusetts family. Mr. and Mrs. Bristol were the parents of twelve children, and are the grandparents of thirty-two grandchildren. Ten of their children grew to maturity, and they are: 1. Minnie, married George E. Bidwell, and was the mother of Jasper

Warren Bidwell. 2. Burton N., married Lizzie Case, and they have six children: Amy Luella, Richard Burton, Mortimer Robert, Edward Raymond, Russell Anson, and Elizabeth Coe Bristol. 3. Mortimer Lucius, was educated at the Maine State College, and subsequently was superintendent of Colt's Fire Arms Company, of Hartford; he married Rosa Bill, and died in 1917, leaving three children: Grace, Clark, Ralph. 4. Anson Wheeler, Jr., married Mae Smith, and is the father of five children: Florence Smith, Stuart Arthur, Herman Harvey, Anson Wheeler, 3d, and Alice Phelps Bristol. 5. Helen, married Samuel D. Richardson, and is the mother of four children: Danford Ward, Pearl Bristol, Samuel Anson and Helen Elizabeth Richardson. 6. Roscoe C., married Louise Humphrey, and their children are: Mildred Lydia, Sarah Elizabeth, Marion Humphrey, and Edith Louise Bristol. 7. Christa, married Harold William Humphrey; she died April 20, 1919, and was mother of a son, Harold William, Jr. 8. Sterling W., married Ruth Codaire, and is the father of one child, Robert Austin Bristol. 9. Catharine, married Myron F. Butler, and is the mother of one child, Robert Bristol Butler. 10. Mary, became the wife of George E. Bidwell, whose ancestry is contained elsewhere in this work. The family is associated with the Congregational church of Canton.

The Barbour family, of which Mr. Bristol is a descendant, was founded in this country by Thomas Barbour, who came to Windsor in 1635, being then twenty-one years of age. He arrived in New England in the ship "Christian," March 16, 1634, with the Saltonstall party under Francis Styles, and was a soldier of the Pequot War. His wife, Jane, family name unknown, whom he married on October 7, 1640, died September 10, 1662, and he died on the following day. Their third son, Samuel Barbour, born October 1, 1646, in Windsor, resided on the paternal homestead, and died March 17, 1708. He owned the halfway covenant at the Windsor church, October 12, 1671. He married, December 1, 1670, Mary Cozzen, who died May 19, 1676. Their second son, Samuel Barbour, born May 17, 1673, died about 1725. He married, December 17, 1712, Sarah Holcomb, born in 1691, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcomb, of Simsbury. Their second son, Dr. Samuel Barbour, born 1714, lived in that part of Simsbury which is now Canton, where he died in 1797. He married (second) Hannah Humphrey, born June 8, 1718, died 1819, daughter of Captain Noah and Hannah (Case) Humphrey, of Canton, granddaughter of Lieutenant Samuel Humphrey, great-granddaughter of Michael Humphrey, founder of the family in Windsor. Her youngest child, Giles Barbour, born 1769, lived in Canton, and married Mary Garrett, who died in 1861 at the age of eighty-four years. Their daughter, Mary, became the wife of Noah R. L. Bristol, of Canton, as previously noted.

DANIELSON, Joseph,

Minister of the Gospel.

Arms—Argent, a bend sable.

To understand the meaning to a man of the honor of his family—to know the general status in a democracy of families of old and honorable lineage, is to know and understand the meaning and brightness of the national honor. For this can never be any brighter than the honor of the family. This statement is nowhere more clearly and conclusively proved than in the Roman civilization, in which the dominant unit was the family, and in which the parent was given the power to slay any of his sons who brought disgrace to the family name. To-day the weapon which the community uses to punish the crime of staining family honor is public opinion. Public opinion, the moral law, love of country, home and God, are what have made the artistocracy of America, not an aristocracy of wealth or noble blood in the ordinary interpretation of the word, but an aristocracy of right and of noble deeds.

In the foremost ranks of this aristocracy in the State of Connecticut is the Danielson family, which holds a place of honor and respect in the community eclipsed by none. The Danielson family is of Scotch origin, and was established in America in the middle part of the seventeenth century. Since the time of its founding the family has been prominent and active in the service of the country, and has furnished its sons liberally in times of peace and war. Its members have from time to time been distinguished in military service, and have rendered valuable services in official life. The borough of Danielson, Connecticut, the home of several generations of Danielsons, was named in their honor, and is to-day a silent monument to them, mute evidence of the high place which they have always held in the hearts and minds of the community.

(I) Sergeant James Danielson, progenitor of the family in America, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to the New World, settling on Block Island, now the town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, among the earliest residents of that place. Early land records show him to have been a man of considerable fortune. He assumed a prominent place in the town. Between the years 1688 and 1705 he purchased several large tracts of land in Block Island, and was admitted a freeman of Rhode Island, at the May session of the General Assembly in 1696. In 1700, Sergeant Danielson was elected sergeant of the town of New Shoreham. In September, 1696, he agreed to raise one hundred pounds to pay for making a suitable harbor. In the same year he served as a soldier in the expedition against Quebec, under General Wolfe, and participated in the engagement on the Heights of Abraham against the French under Montcalm. In early life he served almost continuously in the wars against the Indians, and in reward for heroic services received a grant of land in Voluntown, in the eastern part of Connecticut, from the General Assembly. His purchases of land were very extensive. In 1706 he bought eight hundred acres of land on the Quinebaug river, in what is now the town of Pomfret. This included a mansion house and barn. The following year he bought a tract of two thousand acres of land lying between the Quinebaug and Assawauga rivers. He is said to have been the first settler south of Lake Mashapaug, at the southern end of which he built a garrison house. This new settlement afterwards became the present town of Killingly. James Danielson became one of the most prominent and influential men in that section of Connecticut. He presented the town with a burying ground, located between the two rivers above named, and was the first to be buried in it. He died on January 22, 1728, at the age of eighty years. His first wife was Abigail ———. His second wife, Mary (Rose) Danielson, died February 23, 1752, in her eighty-sixth year.

(II) Samuel Danielson, son of Sergeant James and Mary (Rose) Danielson, was born in 1701. He inherited a large part of his father's extensive property holdings, including his homestead, in what is now the town of Killingly. He succeeded to his father's place in the community, which was much like that of the English country squire. He became a leader in the industrial affairs of the town. Part of the vast Danielson holdings on the Quinebaug river became the site of a manufacturing village named Danielsonville, now known as Danielson. Samuel Danielson married Sarah Douglas, on March 26, 1725. She was born about 1704, and died March 29, 1774, aged seventy. He died in 1780, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

(III) Colonel William Danielson, son of Samuel and Sarah (Douglas) Danielson, was born August 11, 1729, in the town of Killingly, Connecticut, and resided there all his life, becoming very prominent in the town's affairs. He was elected constable and collector of taxes in 1760. In the same year he was elected lieutenant. In 1774 he became first major of the Eleventh Militia Regiment, and in the following year took one hundred and forty-six men from Killingly to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He became colonel in 1776, and after the close of the Revolutionary war was general of militia. In 1788, Colonel William Danielson was a member of the State Convention called to ratify the National Constitution. He married, October 29, 1758, Sarah Williams, born in 1737, died January 10, 1809. He died in Killingly, August 19, 1798.

(IV) General James Danielson, son of Colonel William and Sarah (Williams) Danielson, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, January 18, 1761, and died there October 25, 1827. He married, on December 3, 1788, Sarah Lord, of Abington, Connecticut. She was born June 17, 1760, and died April 28, 1852.

(V) Hezekiah Lord Danielson, son of General James and Sarah (Lord) Danielson, was born in Danielson, Connecticut, December 16, 1802, and resided there all his life. He was prominent in local affairs in the town, and was a deacon of the Congregational church. He died in 1881. He married Laura Weaver, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Charlotte Tiffany, born in 1827; married Orville M. Capron, resided in Danielson and died in July, 1918. 2. Lucy Storrs, born in 1829; married John Hutchins, and resides in Danielson. 3. Elizabeth S., born in 1831; married Charles C. Cundall, and died in Seattle, Washington, in July, 1916. 4. John Weaver, born in 1833; died in August, 1913; notable figure in New England milling industries throughout his life. 5. Joseph, mentioned below. 6. Edward, born in 1837, died in 1882. 7. Daniel, born in 1842; now a resident of Danielson. 8. Henry M., born in 1845; resides in Danielson.

(VI) Rev. Joseph Danielson, son of Hezekiah Lord and Laura (Weaver) Danielson, was born in Danielson, Connecticut, April 20, 1835. He was educated in the schools of Danielson, and Phillips Academy, Andover, where he prepared for college, and was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1861. Having decided to study for the ministry, he immediately entered Union Theological Seminary. Shortly after completing his course he was ordained in the Christian ministry, and was placed in charge of the Congregational church at Sacarappa, Maine, where he spent four years, devoting all his strength and time to ministering to the needs of his congregation, which when he left it was flourishing not only spiritually but materially. From Sacarappa, Mr. Danielson went to Saugerties, New York, where he remained for eight years, at the end of which time he was placed in charge of the Congregational church at Southbridge, Massachusetts. Here his work, judged by the number brought into the fold, was most telling and effective, and he had the privilege and joy of receiving at one service as many as fifty communicants into the church under his care. His work here covered a period of twelve years. Mr. Danielson next spent two years at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, following this with nearly seven at Southington, Connecticut, where he concluded his service as a minister of God, after a long and full career. Mr. Danielson, from his earliest years in the ministry, had been an able preacher, and a pastor beloved for his keen sympathy and his genial humor.

Rev. Joseph Danielson married, on November 1, 1865, Frances Weld, daughter of Deacon Stowell Leverett and Avis Ludentia (Whitmore) Weld. Mrs. Danielson survives her husband and resides in Danielson, Connecticut. Their children are: 1. Louise Whitmore, born October 27, 1868; now a teacher in the High School at Danielson, Connecticut. 2. Frances Weld, born January 17, 1873; editor of the Congregational Sunday School Publishing Society. 3. Alice Josephine, born March 23, 1882, married Edward Field Walker, Jr.; they are the parents of three children: Edward Field, Avis Walker, and Katherine Frances Walker.

Rev. Joseph Danielson died February 20, 1898. Tributes to his memory came from all over the country from men who had known him, and having known him had loved him, and from the churches in which he ministered so faithfully. The following is but a brief excerpt from one of the many memorials passed at the time of his death:

> Rev. Joseph Danielson was a good man. Earth is richer for having had him. You who call him pastor, and we who know of his life and work unite to recognize him to-day as one to whom the Master has said, "Well done, come up higher."
>
> Rev. Joseph Danielson * * * died in the world's sense of the word, one morning of the month just past. But he did not die. To the best of his ability, for more than thirty years, he built his clean, sweet, loving, consecrated, Christian self into scores and hundreds. These took on his character. They will give it to others; and so in these he touched and through the power of the Divine moulder, he will live not only while earth lasts, but while eternity lasts.

HOLLEY, Julian R.,

Business Man.

As treasurer and secretary of the Bristol Brass Company, of Bristol, Connecticut, Mr. Holley holds a responsible position which he most efficiently fills. For thirty-five years, 1883-1918, he has been associated with that company in the accounting department, and is an authority on all matters pertaining to his department, past or present. The Holleys came to Tolland county, Connecticut, from the State of Rhode Island.

(I) Perry Holley, grandfather of Julian R. Holley, of Bristol, was the original settler. He was a blacksmith by trade, and spent the greater part of his life employed at his trade in his native Rhode Island. Late in life he located in Mansfield, Connecticut, and there purchased a farm, and after making such changes as he deemed necessary, he returned to Rhode Island, intending to bring his family and occupy his new purchase at once. But he was taken seriously ill and died after a short illness. His widow, Celia

(Rawson) Holley, removed to the Mansfield farm with her children, and there died, aged eighty-three. Perry and Celia Holley were the parents of five children: Lucinda, married Eldridge Cranston, and died in Willimantic; Perry (2), of further mention; Betsey, married Elijah Shumway, and resided in Mansfield, Connecticut; Nancy, married Alden Church, and died in Chaplin, Connecticut; and Gilbert, died in a southern State.

(II) Perry (2) Holley, eldest son of Perry (1) and Celia (Rawson) Holley, was born in Rhode Island, July 2, 1909, and died at the farm in Mansfield, Connecticut, in March, 1885. He was quite young when his mother brought her family to the Mansfield farm, but he quickly took his place as head of the family, working on the farm and rapidly developing, both physically and mentally. When a young man he learned the trade of an iron mill worker, becoming an expert in the manipulation of the heavy trip hammer used in forging steel and iron. He was one of the first to gain such good control of that powerful but clumsy machine, and he was always steadily employed at good wages in the plants throughout New England engaged in the manufacturing of bits and augurs. For a few years he operated a forging plant of his own in company with Hiram Parker, the shop being near his home. After being employed at his trade for many years he returned to the farm, and there spent his declining years managing its cultivation and operation. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gurleyville, and in his younger years was a very active worker.

Perry (2) Holley married Lois Fenton, born in Mansfield, April 18, 1808, died at the farm, April 18, 1892, daughter of Elisha and Phileta (Storrs) Fenton, her father a blacksmith. Mr. and Mrs. Holley were the parents of eleven children: 1. Celia Ann, died in childhood. 2. Antice D., married, August 16, 1859, William E. Fenner, a successful farmer and poultry raiser in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut; they were the parents of a son, Frank Ellsworth Fenner, a merchant of Waterbury, Connecticut, now in California. 3. George, deceased; was a mechanical expert of Sturbridge, Massachusetts; married Mary Ann Scott, and had two sons, George Henry and Fred M. 4. Lucinda, died in infancy. 5. Harriet Lucinda Phileta, deceased; married David Clapp, whom she survived with a daughter, Harriet M. 6. Mary Ellen, deceased; married (first) Edward Simons, whom she survived with a daughter, Jennie R.; married (second) Norman Dunham, whom she also survived. 7. Lovisa Maria, deceased; married George M. Clark, cashier of the Meriden (Connecticut) National Bank. 8. Perry Earl, a professor of penmanship; married Carrie Allen, and moved to Waterbury, Connecticut; they are the parents of Perry N., and Pearl, deceased. 9. Sarah Jane, died aged fourteen years. 10. Dwight Storrs, deceased; married and located in Forestville, Connecticut; children: Everett and Edna. 11. Julian R., of further mention.

(III) Julian R. Holley, youngest child of Perry (2) and Lois (Fenton) Holley, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, May 16, 1855. After completing public school study he pursued a course at Eastman's Business College, then began his business career as a grocer's clerk in Forestville, Connecticut. He continued in the grocery business as clerk for several years, then became a partner, but one year later withdrew, and on May 1, 1883, located in Bristol, Connecticut, having secured a bookkeeper's position with the Bristol Brass Company. Thirty-five years have since elapsed, but the association has never been broken, that connection like the years flowing smoothly along. He has been a potent factor in the development of the company, his responsibility growing constantly and increasing not only the accounting and financial work but the superintendency of the plant at times. He is now secretary and treasurer, also a director of the Bristol Brass Company; a director of the Bristol National Bank; director of the Bristol Manufacturing Company; director of the American Silver Company; director of the Bristol Press Publishing Company; treasurer and director of the Masonic Building Association. Mr. Holley is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Bristol Baptist church. In political affiliation he is independent.

Mr. Holley married, June 10, 1897, Calista Vinton Brockett, daughter of Asahel and Mariett Brockett. Mr. and Mrs. Holley are the parents of two children: 1. Julian Lawrence, born August 25, 1898; attended Bristol school and high school, Williams College and later Harvard; he joined the Harvard Naval Unit and was stationed at the Harvard training camp during the year 1918. 2. Margaret Storrs, born October 31, 1899. The family home is at Bristol.

RUSSELL, William H.,

Man of Lofty Character.

The surname Russell belongs to that class of English surnames which had their origin in nicknames. It is derived directly from the cognomen Russell, the diminutive of Rous, a sobriquet for one with hair or complexion of a reddish-brown. Just as the old French brun (brown) took in English two diminutives, burnett and burnell, so roux (reddish brown) found two diminutives—russet and russell. From nicknames these became hereditary surnames, and are all in existence to-day with the exception of Russet. The first entry of the name in English records of mediæval date occurs in the Hundred Rolls in the year 1273.

Russell Arms—Argent a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable, all within a bordure engrailed gules charged with four bezants, and as many escallops or, alternately.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée sable.

Motto—Constans justitiam moniti.

The Russell family has figured notably in New England life and affairs since the middle of the seventeenth century. Among its members have been famous patriots, public men, divines, and captains of industry and finance. Several emigrants of the name left England in the early decades of the colonization period, and became the founders here of families which have since spread to every part of the United States. The line of ancestry herein under consideration descends from John Russell, of Woburn, through the Revolutionary patriot, Major Thomas Russell, and his son, Thomas Handy Russell, to the late William Henry Russell, founder of the famous old Russell House of Detroit, Michigan, and one of the best known figures in the life of the Middle West in the stirring period which preceded the Civil War.

Major Thomas Russell, son of Thomas and Honora (Loud) Russell, was born September 28, 1758. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Russell, one of the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, Massachusetts. Thomas Russell was pursuing his studies in Boston at the time of the occupation of that city by the British, in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he and his sister Elizabeth went to Providence and took up their residence with their brother, Jonathan Russell, a merchant of prominence there, who at that time was captain of the well known Providence Cadet Company, which was called into active service and of which Thomas Russell was made ensign. In October, 1777, although but eighteen years of age, he was commissioned by General Washington as ensign in Col. Sherburne's regiment of Continental troops, then being formed. The regiment was then ordered to garrison the Highlands of the Hudson, and passed several months at Fishkill and various places along the river. In March following the regiment proceeded to West Point, where it erected what was afterwards known as "Sherburne's Redoubt," after which it went into garrison at Fort Arnold (now Fort Clinton, No. 2). On June 24, 1778, Col. Sherburne's regiment set out for White Plains, whence it proceeded with Gen. Varnum's brigade to Rhode Island, and went into camp near Providence. In August, 1778, Gen. Sullivan assembled his forces at Portsmouth, R. I., for the campaign against the British troops in Newport. In the memorable battle which followed on August 29, Gen. Varnum's brigade, to which Russell (who had been promoted) was attached, was on the right and bore a prominent part in what Gen. Lafayette characterizes as "the best fought action of the war." Gen. Washington, in a communication to Gen. Sullivan, officially expressed his thanks for the "gallant behavior" of the American forces, and Congress, on September 19, presented thanks to the officers and troops for the "fortitude and bravery displayed." On August 31, Col. Sherburne's regiment took post at Bristol, Rhode Island, where it remained until July, 1779. It then proceeded to Providence, where it was inspected by Major-Gen. Baron Steuben. Gen. Varnum having resigned his commission, Brig.-Gen. Stark assumed command of the brigade, which in November joined the main army, then with Gen. Washington in New Jersey. Russell's soldierly qualities having attracted the attention of his commander, the following brigade order appeared on November 20, 1779: "Adj't Thos. Russell, of Col. Sherburne's Regt., is appointed A. D. Camp to B. Genl. Stark. He is to be respected accordingly." After which he was known as Major Russell. He remained with the main army at Morristown until June, 1780, and was with Gen. Stark's brigade in the affair at "Connecticut Farms," and on duty at various posts until October 6, when the brigade marched to West Point. In October, 1780, Congress resolved on a reduction of the army. Under this resolve nine Continental regiments were consolidated into five, the junior officers in each regiment becoming supernumerary, retired on half pay. Under this arrangement Russell was retired on January 1, 1781, after a faithful and honorable service.

Repairing to Newport, he married, November 29, 1783, a daughter of Charles Handy, of that town, and with his wife removed to Philadelphia, where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1785; returning again to Newport, he entered into foreign commerce, which led him abroad in voyages to London, Canton, and other distant parts. He became a member of the Artillery Company at Newport, and one of its commissioned officers; subsequently he was in command there of a volunteer company of cavalry. Major Russell died in the city of New York, February 19,

1801. His children were: 1. Ann Brown. 2. Mary. 3. Thomas Handy, mentioned below. 4. Charles Handy, married (first) Ann Rodman; (second) Caroline Howland. 5. William Henry, married (first) Mary Alice Crapo; (second) Anna Kane.

Thomas Handy Russell, son of Major Thomas Russell, was born in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Anna P. Bosworth, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and in middle life removed to Western New York, where he rose to considerable prominence in public life.

William Henry Russell, son of Thomas Handy and Anna P. (Bosworth) Russell, was born in Rhode Island, February 8, 1824. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and on the death of his father went as a youth to live with his uncle, Charles Handy Russell. When about thirty years of age he went to Detroit, Michigan, to accept the post of confidential agent with the firm of Crane & Wesson, real estate dealers. Shortly afterward he conceived the plan of conducting a first class hotel, and to this end leased the National Hotel, which stood on the site now occupied by the Pontchartrain. Changing the name to the Russell House, and inaugurating a new policy of management, Mr. Russell in the five years preceding his death made the Russell House one of the most noted hostelries of the Middle West. It was known from coast to coast in the stirring period of bitter controversy which directly preceded the Civil War, and in its lobbies gathered the men who directed the destinies of the times. Mr. Russell was a prominent figure in Republican politics in Detroit. He was also active in the Episcopal church, of which he was a valued member.

William Henry Russell married Emily L. Baldwin, daughter of Col. Lyman and Mancy (Booth) Baldwin, both of whom were descendants of Connecticut families of ancient date. (See Baldwin VII. and Booth VII). Mrs. Russell, who survives her husband, has made her home in the handsome Russell residence on Jefferson avenue for forty-five years. She is an honored member of the First Congregational Church of Detroit.

BALDWIN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

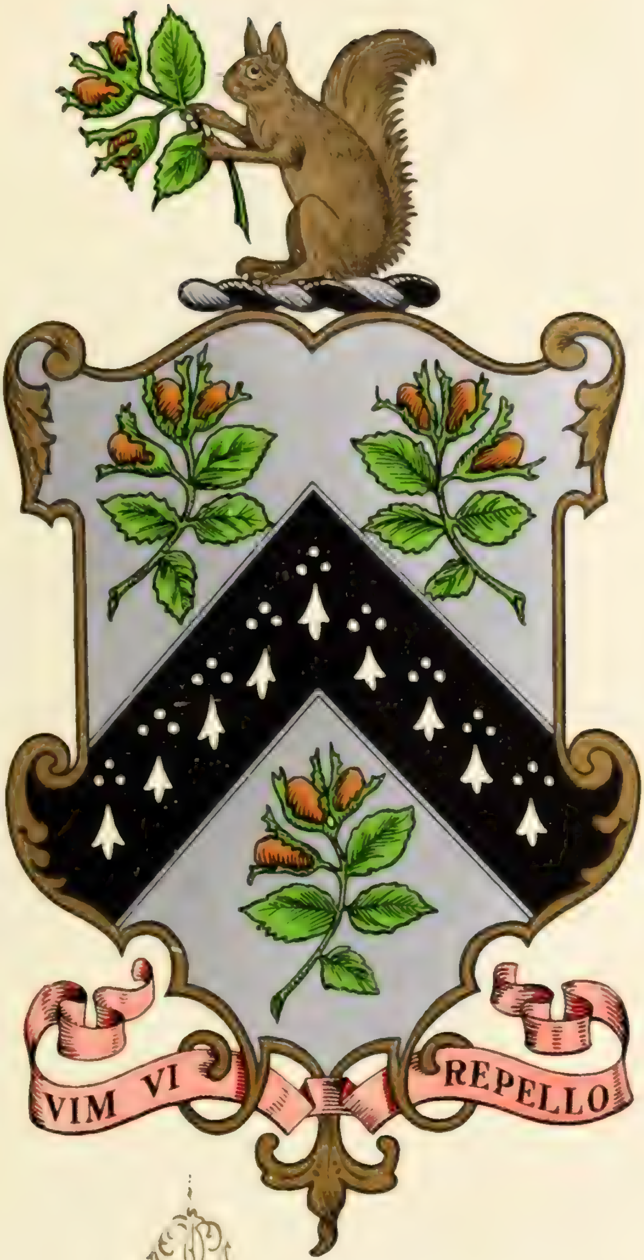
Baldwin Arms—Argent a chevron ermine between three hazel sprigs vert.

Crest—A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel sprig vert.

Motto—*Vim vi re pello.*

The surname Baldwin is of ancient German or Scandinavian origin, and signifies literally "Bold-Winner" or "Bold, Courageous Friend." The name or its counterpart is found in practically every language in use in medieval Europe. The Latin form, Baldwinus, takes the form Baudouin in French, in Italian Balduino, and in German, Baldwin.

The first mention of the cognomen in a place of historic importance occurs after the battle of Roncenvalles, A. D., 778, when Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, fell with so many other noble youths. Another Baldwin, son of Ogier, the Dane, was slain by Charlon, son of Charlemagne. This would seem to fix the name as of Danish origin, and to establish the fact that it was introduced into France by the Norsemen from whom historic Normandy takes its name. In 837, A. D., we hear of "Baldwin of the Iron Arm," the founder of Bruges, so called from his skill in wielding the battle axe. He was the first ruler of Flanders of whom history has left any record. A brave and daring warrior, and a "forester" of Flanders, under Charles the Bald, Baldwin in his visits at court fell in love with the king's daughter, Judith,


VIM VI REPELLO

Baldwin

the youthful widow of two English kings, married her, and fled with his bride to Lorraine. The king, then harassed by the Danes, was unable to avenge what he regarded as an insult. He applied to the Pope, who excommunicated Baldwin. The latter in turn pleaded his "cause of true love" so eloquently that the Pope withdrew his censures and induced Charles to pardon his children. Charles was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders, which he held as an hereditary fief. The Northmen were at this time continually devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was entrusted with the possession of this outlying borderland of the west Frankish dominion in order to defend it against the invaders. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some date early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. His son, Baldwin II., "the Bald," from his stronghold at Bruges maintained, as did his father before him, a vigorous defence of his lands against the incursions of the Northmen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. On his death in 918, his possessions were divided between his sons Arnulf the Elder and Adolphus. Direct descendants of Baldwin I. ruled the Dukedom of Flanders for several centuries.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries the Crusades convulsed all Europe. Every family of note was constrained to send its representatives to the East. The Counts of Flanders and the English branches of the family were numerously represented as leaders in the successive armies that went forth to deliver Palestine from the infidels. Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Hainaut, known in history as Baldwin I., was one of the most prominent leaders of the Fourth Crusade, which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, the conquest of the greater part of the East Roman Empire, and the foundation of the Latin empire of Romania. Baldwin, Prince of Edessa, and first King of Jerusalem, was one of the "adventurer princes" of the first crusade, and as such he stands alongside of Bohemund, Tancred and Raymund. Tasso in his poem "Jerusalem Delivered" speaks often of the Baldwins:

> Baldwin he does ambitiously aspire
> The height of human grandeur to attain.

At Patti, Sicily, repose the ashes of Queen Adelaide, mother of the great King Roger, who became the wife of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. After two years' residence there, discovering that he had another wife living, she returned to Sicily and taking the veil, buried her grief and mortification in a convent founded by her brother, and died in 1178.

Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horse, three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas A' Becket, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion on a crusade in 1120. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William of Normandy, the Conqueror, and went to England with him. History and tradition preserve an interesting story of the romance of William and Matilda. Matilda, it is said, showed an inclination to play the coquette, and refused to give a positive consent to marriage. William was not to be trifled with and adopted heroic measures. One day, accompanied by some of his boon companions, he met her at Tours, and contrived to have her hustled and crowded through the street and even tumbled in the dust. The lady forthwith concluded not to further incur the anger of so rough a lover, and they were married shortly afterward. One of their sons ruled Normandy. Another, William Rufus, became King of England on the death of his father.

Baldwin as cognomen and surname figures notably in English history from the end of the seventh century. The ancestor of John Hampden, the English patriot of ship money fame, was Baldwin de Hampden. We read of Baldwin D'Anesnes, son of Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainaut. He is known as the historian of his house in the thirteenth century. William the Conqueror created one Baldwin hereditary Viscount of Devonshire and Baron of Okehampton. He was succeeded by his son Richard. Hemington was held by Baldwin de Pettour, who was obliged every Christmas to go to Saltus, Sufflus, and Pettus, to retain his estate.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, who died in 1190, at the siege of Petolemais, was the author of "De Sacremento Atlantis," "Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensum," and several other commentaries. Rev. William Baldwin, scholar and divine, was the author of a work called "A Mirror for Magistrates," and of several plays, poems, comedies, tragedies, similes, etc. We read also of Benjamin Baldwin, an archeologist of the sixteenth century; of Sir Thomas Baldwin, a miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century; of Fredericus Baldwin of Wittenberg, in 1628, who wrote a Latin "Treatise on Cases of Conscience."

Mr. C. C. Baldwin, in his "Baldwin Genealogy," gives much interesting information concerning the family in England, and particularly of the Bucks county branch from which the American emigrants came. He tells us that "The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1546, when he died. He was lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII., granted him the home and site of Gray Friars in Aylesbury." Richard Baldwin, of Dundredge, County Bucks, was the direct ancestor of the American Baldwins. The first Baldwin settlers in New England were all kindred, but not all brothers. The family to-day is found in every part of the United States, and for two and a half centuries has been honorably represented in professional, business and public life. Henry Baldwin was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Baldwins have been governors of states, members of congress, divines, authors, and leaders in every honorable walk of life. One Abram Baldwin was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He later was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia University. Matthias Baldwin, the distinguished inventor, rose from a humble place to the foremost rank. Beginning in a small shop, of which he was the sole occupant, he became the head of an establishment employing a thousand workmen. He was the builder of the first American locomotive.

Connecticut has been the home of one of the most distinguished branches of the family for over two hundred and fifty years. It was here, in the early town of New Haven, that John Baldwin, founder of the line herein under consideration, settled prior to 1648.

(I) John Baldwin, the progenitor, was born in England; all evidence points to the fact that he was of the distinguished County Bucks family, and kinsman (brother, nephew or cousin) of Sylvester Baldwin, whose nuncupative will he wit-

Lyman Baldwin

Mary Baldwin

nessed. The family of Sylvester Baldwin came from Aston Clinton, a quiet little parish four miles from Aylesbury. It has a small church called St. Leonard's, built in the old English style. The walls are the same that the Baldwins were familiar with before coming to these shores. The roof had been burned in the Revolution of 1640, but was replaced. The Chapel farm, formerly in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin, lies directly across the street. At the end of the farm are the Baldwin woods. A little way from St. Leonard's lies Great Hampden, the paternal home of Hampden, with its grand old avenue of beeches, so long that one imagines the four thousand yeomen who are said to have ridden to London in sympathy for the patriot, congregated about it. Hampden was buried here in 1643. In his will he remembers John Baldwin. From this region came the Baldwins, Bryants, Fenns, Fowlers and others of Milford, Connecticut, in 1638. John Baldwin was among the earliest planters of Milford, but was not a member of the church, and hence not a freeman. He joined the Milford church, March 19, 1648, and was buried at Milford, 1681. He married (first) Mary ———; (second) Mary Bruen, of Pequot, daughter of John Bruen, who came from Stapleton, Cheshire, England. She died September 2, 1670.

(II) Josiah Baldwin, son of John and Mary Baldwin, was baptized at Milford, Connecticut, March 20, 1648, aged six years. He was a lifelong resident of Milford, a prosperous landowner and leading citizen. On January 30, 1671, he joined the church at Milford in full communion. On June 25, 1667, he married Mary Camp, who is thought to have been a daughter of Edward Camp, of New Haven.

(III) Samuel Baldwin, son of Josiah and Mary (Camp) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, March 14, 1674-75. He was called "senior" in the records after 1711. He owned lands at Chestnut Hill. Samuel Baldwin was a wheelwright by trade. He disposed of his property by deed to his sons before his death. He married Rebecca Wilkinson, who was born in 1670, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Smith) Wilkinson, of Milford. He and his wife and oldest children were baptized at Milford, August 1, 1703. He died in Milford, January 8, 1737-38. His will is dated February 14, 1734.

(IV) Caleb Baldwin, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, July 26, 1704. He married, January 29, 1729, Ann Tibbals, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Tibbals. Her mother, Sarah Tibbals, was a daughter of Nathaniel Bristol. Caleb Baldwin joined the church at Milford in 1741. His will, which bequeathed to his widow and children, was dated December 20, 1763, and proved April 2, 1782. He resided at Milford and Newtown.

(V) Jared Baldwin, son of Caleb and Ann (Tibbals) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, January 30, 1731. He married, September 18, 1753, Damaris Booth, of Newtown. In 1775 he had a deed of land from his parents, then of New Milford. Jared Baldwin served with the Continental forces during the American Revolution, as a member of Captain Caleb Mix's company, Colonel Increase Mosell's regiment, in 1778; and in 1780 was in Colonel Heman Swift's regiment. After the war he removed to Luzerne county (Wyoming Valley) Pennsylvania, and settled on a large tract of land there. His wife died in 1816, and he in 1817, at the residence of his son, Dr. Gabriel Baldwin, in Connecticut.

(VI) John (2) Baldwin, son of Jared and Damaris (Booth) Baldwin, was born November 17, 1768, and settled in Weston, Connecticut, where he died July 7, 1840. He resided in Weston and in Bridgeport, following agricultural pursuits in both places. He married (first) October, 1790, in Weston, Naomi Brinsmade, who was born February 27, 1769, and died December 16, 1812. He married (second) in 1814, Mariane Smith, who died in Weston in 1819. Children: 1. Eli, born July 30, 1791, died in Columbus, Ohio. 2. Josiah, born February 28, 1793, died October 25, 1867; married (first) May 20, 1818, Jeanette Wells, who died December 5, 1826; (second) May 11, 1828, Sarah Burr, who died in 1864. 3. Clarissa, born February 14, 1795, died September 25, 1880; married, November 6, 1817, Levi Beardsley. 4. Esther, born April 16, 1797, died March 15, 1852. 5. Nathan, born May 8, 1799, died May 21, 1854; married Julia Ann Wheeler, and among their children was Samuel Wheeler Baldwin, a notable figure in financial and business circles in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and for several decades president of the Connecticut National Bank. 6. Lyman, mentioned below. 7. Abel, born May 3, 1804, died October 15, 1872. 8. Edwin, born April 29, 1808; was identified with his brother Josiah in the printing and bookbinding business; died May 12, 1882.

(VII) Lyman Baldwin, son of John (2) and Naomi (Brinsmade) Baldwin, was born in Weston, Connecticut, March 27, 1802. He removed to Michigan in middle life, and until his death occupied a prominent place in public life in that State. Colonel Lyman Baldwin was high sheriff of Wayne county, Michigan, for the years 1853 and 1854, having previously held other important offices. In 1855 Baldwin avenue, Detroit, was named in his honor. That city was his home during the greater part of his residence in the West, and he figures notably in the history of the early years of its industrial and commercial expansion. Colonel Baldwin married Mancy Booth, daughter of Eben and Sarah (Steele) Booth, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (See Booth VII). He died in Detroit, October 8, 1875.

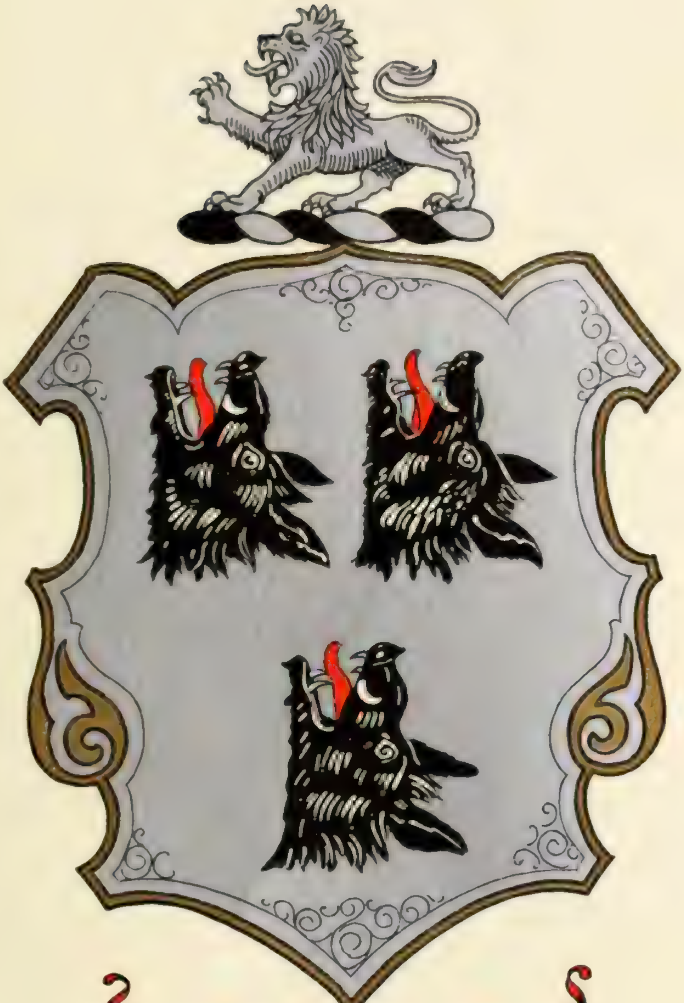
BOOTH FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Booth Arms—Argent three boars' heads erect and erased sable langued gules.
Crest—A lion passant argent.
Motto—*Quod ero spero.*

The Booth family has figured prominently in English history since the middle of the thirteenth century. The name, which is of local origin and has become strongly ramified in South Lancashire, England, is first of record on the ancient rolls of the county palatine of Lancaster, in the year 1275. All families of the name in various parts of England, and those American branches which claim descent from the founder, Richard Booth, are believed to be derived from one parent stock, of which William de Boothe of Lancaster county was the progenitor.

The New England Booths, prominent from the beginning of Colonial history to the present day, descend from four progenitors. Robert Booth settled at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1645, whither he removed to Saco, Maine, in 1653. John Boothe was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1656, and probably of Southold, Long Island. Humphrey Boothe, merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Symes, about 1656. Richard Boothe, of Stratford, was


QUOD
ERO
SPERO

BOOTH

one of the original proprietors of the town, and a leading figure in its early life. His descendants have ranked among the foremost families in Connecticut for two hundred and fifty years, and have never relinquished the prestige of early generations.

The pedigree of the English house of which the American Booths are an offshoot, is herewith appended:

(I) William de Boothe, son of Adam de Boothe, of Lancaster county, in 1275, married Sybil, daughter of Ralph de Brereton, of the county palatine of Chester, descendant of an ancient English family.

(II) Thomas de Booth, son of William de Boothe, and his heir, married and had Robert, mentioned below.

(III) Robert Booth, son of Thomas de Booth, married into the Barton family of Lancashire, but evidence is not clear whether his wife was Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William de Barton, or her daughter and heir Loretta.

(IV) Thomas (2) Booth, Knight (styled Thomasin of the Booths), son of Robert Booth, was living at the time of Edward III., 1327-77. His seal (as appeared in an ancient document in possession of Lord Delamere in 1680) was, in 1372, "a chevron engrailed in a canton, a mullet, and for crest a fox and a St. Catherine wheel," with the motto "*Sigillum Thomæ*." He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas De Workesley, near Booths, in Lancashire.

(V) John Booth, son of Sir Thomas (2) Booth, and his heir, was living in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1377-1413). He is styled John of Barton. He married (first) Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire, Knight, member of an ancient English family seated in Lancashire before the Conquest. After her death, he married Maude, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire, Knight.

(VI) Sir Robert (2) Booth, son of John Booth and his wife Joan, was the first of the Booths who settled at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire. He died September, 1450, and is buried in the parish church of Wilmerton, in Cheshire. He married Dulcis, daughter and heir of Sir William Venables, of Bollen, Knight. She died September, 1453. Sir Robert Booth and William, his son, had a grant of the shrievalty of Cheshire for both their lives.

(VII) Sir William (2) Booth, son and heir of Sir Robert (2) Booth, of Dunham Massey, Knight, married Maude, daughter of J. Dutton, Esq., of Dutton in Cheshire, who survived him and married again. Sir William Booth received of Henry VI. an annuity for services to the Crown.

(VIII) Sir George Booth, or Bothe, son of Sir William (2) Booth, married Catherine, daughter and heir of R. Mountfort, of Bescote, in County Stafford. The Mountforts were of noble connection, bearing relationship to David, King of Scotland, and to the great family of Clinton. This marriage brought to Sir George Booth an "ample estate of manors and lands in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Hereford, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall." He died in 1483.

(IX) Sir William (3) Booth, son of Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, married (first) Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Ashton, of Lancashire "by whom a large inheritance in Lancashire and Cheshire came to the family of Bothe;" she died before 1504. He then married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Montgomery, of Kewby, in Staffordshire. Sir William Booth possessed various manors in Cheshire, Yorkshire and Cornwall. He died November 19, 1519, and was buried at Bowden.

(X) Sir George (2) Booth, son and heir of Sir William (3) Booth, married Elizabeth Butler, of Beausay, near Warrington, in Lancashire, whose progenitors had been summoned to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II.

(XI) Sir George (3) Booth, eldest son and heir of Sir George (2) Booth, was born about 1515-16, and died in 1544, aged twenty-eight years. He married, in 1531, Margaret, daughter of Rowland Bulkley, of Benmorris (Anglesea). He married, after her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Lancashire, Knight. To him, as head of one of the families of rank, came an official letter, October 12, 1529, announcing, by command of Queen Jane Seymour, the birth of her son, afterward King Edward VI. It is dated on the day of his birth. This letter was preserved by Mary, Countess Dowager of Stamford (1771), as was also another from Henry VIII. to Sir George Booth, dated February 10, 1543, concerning the forces to be raised against the Scots. Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Booth, died in 1582. Both are buried at Trentham Church, Staffordshire.

(XII) William (4) Booth, son of Sir George (3) Booth, was but three years old when his father died, and therefore was in ward to the King. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton, of Airely, in Cheshire, Knight. He became sheriff of Chester, 1571, and was knighted, 1579. He died September, 1579, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried at Barton. His wife died December, 1628.

(XIII) Richard Booth, son of William (4) Booth, married a Massie, of Cogshill, in Cheshire, and died in 1628. Through him the connection of the Stratford Booths with the family in England is established.

(The Family in America).

(I) Richard Booth, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Stratford Booths, was born in 1607. The exact date of his coming to New England is unknown. He is first of actual record in Stratford, Connecticut, in a list dated about 1651. The list of the seventeen original proprietors of the town has been lost, but considerable evidence leads to the belief that Richard Booth's name was among them. The birth of a daughter to him is noted in 1641. Another curious incidental testimony in favor of his original proprietorship is a protest in 1724 (Vol. of "Town Acts," p. 102), by Ambrose Tompson, son of John, then aet. 72, and by Ebenezer Boothe, son of Richard, also aet. 72; they complain of injustice in the distribution of land, and say "Our parents, we suppose were either actually or virtually among some of the very first settlers of the town of Stratford, which was settled with very great difficulty and charge, as we have been informed. The expense of one of our parents for watching and warding, and other charges, cost more than £40, money." Richard Booth's (or Boothe's) name appears often in the town records of his day as "townsman," or selectman, and in other commissions of trust. The prefix Mr. before his name is incontrovertible evidence that he was a man of influence and high position in the community. The title in usage in that day was applied only to gentlemen of recognized social standing. Richard Booth became the owner, through grant and purchase, of a large landed property, which he divided in his lifetime among his children. His home lot was located on Main street, on the west side, the fifth in order below the Bridgeport road. Like other proprietors his lands were spread over a considerable area, and were unconnected, a fact which seems to be more generally characteristic of Stratford than of the majority of New England towns. His name last appears on the records, in March, 1688-89, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Booth seems to have been twice married, for in 1689 he speaks of "my now wife," a phrase commonly indicative, as then used, of a second marriage. His first wife was Elizabeth; sister of Joseph Hawley, founder of the Hawley family of Stratford, and the first recorder or town clerk. This is another incidental proof of his being one of the original proprietors of the town.

(II) Joseph Booth (or Boothe), ancestor of all of the name now living in the present town of Stratford, was born there in March, 1656. He became a landed proprietor in Stratford, and was one of the leading men of the town in his day. His estate was among the largest in the town. Part of the front wall of the cellar of his house still remains. Other relics are in possession of his descendants. An account book in which his business transactions are entered is in the possession of Mr. David B. Booth, of Putney. Several leaves at the beginning of this interesting old ledger are lost. The remaining entries extend from 1681 to 1703. Two or three generations of the descendants of Joseph Booth used the volume for a like purpose. Numerous debts of long standing were discharged by deeds of land, which greatly increased his property, and enabled him to confer valuable farms on his children and their families. Joseph Booth occupied a position of prominence in the life and affairs of early Stratford. He married (first) Mary Wells, daughter of John Wells; (second) Hannah Willcoxson, daughter of John Willcoxson, about 1685; she died in 1701. In 1702 he married (third) Elizabeth ———, who after his death gave bonds for the management of the estate. He died in Stratford, September 1, 1703, aged forty six years

(III) David Booth, son of Joseph and Hannah (Willcoxson) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1698. He married (first) in June, 1727, Mrs. Anne Mills, of Windsor. About 1740 he married (second) Mary ———; and shortly after his marriage removed to Roxbury, Connecticut, where he died June 21, 1773, aged seventy-four years. David Booth was a prominent resident of Trumbull, and was one of the twenty-four original members of the church formed there, May 6, 1747. His wife died November 19, 1793, aged ninety-one years.

(IV) David (2) Booth, son of David (1) and Anne (Mills) Booth, was born in October, 1733. He settled in Trumbull, Connecticut, and was prominent in civil life there. He was a large landowner, and prosperous farmer. David Booth served on the school committee of Trumbull, and in October, 1812, represented the town in the Connecticut Legislature. He married, November 12, 1752, Prudence Edwards, who died December 21, 1782, aged sixty years. He died September 14, 1824, aged ninety-one years.

(V) Philo Booth, son of David (2) and Prudence (Edwards) Booth, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, and resided there all his life, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer. He died July 31, 1819, aged sixty-one years. Philo Booth was active in public affairs in Trumbull, and in 1806 represented the town in the Connecticut State Legislature. He married Anna ———, who died March 18, 1838, aged seventy-six years. Both are buried in the Unity Burying Place.

(VI) Eben Booth, son of Philo and Anna Booth, was a well known farmer in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for several decades. He was widely known and eminently respected in Fairfield county. Eben Booth married Sarah (Sally) Steele, member of a family long established in Connecticut; they were the parents of eight children, all daughters, who removed after marriage to the West.

(VII) Mancy Booth, daughter of Eben and Sarah (Steele) Booth, was born near Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 22, 1805. She became the wife of Colonel Lyman Baldwin, and shortly after her marriage removed with her husband to Auburn, New York, later going to Detroit, Michigan, where she died in 1882. Mrs. Baldwin is remembered greatly by the older generation of Detroit's citizens, as a gentlewoman of birth and breeding, who worked indefatigably beside her husband for the advancement of religious interest in the city. She was also one of the leaders among the noble Christian women of Detroit whose self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Michigan soldiers at the front, in the hospitals, and maimed and wounded at home, are matters of history.

WILLIAMS, Frederick Henry,

Physician, Antiquarian, Author.

Frederick Henry Williams, M. D., was born in Pleasant Valley, Barkhamsted, Connecticut, June 12, 1846, son of Dr. Orville Williams. His mother, Minerva (Gillette) Williams, died in 1855, and his father in 1859. Left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, Dr. Williams made his own way in the world, supported himself and financed his own education. Until he was almost twenty years of age, he lived on the farm of his maternal grandmother. His early life was spent largely in Granby, Connecticut, but later he settled in Hartford in order that he might gain better educational advantages, for he had determined to enter a medical college. In 1869, after two and one-half years of medical study, he suddenly lost his hearing. This was a severe blow to the young man, but he did not give up his intention to become a physician. He continued his studies, and supported himself in the meantime by working in the printing offices and drug stores until 1874, when he received his diploma from the board of censors of the Connecticut-Botanico-Medical Society, chartered in 1848. In 1880 he was granted an M. D. diploma by the Connecticut-Eclectic Association. He settled in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1876, and has won high standing as a successful physician, particularly in chronic and obscure diseases. His practice is very large and extends throughout Western Connecticut and the Connecticut valley.

As a result of his sudden deafness in early life, he became so dependent upon his own mental resources that he soon came to be an omnivorous reader and an intense student. He speaks, reads, and writes French; reads German and Swedish; and has a knowledge of Latin. He is deeply versed in surface geology, anthropology, and archæology, and his collection of prehistoric archæological specimens is unusually fine. The results of his reading and study have inspired his pen, and he has contributed largely to newspapers and magazines, on medical, scientific, and other subjects. As an historical student, his attainments are unusually high, and his reading has been directed particularly to American and European history. He is a keen student of men and public affairs, and seldom is wrong in his estimate of political parties, their leaders, principles, and motives.

Medicine has been only one of his many activities, for scientific study always held a fascination for him. He has published a work, "Prehistoric Remains of the Farmington Valley," and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of Bristol. He was one of the first to advocate the founding of the Bristol Historical Society, and he has been the town's unfailing friend. In politics, he is a Democrat, sound in his financial views, and refusing to be led away by the sophistries of the silverites.

In literary matters he has always taken a deep interest and is himself a writer of ability. In addition to his prose writings, previously mentioned, Dr. Williams is a poet of much talent. His style is spirited, flowing, and graceful, and his poetical effusions are the delight of his friends. About seventy of his poems have been published in the Hartford "Times," and local papers, and more ambitious poems in the old "Connecticut Magazine." In debate or criticism, he wields a scathing pen if the subject discussed be handled by his opponents in a manner showing ignorance of the fundamental principles of the subject, whether political or religious. His historical sketches are chiefly of a local nature and uncollected, but they show uncommon power of discernment in analyzing chronological data and preparing it for popular reading. He is a member of the National Eclectic Association. (Frederick Alvin Norton, 1901.)

Dr. Williams married, in 1885, Janetta E. Hart, of Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a daughter, Frances Hart, born in 1886. Frances Hart Williams died suddenly in September, 1909, while on a visit to her grandmother in Winsted, Connecticut. She was a graduate of Vassar College in 1907. She took the classical course offered by that institution, and was especially well versed in French, Latin, German, and most of all in Greek.

When the Bristol Public Library was being built, Dr. Williams was asked to contribute his archæological collection to the city. This was done, and the collection is now in a separate room as the "F. H. Williams Ethnological Collection." Since the donation to the city, the collection has been greatly increased. It is particularly well represented with shell artifacts from the various surface mounds of South Florida where Dr. Williams collected during the winters for over five years. In 1914 he was elected president of the New England Eclectic Association, but becoming very ill was unable to officiate. From 1914 to 1916 he was mostly confined to his home, and as he gradually regained his health his practice was measurably limited to office work. When the epidemic of influenza came in September, 1918, he was gradually drawn into active practice, and he attended over four hundred cases of all types without a fatality. He had already had much experience in the great epidemics of 1889-90, and he found that now, as then, the old botanic remedies were potent against both the bronchial and pneumonic forms of the disease. He believes that the great mortality of the last epidemic was from wrong ideas of treatment and dangerous forms of drugs used. He continues all his interest in the world's doings and politics, but he cannot favor the modern ideas of so-called "democracy," so different from the conceptions of Cleveland and Tilden, whom he followed in the early days. For the last fifteen years he has been a steady opponent of Socialism wherever he could find an opportunity to publish his views.

He has been an opponent, also, of government ownership of railroads and public utilities, on general principles. He is opposed, also, to Prohibition as being wrong in its attack on personal liberty, and still more wrong in its false conception of the place of alcohol in medicine and the arts. Dr. Williams, since early in the seventies, has been a believer in the philosophy of Herbert Spencer and a follower of the conceptions of Charles Darwin. At the outbreak of the great European War he publicly declared that the object of Germany was to master the world and to subject it to German headship. He favored the immediate entrance of the United States into the war to succor France and Belgium. During the war he never had any doubt of the outcome being the triumph of liberty.

Dr. Williams has written a genealogy of his maternal descent, which will be given to the Public Library at Hartford. He will, therefore, give only a lineal synopsis of the ancestral lines in this publication. Since he has no lineal descendants he will give only a synopsis of his paternal lines. He is a great believer in the influence of heredity in moulding and changing the lives of men.

Dr. Williams had a younger brother, Frank Orville, who went in 1863 to New Milford with a cousin, by marriage, of his mother, James P. Brace, brother of Charles Loring Brace, of the New York Children's Aid Society. In 1864 Mr. Brace and Mr. Frank O. Williams went to Kansas, and from St. Joseph, Missouri, Frank was sent with a caravan to open a ranch where Laramie now stands in Wyoming. Beset by Indians, all was lost except the horses they were riding. Frank O. became a trapper, going over all the Rocky mountains. He was the guide and helper of the artist, Moran, when he painted his great pictures of the Yellowstone. He was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming Territory, being in the body that formed that territory. He discovered copper and sold his little mine at the encampment, calling his mine the Charter Oak in memory of his native State. He was one of the two commissioners to the Columbian Exhibition, where the brothers met for the first time since 1864. Dr. Williams furnished the Connecticut Indian material for that exhibition. Frank O. Williams died in 1916 at Santa Monica, California, unmarried. Although he had no schooling to speak of, he educated himself nicely, and was said to be a forcible and convincing speaker. He was twice representative in the Wyoming Legislature, and twice State Senator, and was in the line for governor when he had a very slight shock and, as he told his brother, dropped all politics. The brothers met only once after that time, when Frank O. came East.

The ancestry of Dr. Williams, on the paternal lines, is as follows:

(I) Matthew Williams, said by Stiles to be the eldest son of Richard Williams, of Taunton, one of the earliest settlers of Wethersfield, married Susanah Cole, of Hartford.

(II) Amos Williams, married Elizabeth ———.

(III) Samuel Williams, married Mary Stebbins.

(IV) Amos (2) Williams, married Mary Stedman.

(V) Jesse Williams married Lois Collins. They moved to Sandisfield, Massachusetts, before the Revolution. Jesse Williams died in 1775. Mrs. Lois (Collins) Williams survived him, and died at the age of one hundred and four years, after the year 1844.

(VI) Jesse (2) Williams, son of Jesse

(1) and Lois (Collins) Williams, married Juliette Whitney, daughter of Hezekiah Whitney, at Sandisfield, Massachusetts. They had four sons, the youngest of whom was Orville Williams, of whom further.

(VII) Orville Williams, son of Jesse (2) and Juliette (Whitney) Williams, married Minerva Gillette, of Granby.

Of the family of Jesse Williams, of the fifth and sixth generations, it is not known that any descendants live except the children of Whitney Jesse Williams, older brother of Orville, and Dr. Williams, himself. The only males living are Russel Williams, son of Whitney J., and his baby son. Russel Williams lives with his mother and his sister in Winsted, Connecticut, and his aunts live in Massachusetts.

(The White Line).

(I) Elder John White came to Hartford with Elder Hooker. His son was Captain Nathaniel White, of whom further.

(II) Captain Nathaniel White, son of Elder John White, was a celebrated man in Middletown. He left money to found the first free school in the colony. He married Elizabeth ———.

(III) Elizabeth White, daughter of Captain Nathaniel White, married Ensign John Clark, of Upper House, son of William Clark, of Haddam.

(The Clark Line).

(I) William Clark was one of the first settlers of Haddam, and had a son, John Clark.

(II) John Clark, son of William Clark, married Elizabeth White.

(III) Captain Daniel Clark, son of John Clark, married Elizabeth Whitmore, daughter of Francis Whitmore (2) and Hannah (Harris) Whitman, daughter of William Harris.

(In Collard Adams' "Middletown Upper Houses" this is wrongly stated that Elizabeth was the daughter of Andrew Wetmore. By the wills in Mainwaring's Digest this is disproven and her parentage is as shown above.)

(IV) Hannah Clark, daughter of Captain Daniel Clark, named after her Grandmother Harris, married William Sumner, of Middletown. Her son, Hezekiah Sumner, married Desire Higgins.

(The Sumner Line).

The Sumner line descends from William Sumner, who came to Dorchester very early. His mother was Joan (Franklyn) Sumner, said to be of the same family as Benjamin Franklin. William Sumner married the daughter of Augustine Clement at Dorchester. Mrs. Augustine Clement was highly praised in the memoirs of the Apostle Eliot.

A son of William, also named William Sumner, started the Middletown line. Two of the name were in the Connecticut militia as officers. Hezekiah Sumner was long ranking officer in Connecticut. After his marriage with Desire Higgins, he moved to Otis, Massachusetts, before the Revolution. His daughter, Tabitha Sumner, married Nathan Havens at Otis. Their daughter, Mehitable Havens, married Hezekiah Whitney, and their daughter married Jesse Williams, as mentioned above. (See Williams VI).

(The Whitney Line).

The Whitney lines are given in the Whitney Genealogy of Phœnix Ingraham down to Dr. Orville Williams, father of Dr. Frederick Henry Williams. The Whitneys descend from John and Ellinor Whitney, of Lynn. The descent in this line is from two sons of John Whitney, and the descent is in male lines directly to Hezekiah Whitney, great-grandfather of Dr. Williams. This line carries by marriage with females the line of John Havens, of Lynn, to Mehitable Havens Whitney, also the line of Colonel George Barber, of Dedham, and Major Simon Willard, of Groton, both famous Indian fighters in Massachusetts Colonial militia.

The ancestry of Dr. Williams, on the maternal side, is as follows:

(The Gillette Line).

The Gillette immigrants were early in Connecticut, and all of the name here probably descend from three brothers, who were Huguenots from the south of France. On the United States census of the year 1790, there were twenty families of Gillettes in Granby, alone, of the most of which no full records are found. The first definitely located Gillette ancestor of this line was Joseph Gillette, whose first recorded notice is in the Simsbury Records in which is written his marriage to Elizabeth Hayes in 1740. The youngest son of this family was Benoni, who was born in 1762. He enlisted at the age of sixteen and fought intermittently until the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Benoni Gillette was a pensioner of the Revolution, and died in 1844. Joseph Gillette died in 1776. Benoni Gillette married, in 1786, at Glastonbury, Penelope Hubbard, who died in 1835. She was the daughter of Aaron and Dorothy (Hollister) Hubbard, of Glastonbury. They were the parents of thirteen children. The third of these children was Almon Gillette, born in 1790, and he married Lurana Adams, in 1812. He built a house in Bushy Hill, Granby, where most of their thirteen children were born. These children have left heirs in most of the West and in Texas. There are none left in Connecticut except Dr. Williams. Minerva Gillette, the daughter of Almon and Lurana (Adams) Gillette, of Granby, was born in 1825, and married Orville Williams, then of Pleasant Valley, in 1845. They had two children, sons; the first was Frederick Henry, and two years later the second and last son, Frank Orville, was born.

(The Hayes Line).

George Hayes came from London to Granby from Windsor, Connecticut. He was a Scotchman, and settled in Granby in 1683. His first wife died childless in Windsor. He married (second) Abigail Dibble, and settled on Salmon Brook street, Granby, where he raised a large family. Samuel Hayes, the second son of George Hayes, settled in Bushy Hill, and married Elizabeth Wilcoxson, of Simsbury, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Wilcoxson, of Hartford. Their daughter, Elizabeth Hayes, married Joseph Gillette, in 1740, as mentioned above.

An elder brother of Samuel Hayes was Daniel Hayes, who was captured by the Indians just west of Salmon Brook, Granby, and was carried by the Indians to Canada. In the sixth generation he was ancestor of President Hayes. George Hayes had a daughter, Joanna, who married James Hillier, of Windsor, and her daughter, Phoebe Hillier, married Rene Cossette, an ancestor of Lurana (Adams) Gillette, wife of Almon Gillette.

In this place it may be recorded that Almon Gillette had a sister, Pamelia, next in age to himself. She married Apollos Griffin, of Granby. Her son, own cousin to Minerva Gillette, was Major General Charles Griffin, also in the sixth generation from George Hayes. General Griffin took the swords at the surrender of the army of North Virginia at Appomattox.

The ancestor of Elizabeth Hayes, in maternal lines, was John Griffin, an early settler of Granby. In the Turkey Hill region in Windsor, in 1647, he married Anna Bancroft, of Windsor. Their daughter, Mary Griffin, married Samuel Wilson, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Wilson, of Hartford. Their daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, married Lieutenant William Wilcoxson, of Simsbury. Their daughter, Elizabeth Wilcoxson, married Samuel Hayes, as above mentioned. The name Elizabeth was carried through many generations and still exists in later descendants in Texas. The latest is Elizabeth Dow, aged seventeen years, daughter of Elizabeth Dolan, great-granddaughter of Almon Gillette. The father of Elizabeth Stebbins was called Deacon Stebbins, and his wife was said to be closely related to Rev. Hooker, if not his sister.

(The Hubbard Ancestry of Almon Gillette).

Penelope Gillette, wife of Benoni Gillette, was the daughter of Aaron Hubbard, of Naubuck, then called Eastbury, in Glastonbury. Who Aaron Hibbard was, has not been found. He was called sergeant in the Lexington Alarm list. He was long active in the schools of Eastbury. He died suddenly of smallpox. His will, in the East Windsor Probate Records, establishes known facts. He was associated with Captain Eliazur Hubbard, and was probably a brother. In his will he bequeaths property to his daughters, Penelope Gillette, wife of Benoni Gillette, and to Prudence, wife of Thomas Blish, probably of Manchester. The Blish genealogy is faulty in calling Prudence the daughter of Eliazur Hubbard. After the death of Aaron Hubbard, his widow married John Hudson, of Torrington, and in the will of her father she is classed as Mrs. Hudson, much to the mystification of genealogists. But these facts as given are proven. According to baptismal records, Penelope was born in 1769. She was a very strong character and gave much of her force to her descendants, also giving very black hair and lively characters to the families' females. It was said that in the youth of Dr. Williams' mother, that when she came along the school friends called her "Aunt Nelly" after her grandmother, Penelope.

The maternal lines of the ancestors of Penelope (Hubbard) Gillette are as follows:

Dr. William Pynchon, of Salem and later of Springfield, Massachusetts, was a strong character. He was counsellor and treasurer of the Massachusetts Colony. He was the founder of Springfield, where his statue now stands. With his son, Captain John Pynchon, and his son-in-law, Captain Elizur Holyoke, he built up the Connecticut valley from Suffield to Holyoke. William Pynchon had a daughter, Mari, who married Captain Elizur Holyoke, son of Edward Holyoke, founder of Holyoke, and from whom Holyoke mountain is named. Their daughter, Hannah Holyoke, married Colonel Samuel Talcott, of Hartford, who was prominent in the Connecticut Colony. John Talcott, of Hartford, father of Samuel Talcott, was one of the most prominent men in Hartford for many years. He married Dorothy Mott. The son of Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott, Captain Nathaniel Talcott, married Elizabeth Pitkin, of Hartford. Abigail Talcott, daughter of Nathaniel Talcott, married Thomas Hollister, of Glastonbury. It is written of Mrs. Abigail (Talcott) Hollister that she had great medical skill and was in constant demand. She lived to be over ninety years old. Dorothy Hollister, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Hollister, married Aaron Hubbard. The Hollister family were as prominent as the Talcotts. John (1) Hollister married Joanna Treat, whose brother became governor of Connecticut. His son married Sarah Goodrich; their son, Thomas Hollister, married Dorothy Hill, daughter of Joseph Hill, of Glastonbury. Their son, Thomas Hollister, married Abigail Talcott, mentioned above, and their daughter married Aaron Hubbard, as mentioned above.

The Adams lines of Minerva Gillette Williams are as follows:

George Adams, early in Braintree, Massachusetts, married a daughter of Conrad Streetholt in London. One of his sons, Daniel Adams, came probably with two brothers to Windsor early in 1660. Mrs. Almon Gillette, who was born of this family in 1790, and died in 1860, often told the writer in his youth that President John Adams was her cousin. Daniel Adams married, in Windsor, in 1667, Mary Phelps, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Griswold) Phelps, of Windsor. Her mother, Sarah (Griswold) Phelps, was a daughter of Edward Griswold, of Windsor. Samuel Phelps died young, and his widow married Nathaniel Pinney when Mary Phelps was eleven years of age. She was probably called Mary Pinney after her stepfather, but the wills of her mother show her parentage. Mrs. Almon Gillette always claimed that her ancestress was Mary Phelps. Joseph Adams, son of Daniel Adams, married Mary Case, daughter of William Case. Her mother was Elizabeth (Holcomb) Case, of Simsbury. Matthew Adams, son of Joseph Adams, married Susannah Eno, daughter of Lieutenant William and Mary (North) Eno, of Simsbury. Abel Adams, son of Matthew and Susannah (Eno) Adams, married Rosene Cossette, of Granby. Abel Adams was a Revolutionary soldier. His family were all talented. His daughter, Lurana Lura, married Almon Gillette, of Granby, as mentioned above. A sister of Lurana Adams married a Smith, and their son, Colonel Ashbel Smith, M. D., was called the Franklin of the South (Yale Alumni Journal). He was a lawyer and doctor, and plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to France and England. He founded the medical college in Texas, and was a colonel in the Civil War. It is mostly on his old estate near Goose Creek where the celebrated Goose Creek oil wells are found. His cousin, Henry Flavel Gillette, son of his Aunt Lurana, and uncle of Dr. Williams, of this sketch, was one of the pioneers of Texas and long time educator. He conducted the Bayland Orphan Home with his own funds for the years of reconstruction. President Anson Jones chose him for his secretary of state in Texas Republic, but Mr. Gillette would not give up his educational vocation. He had thirteen children and has many descendants in Texas.

John Case, of Simsbury, married Sarah Spencer. He was one of the founders of Simsbury. Sarah Spencer was the only daughter of William and Agnes Spencer. After the death of William Spencer, Mrs. Agnes Spencer married William Edwards, of Hartford, and she became the ancestress of Jonathan Edwards and Aaron Burr. Elizabeth Holcomb, wife of William Case, was the daughter of Joshua Holcomb. Her mother was Ruth (Sherwood) Holcomb. Joshua Holcomb was the son of Thomas Holcomb, the original immigrant ancestor in Hartford, from whom so many Holcombs descend. He married Elizabeth ———.

James Eno, the immigrant ancestor, married, in 1648, Hannah Bidwell (Bedwel). They had three children from whom all the Eno and Enos families descend. James (2) Eno married Abigail Bissell, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Holcomb) Bissell. They had ten children, the tenth of whom was Lieutenant William Eno, who married Mary North, as mentioned above. Mary North was the daughter of John North. Her mother was Hannah (Newell) North, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Olmstead) Newell, of Hartford. Thomas North, father of John North, was the first settler of Avon, and a soldier in the Indian wars. The ancestry of Rosene Cossette, wife of Abel Adams, is as follows:

Rene Cossette was born in Paris, France, on Place Vendôme. His parents had land at Three Rivers, Canada. He came to look the property over, and then took a voyage down the St. Lawrence to Boston, Providence, and New Haven, where fate overtook him in the guise of Ruth Porter, a young girl of about seventeen years of age. She refused to go to France, so he came back about 1716 and married her. He built a house in Granby. He became a Protestant, and was the ancestor of early Episcopal clergymen. He is mentioned in the Lexington list, and one of his sons was a captain in the Revolution. His son, Rene (2) Cossette, married Phoebe Hillier (or Hyllier), daughter of James Hillier, of Windsor. Her mother was Joanna (Hayes) Hillier, daughter of George Hayes, of Granby. His family consisted of eight children, of whom Rosene, the youngest, married Abel Adams. Their daughter, Lurana, married Almon Gillette. One of the descendants of Rene (2) Cossette became very wealthy in the South and built the North Granby Cossette Library as a memorial to his ancestors.

Ruth Porter was not found by the authors of the Cossette Genealogy. She was the daughter of Richard Porter, who was born in Farmington, and moved to Waterbury and later to New Haven. The mother of Ruth Porter is not known. Richard Porter was the son of Daniel Porter, who was one of the earliest physicians of the colony and hired by the colony to treat cases. He was paid by a land grant which included part of Waterbury. His wives are not known by name, and it is not known which of them was Richard's mother.

This concludes the multiple ancestors of Dr. Williams, and from this complete ancestry issues the character, such as it is, of a primitive Yankee, who like his ancestral Adams kin says "Give me liberty or give me death."

PIERCE, John William,

Textile Manufacturer.

When young John W. Pierce, now superintendent and general manager of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company's works at Thompsonville, Connecticut, began his connection with carpet manufacture in his English home, he was a lowly beginner, and he has, by hard work, faithfulness and natural ability, won his way to important position in that industry, having attained a high reputation as an expert in the manufacture of Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets and rugs. He is a son of Samuel Pierce, who was the only son of John Pierce, a farmer of Kidderminster, England. Samuel Pierce was born in Kidderminster, where he became an inspector and exciseman in the English civil service. The family were members of the Church of England. Samuel Pierce married Annie Jordan, born in Kidderminster, England, where their son, John William Pierce, of this review, was born and spent his youth.

John William Pierce was born in Kidderminster, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Worcestershire, England, July 20, 1877. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at Waverly, England, whence he was graduated, class of 1893. Kidderminster is noted for its manufacture of carpets, and when John Pierce was seeking an occupation in life, opportunity afforded in the form of a place as bobbin boy in the carpet mills operated by the Brinton Company, Ltd., of Kidderminster. This was but the opening wedge, and from bobbin boy he advanced step by step through the various grades of promotion until he was rated a master of the carpet manufacturing business and was made superintendent. He was engaged in the manufacture of the grades known as Axminster, Wilton and Brussels, in Kidderminster, until 1898, when he was sent to Peterboro, Province of Ontario, Canada, a town with such abundant water power that it had attracted, among many others, the attention of the Brinton Company, Ltd., of Kidderminster. They erected a carpet mill there under Mr. Pierce's direction, and when finished and placed in commission, he became its superintendent and general manager. From Peterboro he came to the United States, in 1913, locating in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was superintendent of the Bigelow Carpet Mills until 1916. He was then transferred to the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company's works at Thompsonville, Connecticut, as general superintendent, his present position. The combined works of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company are the largest in the world, and are located at Lowell and Clinton, Massachusetts, and Thompsonville, Connecticut. The Thompsonville mill is the largest single mill of its kind. These mills are the spinners of worsteds and woolens, and the weavers of Wiltons, Brussels, Axminster and Tapestry carpets, and the finer grades of blankets and duck. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lowell, Massachusetts; a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the Enfield Golf Club.

Mr. Pierce married, in Kidderminster, England, August 1, 1902, Lillie Edith Edwards, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jolley) Edwards, of Kidderminster. They are the parents of two sons: Cyril, born in Kidderminster, England, August 6, 1906; and John, born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, October 4, 1916.

DUER, Denning,

Man of Large Affairs.

Arms—Ermine, a bend gules.
Crest—A dove and olive branch argent.
Motto—*Esse et vider.*

The Duer family has been prominent in the judicial, naval and military history of the Middle Atlantic States since the year 1768, when the immigrant ancestor, Colonel William Duer, came to America from England.

(I) Colonel William Duer was born in England, March 18, 1747, the son of John and Frances (Frye) Duer. After having served under Lord Clive in India, Colonel Duer returned to England, and shortly afterwards departed for the colonies in America. He purchased land on the Hudson river, where he established himself, and became one of the Indian Commissioners just before the outbreak of

Denning Duer

the American Revolution. He was also commissary for New York, and a member of the Committee of Safety previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country. When war came, however, he joined the colonists and entered the army, in which he held the rank of colonel. He died May 17, 1799.

Colonel Duer married Catherine Alexander, daughter of Major-General William and Sarah (Livingston) Alexander. Major-General Alexander was a member of the King's Council for the Colony of New York and New Jersey before the Revolution, after which he became a major-general in the American army. The wedding was performed at Baskingridge, New Jersey, the home of the bride. General George Washington gave the bride away, and the ceremony was performed by his own chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. Colonel Duer was a brother-in-law of the Hon. George Rose, the friend and correspondent of Pope, and whose eldest son, Lord Strathnairne, was one of the heroes of the Crimean War. The children of Colonel Duer and Catherine Alexander were: 1. William Alexander Duer, one of the first midshipmen of the United States Navy. He left the sea at an early age and studied law. He assisted Edward Livingston in the framing of the famous State Constitution, known as the Louisiana Code, and since that time used as the frame and standard for the constitution of each State entering the Union. He was appointed judge of the Third Circuit Court of New York, and in 1830 was elected to the presidency of Columbia College of New York. 2. John Duer, judge and eminent jurist; his books are even now recognized and used as text books on the laws of New York State. 3. Francis Duer. 4. Sarah Henrietta. 5. Catherine Alexander. 6. Maria Theodora. 7. Henrietta Elizabeth. 8. Alexander.

(II) William Alexander Duer, LL. D., son of Colonel William and Catherine (Alexander) Duer, was born September 8, 1780, and died May 30, 1858. He married, September 11, 1806, Hannah Maria Denning, daughter of William and Amy (Hawxhurst) Denning. She died July 17, 1862. Their children were: 1. Henrietta, born 1808; died September 18, 1824. 2. Frances Maria, born December 24, 1809; married April 7, 1836, Henry Sheaf Hoyt. 3. Catherine Theodora, born December 24, 1811; died June 3, 1877. 4. William Denning, mentioned below. 5. Eleanor Jones, born February 6, 1814; married, May 17, 1838, George Templar Wilson; died November 11, 1892. 6. Edward A., born 1815; died in 1831. 7. Sarah Henderson, born January 28, 1817; died August 5, 1856. 8. Lieutenant-Commander John King, born December 26, 1818; died June 14, 1859; married, September 21, 1841, George Anna Huyler. 9. Elizabeth Denning, born July 25, 1821; married May 8, 1845, Archibald Gracie King; died March 21, 1897. 10. Charlotte Lucretia, born May 28, 1828; died January 8, 1832.

(III) William Denning Duer, son of William Alexander and Hannah Maria (Denning) Duer, was born December 6, 1812. He married, May 8, 1837, Caroline King, daughter of James Gore King. Their children were: 1. Sarah Gracie. 2. Edward Alexander; married, April 26, 1870, Anna Van Buren, daughter of John Van Buren. 3. James G. K., married, June 2, 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of Orlando Meads. 4. Lieutenant Commander Rufus King Duer, United States Navy, died at sea, June 28, 1869. 5. Amy Hawxhurst. 6. William Alexander, married, May 24, 1877, Ellin Travers, daughter of William Travers. 7. Denning Duer (2), mentioned below.

(IV) Denning Duer, son of William Denning and Caroline (King) Duer, was born September 15, 1850, in Weehawken, New Jersey. He received his early education in the public schools of Wehawken, and after completing the course of study offered there, he embarked on a business career as a stock broker in New York City. He was a man with keen business talent, and succeeded admirably in this venture in which he remained for several years. In addition to his business ability, he was also a thinker, student, and born diplomat. His recognized ability and genius in this line was instrumental in securing him an appointment from President Arthur in 1881 as Consul at Lisbon, Portugal. He rendered valuable services in this important position, and his worth was recognized to such an extent that he was retained in the consular service by the succeeding administration, that of President Cleveland. During this administration he was United States Consul at Antwerp, Holland, and was later identified in an official capacity with the consulate in London.

To travel and live abroad among foreign peoples is an education than which there is none more broadening, and complete. Contact daily with customs differing in their essentials from those to which one has been accustomed, is bound to effect in the mind of a man a deep understanding and sympathy with human nature, a sort of divine tolerance. These qualities Mr. Duer had in abundance, and in consequence possessed friends all over the world. Upon quitting the diplomatic service he returned to America and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he resided for the remainder of his life. After his retirement from official life, Mr. Duer did not again actively enter the business world, though he still continued and did until the end of his life take a keen and active interest in almost every phase of life in the city of New Haven. The same qualities which had made him a successful man and a more successful consul, made his advice sought by some of the most influential men of the city, whose friend he was.

On February 12, 1874, Mr. Duer married Louise Suydam, of Babylon, Long Island, New York, a daughter of Henry L. and Phoebe (Higbie) Suydam. Her mother died when Mrs. Duer was five years of age, and she made her home thereafter with her aunt and uncle, Ferdinand and Caroline (Whitney) Suydam, of New York. (See Suydam).

To Mr. and Mrs. Duer two children were born. 1. Caroline Suydam, married George Xavier McLanahan, of Washington, D. C., and is the mother of four children: Duer, Helen, Louise Suydam and George. 2. Louise, born in 1882, died in November, 1890. Mrs. Louise (Suydam) Duer survives her husband, and resides in New Haven, Connecticut. She is a member of the Colonial Dames and the Connecticut Society. A niece of Mr. Duer is the wife of the well known surgeon, Dr. Joseph Blake, of the American Hospital in Paris.

SUYDAM FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Suydam Arms—Argent, a chevron azure between in chief two crescents gules, and in base a mullet of the last.

Crest—A swan in water among reeds proper.

Motto—*De tyd vliegt.*

The Suydam family is one of very great antiquity, dating in the Netherlands from the beginning of the eleventh century, when members of the family held extensive landed estates in Holland. Research has as yet failed to establish a connection between the American family of the name and the ancient Dutch house. Riker in his "Annals of Newtown, New York," in an extensive article devoted to the Suydam family, states that they owe their name to a custom in vogue among the Dutch founders of families, of assuming the title of the place in Europe whence they had emigrated to America. The first ancestor of the Suydams in America was Heyndrycke Rycke or Rychen. Early Dutch colonial records inform us that he was "from Suydam," but unless either Schiedam or Saardam be intended, which is perhaps to be questioned, doubt must be raised as to the locality. From the earliest years of the New Amsterdam colony, members of the family have rendered distinguished services to America during her several wars, and have established a reputation for stern integrity, honesty, hospitality and respectability. The family has held a place of importance socially among the old Knickerbocker families of New York, and has intermarried since the time of its founding with the foremost families of the State.

(I) Hendrick Rycken, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Suydam family, emigrated from Holland to America in 1663, settling on the outskirts of the city of New Amsterdam, at what was then called Smith's Fly, where he purchased a house and land on the shore of the East river, in 1678. He was a blacksmith, and pursued his trade in that locality until forced to move by the continued annoyance and danger of the snakes which infested the low land in that section. This property, which he subsequently sold to Dirck Van der Cliff (after whom Cliff street, New York, took its name), was bounded by the East river, Shoemaker's land, and Maiden Lane. Hendrick Rycken had been in New York fourteen years before he purchased this property, and this transaction seems to have been the beginning of a successful career for him. In his monograph on Hendrick Rycken, the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., says:

> We may imagine this house as that of a farmer, since it was located at a distance from the built-up portion of the city. If so, it was a wooden structure, long, having a low ceiling, and a roof reaching very near to the ground. Near by there was a garden of flowers, containing many colored tulips, which at this particular period were producing a strange mania in Holland. There was also a garden of vegetables, for which the Dutch were ever famous. The milk for the family came from the cows which flourished on the sweet clover in that pasture field; and the table was never without the schnapps, or the tankard of beer. On the site of Hendrick Rycken's farm was fought the battle of Golden Hill, on January 18, 1770, which marked the first bloodshed in the American Revolution. It is usually stated by historians that the first blood was shed at Lexington, but such it not the fact. In 1678-79 he removed to Flatbush, where in April, 1679, he united with the church, with his wife Ida (Jacobs) Rycken. Rycken was one of the twenty-six patentees of the town of Flatbush, under the patent granted by Lieutenant-Governor Dongan, in 1685. He later acquired a large estate in Flatbush and other places, and assumed a place of prominence in the life and affairs of that locality. The family ranked high among the proud old Dutch families of the day.

Hendrick Rycken died in 1701. In his will he enjoins upon his wife a careful attention to the religious education of their children. Issue. 1. Jacob. 2. Hendrick. 3. Ryck, mentioned below. 4. Ida. 5. Gertrude. 6. Jane.

It is a curious though well established fact that, about the year 1710, the sons of Hendrick Rycken adopted the surname of Suydam, and from these three are descended all the Suydams of America, whose lineage is traced to early colonial days.

(II) Ryck Rycken or Suydam, youngest son of Hendrick and Ida (Jacobs) Rycken, was born in 1675, probably in New Amsterdam. He removed to Flatbush, and resided there, a figure of prominence in the early affairs of the settlement, until his death. From 1711 until his demise he acted repeatedly as supervisor of the town, and was also for a considerable period a judge. Ryck Suydam married twice. He died in 1741. His children were: 1. Hendrick. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Ryck, usually called Richard, who established a branch of the family in Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. 4. Ida. 5. Anna. 6. Gertrude. 7. Jane. 8. Christiana. 9. Mary.

(III) John Suydam, son of Ryck Suydam, was born in Flatbush, New York, and resided in Flatbush and in Brooklyn throughout his life. He died in Brooklyn, about the close of the American Revolution. His children were: 1. Ryck. 2. Ferdinand. 3. Hendrick, mentioned below. 4. Rynier. 5. Maria.

(IV) Hendrick Suydam, son of John Suydam, was born in New York, in 1736. Prior to the Revolution he removed to Hallett's Cove, Long Island, and bought the mill on Sunswick creek, which he conducted during the rest of his life. He was one of the foremost citizens of Hallett's Cove, and was for many years an elder of the Dutch church in Newtown. A contemporary tribute to him, which gives an insight into his life and character, states that "urbanity of manners, * * * hospitality without grudging, characterized his life. He lived esteemed, loved, revered." From this we may draw a clear picture of him as a representative of the finest type of Dutch gentleman and planter of his day, living a useful life on his broad well-cared-for acres, dispensing hospitality and good cheer with a lavish hand, after the fashion of the Knickerbocker patriarchs whom Washington Irving has immortalized.

Hendrick Suydam was thrice married; (first) August 30, 1762, to Letitia Sebring, who died February 14, 1765. He married (second) Harmtie Lefferts, who died childless. His third wife, whom he married, August 3, 1770, was Phebe Skidmore, daughter of Samuel Skidmore. She died April 11, 1832, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He died February 9, 1818, aged eighty-one years.

(V) Ferdinand Suydam, son of Hendrick and Phebe (Skidmore) Suydam, was born at Hallett's Cove, Newtown, New York, September 13, 1786. He passed the early years of his life on his father's estate at Newtown, but removed to New York City, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits later in life. He died at Buffalo, New York, March 23, 1851, and was buried in the vault of Trinity Church, New York. He was well known in business and financial circles in New York City. Mr. Suydam was a member of Trinity parish. His home at No. 3 Bowling Green, New York, stood on the site of the present Custom House.

He married, October 21, 1810, Eliza Underhill, daughter of Anthony Lispenard and Clarina (Bartow) Underhill, who was born in New York City, November 8, 1788, and died there June 16, 1844. (See Underhill VI).

(VI) Henry Lispenard Suydam, son of Ferdinand and Eliza (Underhill) Suydam, was born November 7, 1813, in New York City. He resided in Babylon, Long Island, a well known citizen there, living the life of a retired gentleman. He was a man of culture and of quiet, scholarly tastes. He married Phoebe Higbie, and died at Babylon, Long Island, where he was buried, October 25, 1879. Henry Lispenard and Phoebe (Higbie) Suydam were the parents of one child: Louise, mentioned below.

(VII) Louise Suydam, daughter of Henry Lispenard and Phoebe (Higbie) Suydam, was born August 17, 1853, at Babylon, Long Island. She married, February 12, 1874, at New York City, Rev. Carter officiating, Denning Duer, who was born September 15, 1850, at Weehawken, New Jersey, son of Denning and Caroline (King) Duer, of New York. Mrs. Duer resides at No. 691 Whitney avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and is well known in the more conservative of the social circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Duer were the parents of two children: 1. Caroline Suydam, born in 1876, married George Xavier McLanahan, of Washington, D. C., where she now resides. 2. Louise, born in 1882, died in November, 1890.

UNDERHILL FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Underhill Arms—Argent a chevron sable between three trefoils slipped vert.

Crest—On a mount vert a hind lodged or.

The Underhill family in America dates from the year 1630, when Captain John Underhill, its founder, came to America. Since the time of the early Dutch settlements in New Amsterdam, and along the Hudson river, in what is now the State of New York, the old Westchester country has been the home of descendants of the pioneer Underhills. The family has been prominent in official life in this section of New York since the middle of the seventeenth century. Captain John Underhill, the progenitor, was a man of culture, considerable wealth according to the standards of the day, whose progeny have never relinquished the prestige and prominence of the earlier generations of the family in the affairs of New York. The Underhills intermarried with some of the foremost of the old Dutch and English families of New York, among them the Suydams.

(I) Captain John Underhill, immigrant ancestor and founder, came to America in 1630, settling first on Long Island. He was a man of excellent education, evidently a keen observer and scholar, for in 1638 he published his "Newes from America." This valuable comment on the life and manners of the times has been preserved and printed in book form by his descendants, and is among the most interesting documents which come down to us from early New York. Captain John Underhill was a prosperous planter and farmer, and after a short period became one of the leading figures in the affairs of Matinnecock. He died in 1672, and was buried in the Underhill burying ground at Matinnecock (Locust Valley), Long Island. Captain Underhill married Elizabeth Feke, daughter of Robert Feke (or Feak). They were the parents of several children, among them Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(II) Nathaniel Underhill, son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Feke) Underhill, was born on Long Island, February 22, 1663, and passed the early years of his life at the home of his parents on Long Island. He removed later to Westchester county, New York, and was the founder of the Westchester branch of the family. He was a farmer on a large scale there, and one of the leading men of the surrounding country. Nathaniel Underhill married Mary Ferris, December 2, 1685; she was the daughter of John and Mary

Ferris. He died November 10, 1710, and was buried in the old burying ground on the Lorillard Spencer estate in Westchester. Nathaniel and Mary (Ferris) Underhill were the parents of seven children, of whom Nathaniel, mentioned below, was the second.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Underhill, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Ferris) Underhill, was born August 11, 1690. He resided in Westchester, New York, in what is now Williamsbridge, and was prominent and active in the affairs of the county. In 1720 he held the office of trustee of the town of Westchester, and in 1772 was its mayor. Nathaniel Underhill married, April 19, 1711, Mary Hunt, who was born July 22, 1692, daughter of John and Phebe (Seaman) Hunt. He died November 27, 1775, at the age of eighty-five years, and was buried on the Lorillard Spencer estate at Williamsbridge, New York. His will, dated December 1, 1775, is recorded in the surrogate's office, New York.

(IV) Israel Underhill, son of Nathaniel (2) and Mary (Hunt) Underhill, was born in Westchester, New York, September 10, 1732, and resided in New Rochelle, New York. He was prominent in official affairs in New Rochelle, and was active in the militia, holding the rank of ensign. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1784 was a trustee in St. Peter's Church. In 1787 he held the office of supervisor, and in 1803 was trustee of Ladies' Seminary and Boys' School at West Farms, New York. He was a pewholder for several years in St. Paul's Church, at Eastchester, New York. Israel Underhill married, March 4, 1761, (license granted by the Secretary of the Province of New York), Abigail Lispenard, daughter of Anthony and Maria (Milburne) Lispenard, and a member of the noted Lispenard family of New York. She was born December 4, 1739, and died February 3, 1806, and was buried on the Lorillard Spencer estate. Israel Underhill died September 23, 1806, at the age of seventy-four years, and was also buried on the Lorillard Spencer estate. His will, probated in 1807, is recorded in the surrogate's office, White Plains, New York.

(V) Anthony Lispenard Underhill, son of Israel and Abigail (Lispenard) Underhill, was born December 30, 1763. He removed to New York, and resided there during the greater part of his life, on Dey street, first at what is now No. 31, later at 41-44, in 1827, removing from the latter house to No. 28 Cortlandt street. He was one of the foremost merchants and public men of New York of his day, an alderman of the city in 1817 and 1818; in 1814-1815-16 he held the office of assistant alderman. In 1826-27 he was president of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company of New York. Anthony L. Underhill was a member of Trinity Church, New York, and was a pewholder in St. Peter's at Westchester, New York.

Anthony Lispenard Underhill married, July 4, 1783, Clarina Bartow, who was born March 4, 1769, the daughter of Basil and Clarina Bartow, of Westchester, New York. She died July 9, 1836, and was buried at Eastern Shore, Maryland, on the Dr. Sykes farm. He died July 18, 1847, at Saratoga Springs, New York, and was buried in Trinity vault, Trinity Church, New York.

(VI) Eliza Underhill, daughter of Anthony Lispenard and Clarina (Bartow) Underhill, was born November 8, 1788, at No. 31 Dey street, New York City. She married, October 21, 1810, Ferdinand Suydam, who was born September 13, 1786, at Hallett's Cove, Newtown, New

York, the son of Hendrick and Phebe (Skidmore) Suydam. He died at Buffalo, New York, March 23, 1851, and was buried in Trinity vault, Trinity Church, New York, of which parish he and his wife were members. Mr. and Mrs. Suydam resided at No. 3 Bowling Green, New York, on the site of the present Custom House in New York City. Eliza Underhill Suydam died at her home in New York City, June 16, 1844, and was buried in Trinity vault.

ABBE, Albert Parker,

Business Man.

There are many and varied spellings of the name Abbe, among them the following: Abba, Abbe, Abbee, Abbie, Abbaye. The Enfield branch of the family has used the spellings Abby and Abbey as well as the present Abbe. The name is undoubtedly derived from some location at or near an Abbey from which an early ancestor took his name, as was the olden custom. The Abbe coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules five fusils in fesse between three scallop shells.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors of the shield, gules and argent, an eagle's head erased or.

(I) John Abbe, the ancestor of the family, was born in England, about 1613, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1689-90. He became an inhabitant of the town of Salem, January 2, 1636-37, and was allotted land for a home. He received a further grant of ten acres, in 1642, in that part of Salem which later became the town of Wenham. John Abbe was a prominent and influential citizen of the latter town, and was constable there in 1669. John Abbe married (first) Mary Loring, who was born in England about 1615, and died in Wenham, September 6, 1672. He married (second) November 25, 1674, Mrs. Mary Goldsmith. His youngest son and seventh child was Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas Abbe, son of John and Mary (Loring) Abbe, was born probably in Wenham, about 1650-56, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, May 17, 1728. He was an original proprietor of the town in 1683, and held many offices, selectman, fence viewer, and assessor. He held the rank of sergeant in 1711, served in King Philip's War, and was lieutenant of the Train Band in 1713. He married, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 16, 1683, Sarah Fairfield, born December 24, 1655, at Reading, died at Enfield, November 27, 1742, daughter of Walter and Sarah (Skipper) Fairfield. They were the parents of John, of whom further.

(III) John (2) Abbe, son of Thomas and Sarah (Fairfield) Abbe, was born September 27, 1692, and died in 1790, near or in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a farmer by occupation, and held many high offices in the town. He married Hannah Boardman, of Wethersfield, born December 18, 1693, daughter of David and Hannah (Wright) Boardman. They were the parents of John, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Abbe, son of John (2) and Hannah (Boardman) Abbe, was born in Enfield, April 18, 1717, and died there, August 1, 1794. He settled near Scantic, on the east side. He served from April 14, to October 5, 1755, in the First Regiment, Second Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Pitkin, a company raised for the defense of Crown Point, and also served in Captain Slapp's company, in May, 1755. He was a soldier of the Revolution and marched on the Lexington Alarm, a member of the Third

Regiment, Second Company, Colonel Israel Putnam, and Captain Experience Storrs, commanding. This company was recruited in Windham, Connecticut, in April, 1775. John Abbe married, in Enfield, February 1 or 11, 1738-39, Sarah Root, born October 18, 1714, died November 23, 1771, daughter of Captain Timothy and Sarah (Pease) Root, of Somers, Connecticut. They were the parents of Daniel, of whom further.

(V) Daniel Abbe, son of John (3) and Sarah (Root) Abbe, was born in Enfield, November 7, 1749, and died September 26, 1815. He married, November 13, 1774, Sarah Pease, born December 2, 1756, in Enfield, died there November 23, 1808, daughter of Aaron and Anna (Geer) Pease. They were the parents of Daniel, of whom further.

(VI) Daniel (2) Abbe, son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Pease) Abbe, was born in Enfield, August 22, 1775, and died there, August 2, 1833. He was a farmer and an inn keeper. His will, made July 15, 1833, was probated September 6, 1833. He married, March 9 or 19, 1795, Elizabeth Morrison, born in Enfield, June 10, 1772, died there, May 25, 1842, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Giffin) Morrison, of Enfield. They were the parents of Henry Augustus, of whom further.

(VII) Henry Augustus Abbe, son of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Morrison) Abbe, was born in Enfield, March 24, 1799, and died August 29, 1893. He was a hotel keeper and known as "Dick" Abbe. He married (first) November 28, 1820, Elizabeth Allen, born in Enfield, February 16, 1798, died there, April 1, 1849, daughter of George and Betsey (Rich) Allen. He married (second) about 1850, Marietta, whose surname is not recorded. She was born about 1821. Child of first wife, Albert, of whom further.

(VIII) Albert Abbe, son of Henry Augustus and Elizabeth (Allen) Abbe, was born in Enfield, June 17, 1824, and died March 19, 1895. He was a farmer. He married, at Enfield, April 9, 1846, Maria Abbe, born April 18, 1823, died September 5, 1892, daughter of Levi Pease and Dorcas (Wolcott) Abbe. They were the parents of Albert Howard, of whom further.

(IX) Albert Howard Abbe, son of Albert and Maria (Abbe) Abbe, was born April 8, 1852, and died April 20, 1915. After completing his primary education, he was a clerk in the hardware store of the Wolcott-Abbe Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained for a few years. Then he came to Hartford, where he was employed in a wholesale cigar store, remaining until 1880, in which year he went to New Britain, Connecticut, and there opened a hardware store under the style of A. H. & E. W. Abbe. This soon became a flourishing business, and Mr. Abbe attained wide prominence in business organizations. It was through his efforts that the first Business Men's Association was formed in New Britain, and of which he was president for a number of years. He was vice-president of the National Hardware Association, and held the same office in the Connecticut Association.

Mr. Abbe married (first) at Hartford, November 6, 1878, Minnie Seymour, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Warner) Seymour. She died June 12, 1879, and he married (second) January 17, 1883, Nellie Parker, daughter of Emory and Eunice (Stebbins) Parker, of New Britain. By his second wife Mr. Abbe had three children: 1. Harry Allen, born October 21, 1883, married, November 20, 1913, Elsie Mayhew Peck, daughter of Edward F. and Mary (Booth) Peck, of Hampton, Virginia, and they reside in Manlius, New York. 2. Albert Parker, of whom further. 3. Helen Howard, born June 21, 1890, died February 4, 1907.

(X) Albert Parker Abbe, second son of Albert Howard and Nellie (Parker) Abbe, was born September 13, 1886. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1908. He then engaged in business in New York City with the firm of Brown Brothers & Company, bankers, in their accounting and bond department, and there remained for five years. Mr. Abbe was in Providence, Rhode Island, in the bond business for a short time subsequent to 1913, in which year he came to New Britain, and as a clerk in his father's hardware store made a complete study of the business in detail. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Abbe assumed the management of the store, which is now doing a large and flourishing business under his judicious management. Mr. Abbe is unmarried.

ABBE, Albert Norton,

Business Man, Public Official.

A prominent figure in the business and financial circles of New Britain, Albert Norton Abbe has been identified with the best interests of that town since 1884. He has won his way to public esteem and confidence by his business ability, his integrity, and his social gifts. He is a fine type of the New England business man of the most representative kind. He was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 12, 1859, the son of Norton and Eliza (Turvey) Abbe.

(VI) Levi Pease Abbe, son of Daniel and Sarah (Pease) Abbe (q. v.), was born in Enfield, April 14, 1781, and died there, August 6, 1848, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer in Enfield. He married, in East Windsor, Connecticut, November 12, 1801, Dorcas Wolcott, born in East Windsor, December 9, 1784, died in Enfield, March 5, 1855, daughter of Henry and Dorcas (Allen) Wolcott.

(VII) Norton Abbe, son of Levi Pease and Dorcas (Wolcott) Abbe, was born in Enfield, November 2, 1825, and was a farmer of prominence in the community. He married, November 27, 1856, Eliza Turvey, daughter of William and Sarah (Mehrell) Turvey, a native of England. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Edwin Wolcott, born October 13, 1857; was in the hardware business in New Britain for thirty-three years; married, February 19, 1885, Agnes J. Moses, born January 12, 1864, and they have one son, Luther Norton, born February 18, 1886. 2. Albert Norton, of whom further. 3. Herbert A., who is in business in Springfield; married Elise C. Bridge, daughter of George and Jeanette (Law) Bridge, and they are the parents of a son and daughter. 4. Levi P., a farmer, cultivating the paternal homestead; married (first) Cora E. Havens, who died September 21, 1907; married (second) in March, 1912, Adelaide Varno, daughter of Arthur Varno.

(VIII) Albert N. Abbe, son of Norton and Eliza (Turvey) Abbe, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 12, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Enfield, Connecticut, and then went to the high school at Springfield. After finishing the course he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a provision house in New Haven, and here he worked for three years. A new position also as bookkeeper in a car trimming company was offered to him and here he remained until 1884. In that year he came to New Britain, working as a bookkeeper for a plumbing house for three years, or until 1887. His experience along similar lines led to his engagement by the P. & F. Corbin Company, as a purchasing agent, giving great satisfaction to his employers and gaining a wealth of valuable experience. This position he held until 1903, when the American Hardware Company assumed the affairs of the P. & F. Corbin and Russell & Erwin companies. Mr. Abbe was then made the general purchasing agent of the firm and he still continues to hold the position. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has served the city on the Board of Finance and Taxation for nine years. In 1909 he was elected State Senator for the Sixth District, and served in that year and in 1910. He is a director of the Burritt Savings Bank, and was a director of the P. & F. Corbin Company up to the time when it was absorbed by the American Hardware Company.

Mr. Abbe married, in 1885, Mattie L. Booth, daughter of the late Horace Booth, of New Britain, Connecticut.

GODARD, George Seymour,

State Librarian.

Librarian of the Connecticut State Library since 1900, and editor of the Connecticut State Records, he was born in Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 17, 1865. He is connected with some of the oldest families in Connecticut. He is in direct lineal descent from Daniel Gozzard (or Godard) who came from England to Hartford previous to 1646, and from Moses Godard, who served in the Revolution. On his maternal side he is descended from John Case, who was probably the immigrant of that name, who came on the ship "Dorset," from Gravesend, England, September 3, 1635, settled in Hartford, subsequently going for a time to New York State, but eventually returning to Connecticut and taking residence in Windsor, in 1656, and in Simsbury about 1669, his name appearing among those to whom land was granted, in the first division of public lands, at Simsbury, in 1667.

George Seymour Godard is the third in a family of five sons and a daughter born to Harvey and Sabra Lavine (Beach) Godard. His father was probably the largest owner of farms and woodland in his section. Occupying the Godard homestead, he raised the usual crops of his locality, and continued to run the sawmill, grist mill and cider mill known as the "Craig Mills." He was a man of strict integrity, of generous and social nature, and temperate to the last degree. His large farm house became quarters for his numerous friends who came to hunt and fish on the large tracts of land which he owned. While always a busy man, he was never too busy to welcome an acquaintance in health, to visit him in time of sickness, or to assist in laying him to rest. As a member of the General Assembly, and the first master of the Connecticut State Grange, he had a large circle of acquaintances.

As a boy, George S. Godard attended the district school in his native town, and assisted his father in the many occupations upon his extensive farms and in the grist and sawmills on the homestead in Granby. He prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1886. Mr. Godard continued his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; and Yale University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1895. In 1916

Geo. S. Godard.

his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Beginning by collecting and arranging his early school books and the books in his own home, he continued library work as librarian of Philo Society at Wilbraham, then librarian of his local Sunday School Library, and in 1890 the first librarian of the Frederick H. Cossitt Library near his home at North Granby, where a building was planned, erected and equipped. Mr. Godard still retains an active interest in this, his first public library. In 1898 he was selected by State Librarian Dr. Charles J. Hoadly to assist him in the State Library, then located in the State Capitol. Two years later, after a continuous service of forty-five years as State Librarian, Dr. Hoadly died, and Mr. Godard was selected to succeed him in that important position. Under his direction the Connecticut State Library has been reorganized and its activities extended. It is now adequately housed in a new building, substantially built, beautiful in its architecture, convenient in its arrangement, harmonious in its decoration, and homelike. The State Library and Supreme Court building, which is built of granite, and is one of a group of State buildings of which the capitol is the center, is considered a model for its purpose. In it are embodied the hopes, plans, efforts and ambitions of the best years of Mr. Godard's life. It is a library by the people, of the people, and for the people. The Connecticut State Library includes:

Supreme Court Law Library;
Legislative Reference Department;
Department of Local History and Genealogy;
Archives Department;
Depository of Public Records;
Examiner of Public Records;
Depository of Connecticut State, Town, Municipal and Society Official Publications;
Depository for the Official Publications of the United States, the several States of the Union, the Canadian Government and Provinces, and of the Australian Colonies;
Library Exchange Agent for Connecticut State Publications;
Exchange Agent for the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Publications;
Custodian of Portraits of Governors;
Custodian of State Library and Supreme Court Building;
Depository of Historical and Genealogical Gifts to the State.

Among these gifts are the following:

a. Sherman W. Adams Collection of Official Rolls and Lists Relating to the French and Indian War;
b. Dorence Atwater Collection of Manuscripts relating to Andersonville;
c. William F. J. Boardman Collection of Books and Manuscripts Relating to Genealogy;
d. Brandegee Collection of Portraits of Chief Justices of the United States;
e. Stephen Dodd Collection of Manuscripts Relating to the Early History of East Haven;
f. Enfield Shaker Collection;
g. Sylvester Gilbert Collection of Papers Relating to the American Revolution;
h. Charles Hammond and H. M. Lawson Collections of Manuscripts Relating to the Early History of the Town of Union;
i. Col. Edwin D. Judd Collection of Civil War Military Rolls and Papers;
j. Dwight C. Kilbourn Collection of Books, Pamphlets and Manuscripts Relating to Connecticut and New England;
k. Ellen D. Larned Collection of Books and Manuscripts Relating to New England;
l. Daniel N. Morgan Historical Collection Including Table on Which Emancipation Proclamation was Signed.
m. Deacon Lewis M. Norton Collection

of Manuscripts Relating to the Town of Goshen;

n. Orville H. Platt Collection Relating to Finance, Indians, and Insular Affairs;
o. Capt. John Pratt Collection of Military Papers, 1778-1824;
p. Major E. V. Preston Collection of Civil War Military Rolls and Papers;
q. Col. Daniel Putnam Letters;
r. Governor Trumbull Manuscripts;
s. Gideon and Thaddeus Welles Collection of American Newspapers from 1820 to 1840, approximately;
t. Charles T. Wells Collection of Books Relating to New England;
u. Robert C. Winthrop Collection of Manuscripts Relating to Early Connecticut;
v. Samuel Wyllys Collection of Manuscripts Relating to Witchcraft and Other Crimes in Early Connecticut.

Mr. Godard has been active in State and National organizations interested in the several lines of activities connected with the Connecticut State Library. Among these may be mentioned the National Association of State Libraries, and the American Association of Law Libraries, of which he has been president; the American Library Association, and American Historical Association, in both of which he is serving on important committees. Among the more important committees with which he is connected should be mentioned the Joint Committee of Law and State Librarians upon a National Legislative Reference Service, of which he has been chairman since 1909, the Public Affairs Information Service, the Law Library Journal, the Index to Legal Periodicals, and the Committee on Public Documents and Public Archives.

Mr. Godard is an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society; vice-president from Connecticut of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston; fellow of the American Library Institute; historian of the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots of America; member of the Wesleyan University Alumni Council; editor of the Connecticut State Records; trustee of the Wilbraham Academy. He is also in charge of the Connecticut State Military Census, and custodian of the Connecticut State Library and the Supreme Court building. As a member of the Center Congregational Church, the University Club, City Club, Twentieth Century Club, and several Masonic bodies, he is vitally interested in their work.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Godard married Kate Estelle Dewey, daughter of Watson and Ellen Bebe Dewey. They have three children: George Dewey, born August 8, 1899, a senior in the Hartford Public High School; Paul Beach, born February 17, 1901, a junior in Wilbraham Academy; Mary Katharine, born October 3, 1903, who is a senior in the Northwest Grammar School.

SPIER, E. Wilfred,

Prominent in Jewelry Trade.

The Spier family have long been established in Dusseldorf, Germany, Colonel Isaac Spier coming from there with his family. He resided in Dover, New Hampshire, and late in life became engaged in photography.

E. Wilfred Spier, son of Colonel Isaac Spier, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, January 20, 1856, and when young was brought to the United States by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Dover, New Hampshire, finishing at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the wholesale jewelry business, becoming thoroughly familiar with that calling. He began his connection with the jewelry

Ulysses Hayden Brockway

business when about twenty-one years of age, and has spent the years since intervening in the same line of activity. He is now located at No. 1261 Broadway, New York, a jewelry jobber, specializing in novelties, but handling jewelry of all kinds. His firm, Lippman, Spier & Hahn, ranks with the leading jewelry houses of New York City, Mr. Spier being one of the best informed men in his particular line of business. He is a Republican in his political faith, and a member of the Episcopal church in Thompson, Connecticut.

Mr. Spier married, in New York City, Jessie Alma Ironside, born May 25, 1856, in Sheffield, England, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Beecher) Ironside, both her parents also born in Sheffield. The Beecher family has been traced in England to John and Sarah (Richards) Beecher, (1760) and has long been one of the leading families of that section of England. Mr. and Mrs. Spier are the parents of two sons: Francis Atkinson, born March 19, 1880; Reginald Ironside, born March 10, 1887.

BROCKWAY, Ulysses Hayden,

Business Man, Public Official.

Arms—Gules a fleur-de-lis argent, on a chief of the second (argent), a lion passant guardant of the first gules. Two bars wavy, each charged with three pales wavy, gules.

Crest—An escallop or.

The Register General of Great Britain (1891) states that the name Brockway is unknown in Scotland and Ireland, and uncommon in England and Wales. It is thought to have been derived from the Old English name Brock. In compiling the genealogy of the Brockway family in America it was ascertained that all of the name in America prior to 1850 were descendants of Wolston Brockway, who emigrated to Connecticut in the middle part of the seventeenth century.

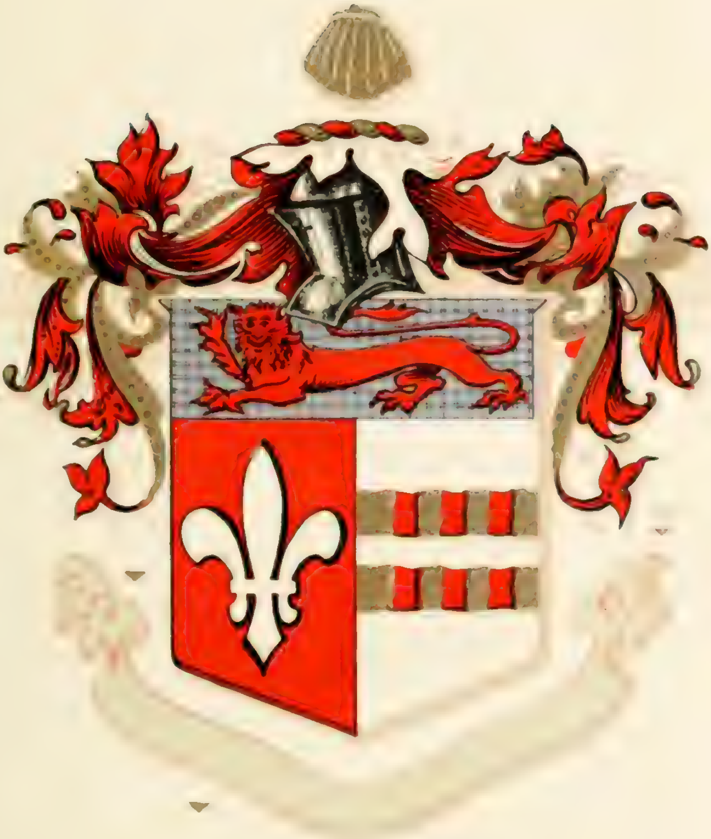
Wolston Brockway, immigrant ancestor of the Brockway family, was born in England, about 1638, and came to America early in life. He settled in the Connecticut Colony, at Lyme, which has since been the principal seat of the Brockways, and from which center branches have spread over the entire country. Wolston Brockway purchased much property in Lyme, and this with slight changes is still in the hands of lineal descendants. The family is one of the most prominent in the vicinity of Lyme among many who boast historic lineage. The progenitor married, at Lyme, Connecticut, Hannah Bridges, daughter of William Bridges. She died February 6, 1687.

Ulysses Hayden Brockway, deceased, was a member of this distinguished old family. He was born in Hamburg, in the town of Lyme, Connecticut, July 19, 1851, the son of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Lord) Brockway. He received his early education in the public schools of the town. When he was but slightly over ten years old the Civil War broke out. Too young to go to war, he became a drummer boy for the recruits which were drilled at Lyme. The stirring events of the conflict inculcated in him a spirit of adventure and an ambition which school and drudgery of farm life could not satisfy, and at the age of sixteen years he left Lyme, and came to Hartford, which city remained his home throughout his life. He became thoroughly identified with its business, political, social and fraternal life.

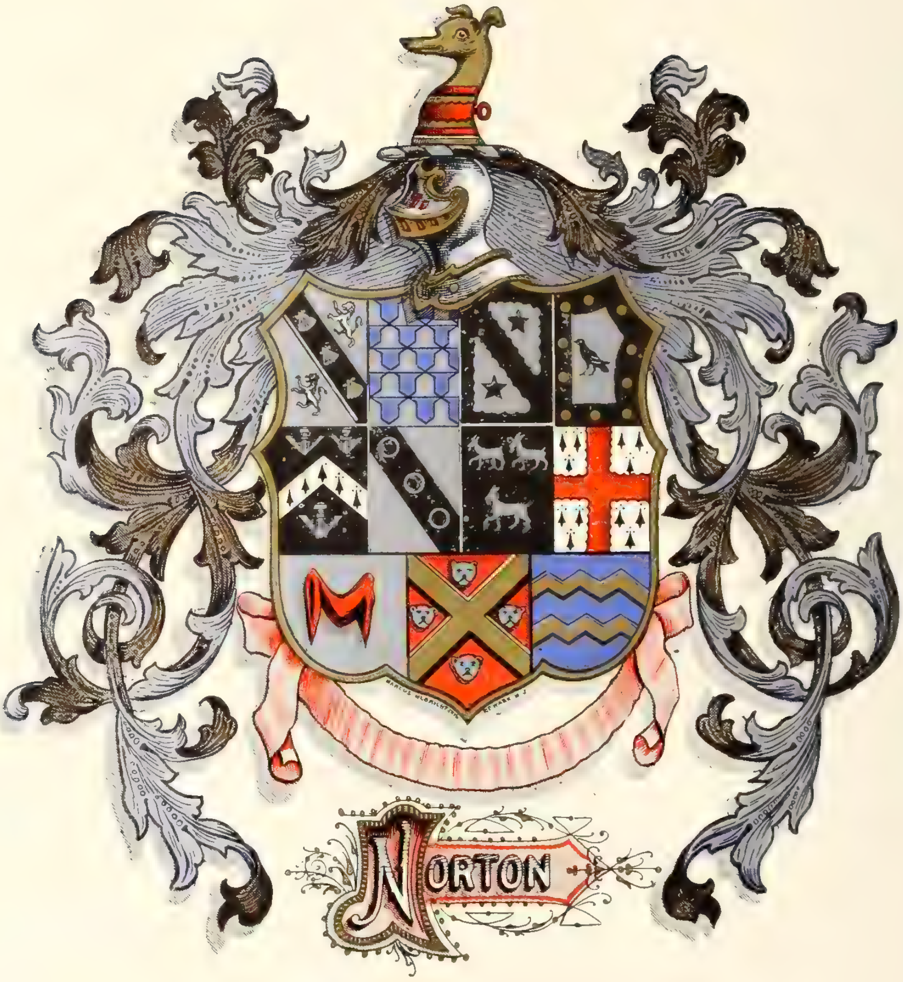
Mr. Brockway secured his first employment in the tailoring business, in which he himself later became an employer. He entered the oldest tailoring establishment in the city of Hartford, that founded in 1824 by Robert Buell, and at the time owned by Franklin Clark. He rapidly became one of the most valued employees in the establishment, and on the retirement of Franklin Clark, in 1878, Mr. Brockway, in partnership with J. H. W. Wenk, continued the business under the firm name of Wenk & Brockway. After a period of eight years of successful business, Mr. Brockway became sole owner, and from that time until his death conducted it under the name of U. H. Brockway & Company. The business was in every way a success, and under the management of Mr. Brockway became one of the most important commercial enterprises of its kind in Hartford.

As the leading figure in a large industry in the city of Hartford, Mr. Brockway was well known by the people. He was universally admired and respected for the honesty of his business dealings. He was deeply interested in the political affairs of the city, through motives of a purely disinterested nature. He was in no way an office seeker. However, he was admirably fitted for public service by reason of his keen business perception, his strict integrity, and he was often sought for official posts. In 1883 he was elected to the City Council from the old First Ward, and in 1884-85 was returned to office by a large majority. In 1886 he was elected alderman from the First Ward, and served in that capacity for four terms. In 1896 Mr. Brockway was appointed by Mayor Stiles B. Preston a member of the water commission, on which he served for six consecutive years. He was greatly interested in the cause of education, and because of his interest in the work of furthering educational opportunities in the city of Hartford he was elected a member of the committee of the Second North School District, on which he served for a number of years, rendering services of a very valuable nature. He was especially interested in the Henry Barnard School of the Second North School District and did much to better conditions there. Mr. Brockway was a member of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, and during the long period of his membership devoted much of his time to its work, and gave liberally, but without ostentation, to its philanthropies.

Mr. Brockway married, on November 17, 1880, Harriet Elizabeth Norton, daughter of Seth Porter and Elizabeth Esther (Wilcox) Norton, members of the old Norton family of Collinsville, Connecticut. (See Norton VI). Mrs. Brockway survives her husband and resides at No. 136 Sigourney street, Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Norton, born February 12, 1882, died November 9, 1907; she was a graduate of Hartford High School in the class of 1899; a graduate of Smith College, in 1902; secretary of the Second North School; member of the Smith College Club, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 2. Ulysses Hayden, Jr., was born July 19, 1890; in January, 1907, he entered Yale University, and was graduated from that institution in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; during his freshman year at Yale he was a member of the Apollo Glee Club, retaining his membership for three years; for a like period he sang in the college choir; he is a member of the Delta Kappa Upsilon fraternity, the University Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and numerous other societies; after his graduation from Yale University, Mr. Brockway entered the employ of the Travellers' Insurance Company of



Brockway


NORTON

Hartford and was connected with the actuary department until his enlistment in the United States army in October, 1917; he was called for active service on October 15, 1917, and shortly afterward commissioned second lieutenant in the adjutant-general's department; he has since been promoted to the rank of captain.

Mr. Brockway's death meant to Hartford not only the loss of a valuable public official, but a true friend. Expressions of grief at his death were wide-spread, and from the various resolutions passed by official bodies and articles inserted in the public press a discriminating choice is difficult. The following resolution passed by the Second North School District, at its meeting on July 9, 1914, will perhaps give an adequate conception of what he meant in Hartford as a public officer and a friend of the people:

> The Second North School District recognizes in the death of Mr. Ulysses H. Brockway, for twenty-two years a member of the District Committee, the loss of a devoted servant of the interests of the District. A warm friend of the teachers and pupils, he was an example of upright, consistent and unobtrusive citizenship, which has been of distinct value to the youth of the district and community. During his long term of service for the district he was a faithful conservator of its best interests, and a wise counselor and a self-sacrificing official. His loss will be keenly felt by his associates upon the committee, by the teachers of the school and by his many friends in the district and in the community which he has well served by his quiet, unassuming, but effective life.
>
> Signed by FRANK R. KELLOGG,
> JAMES P. BERRY,
> SOLOMON MALLEY,
> District Committee.

(The Norton Line).

The following is a description of the coat-of-arms of the Norton family, quartering St. Loe, Russell, De la Riviere, etc., etc.:

Arms—Quarterly of eleven In chief: 1. Argent, on a bend sable, between two lions rampant of the second, three escallops of the field. 2. Argent, vair azure. 3. Argent, a bend engrailed sable between two mullets counterchanged, all within a bordure engrailed of the second. 4. Argent, bordure sable, charged with ten bezants, martlet of the second.

In Fess—1. Sable, a chevron ermine between three pheons argent. 2. Argent, a bend sable, three annulets of the field. 3. Sable, three goats passant argent. 4. Ermine, a cross engrailed gules.

In Base—1. Argent, manche gules. 2. Gules, saltire or between four leopards' faces argent. 3. Azure two bars dansette or.

Crest—On a torse of the colors, a greyhound couped or, collared per fess gules between two barrulets of the second.

Mantle—Sable and argent, the first veined or.

The history of the Norton family begins with the Norman Conquest, when on September 29, 1066, the Seigneur de Norville crossed the Channel to England in the army of William the Conqueror, a constable under the Norman French regime. The name Norville, from which the English form Norton is derived, is of French origin and signifies "north village." After the residence of the family in England the English form Norton, meaning also north village or town, was adopted. It is supposed that the Seigneur de Norville was the common ancestor of all families of the name in England, Ireland and America. Up to the year 1650 there were thirteen immigrants of the name in America, of whom authentic record exists. That branch of the family of which the late Seth Porter Norton, of Hartford, Connecticut, was a member, was descended from John Norton, who was in the Connecticut Colony as early as 1646. Since the time of founding the family has been one of the most prominent of New England houses of historic lineage, and has furnished sons who have served with distinction in the various departments of our national life.

(I) John Norton, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, probably at London, in 1622, the third son of Richard and Ellen (Rowley) Norton. The date of his emigration to America is not known. His name is first mentioned on the records of the colony at Branford, on July 7, 1646. He was a landed proprietor there. In 1659 John Norton removed from Branford to Hartford, and on September 29th of that year he made a purchase of several pieces of land and "housing." He was made a freeman at Hartford, May 21, 1660. John Norton was interested in the establishment of a colony at Tunxis, which later became Farmington, and was one of the proprietors of the town. He joined the church at Farmington in October, 1661. He was one of the largest land owners there, a man of considerable wealth according to the standards of the period. All of his extensive holdings in Farmington and the vicinity descended to his heirs. He married (first) Dorothy ———, who died in Branford, January 24, 1652. His second wife, Elizabeth, died November 6, 1657. He married (third) Elizabeth Clark, who died November 8, 1702. He died in Farmington, November 5, 1709.

(II) John (2) Norton, son of John (1) and Dorothy Norton, was born in Branford, May 24, 1651, and died in Farmington, Connecticut, April 25, 1725. He was a man of considerable prominence in the early colony, and was deputy to the General Court from Farmington in 1680, 1681, 1682. He married, in Farmington, Ruth Moore, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore; she and their son, Thomas, were administrators of John Norton's estate.

(III) Thomas Norton, son of John (2) and Ruth (Moore) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on July 1, 1697, and died there in 1760. He was the owner of a great amount of property in the vicinity of Farmington, and was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Connecticut. In the division of public lands, in April, 1739, he drew lot No. 24. In 1748 he purchased much land from Thomas Lamb. Thomas Norton married (first) on November 17, 1724, Elizabeth McIan, of Stratford, who died in Farmington in 1736; he married (second) in 1739, Widow Rachel Pomeroy; married (third) September 11, 1753, Elizabeth Deming.

(IV) Colonel Ichabod Norton, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McIan) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1736, and later in life became one of the most distinguished members of the Norton family. He is a notable figure in the Revolutionary annals of the State of Connecticut, having served as a colonel in the Continental forces and rendered most valuable services to the country. Colonel Ichabod Norton married Ruth Strong, who also gained distinction for bravery during the war.

(V) George Norton, son of Colonel Ichabod and Ruth (Strong) Norton, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in November, 1782, and during the early part of his life lived in Farmington, where he became a prosperous farmer and leading citizen. In 1800 he removed to Granby and later to Avon, where he died on May 11, 1833. He married Eliza Frisbie, a member of one of the old families of Farmington.

(VI) Seth Porter Norton, son of George and Eliza (Frisbie) Norton, was born on May 16, 1823, at Avon, Connecticut, where he resided during his childhood. He received his early education in

Seth Porter Norton

the public schools of the nearby town, Collinsville, a manufacturing town which offered the best educational opportunities to be found in the neighborhood. However, as is found to be a common occurrence in the lives of successful men of the last generations, he left school at an early age, and went into the largest of the manufacturing plants in the town, the Collins Company, makers of plows, axes, and other agricultural implements. His first employment in the company was of an unimportant nature. He was a man not only of keen business foresight and clear perception, but possessed also an infinite capacity for details. He mastered every phase of the business in the various positions which he held with the firm, and was gradually advanced as he became of greater value to the company. He eventually became superintendent of the Collins Company, a position which involved a very large and trying responsibility. Mr. Norton's energy was given unreservedly to his work, and throughout the years of his connection with the Collins Company he was regarded as a man of the strictest integrity and reliability in business dealings. His fairness and justice were proverbial. As a consequence men trusted him and his friends were legion.

Seth Porter Norton achieved a success in the business world which was entirely the result of his own efforts, and through that fact appealed as a friend and advisor to the vast army of men who owe their success to unremitting labor and indomitable purposes, rather than to brilliant and exceptional strokes of genius. He was deeply interested in politics and held various public offices. Mr. Norton represented Collinsville in the Connecticut State Legislature for several terms.

Seth Porter Norton was a gentleman of the old school and a true Christian, whose Christianity extended beyond the narrow bounds of one religious denomination. Though he was a lifelong member of the Congregational church, he was in strong sympathy with every religious faith, tolerant enough to see and adopt the good in each. As is usual with the man who has dealt with and managed all manner of men, broad tolerance and a sympathy with humanity were characteristic of Mr. Norton throughout life. He knew and understood, which was the secret of his attraction for men, and the reason for his numerous friends. Mr Norton died at the age of forty-four years, a man well loved, honored and revered.

Mr. Norton married (first) Aurelia Humason, of New Britain, Connecticut, on December 23, 1845. She died September 2, 1849. He married (second) on January 1, 1851, Elizabeth Esther Wilcox, daughter of Averit and Sally (Tuller) Wilcox, and a member of an old and highly respected family of Simsbury. (See Wilcox VIII). The child of the first marriage was Mary, deceased. Children of the second marriage: 1. Charles Everett, deceased. 2. Harriet Elizabeth, married, November 17, 1880, Ulysses H. Brockway, of Hartford. 3. William Averit, deceased. 4. George Wilcox, engaged in business in Philadelphia. 5. Charles Robinson, deceased.

(The Wilcox Line).

Arms—Ermine a chief chequy, or and gules.
Crest—On a mount, a dove proper.

The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin and was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, before the Norman Conquest. Sir John Dugdale, in the visitation of the County of Suffolk, mentioned fifteen generations of this family prior to the year 1600. This traces the lineage back to the year 1200, when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. Wilcox, variously spelled, dates back to an early period of English history. One "Wilcox or Wilcott" is recorded as furnishing three men at arms at the battle of Agincourt. Another of the name is on record as court physician to King Charles. The family is one of honor and renown in old England, several of its branches bearing arms. In America the name is found in the very beginnings of our Colonial history. The Wilcoxes were at Jamestown, Virginia, as early as 1610, and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1636.

The derivation of the surname is interesting. It is of that large class of English surnames which had their source in nicknames and sobriquets. It is a compound of Will, meaning literally "the son of William," and the suffix cock, a term of familiarity generally applied in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to one of a sharp or forward nature. The sobriquet was of such a character that it adhered to its bearer throughout life, and was transmitted to succeeding generations. Thus we have the surnames, Wilcox, Jeffcock, Hancock, etc.

The family in America has figured prominently in New England life and affairs since the middle of the seventeenth century. William Wilcox, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family herein under consideration, was the first of the name to establish himself in New England. His descendants are found largely in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Others of the name followed him and became the founders of flourishing and influential families.

(I) William Wilcox, the founder, was born in the year 1601, at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and came to this country in 1636, a passenger in the ship "Planter," bringing with him a certificate of conformity to the doctrines of the Church of England, signed by the minister of St. Albans. He was thirty-four years old at the time of his arrival. He settled in Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, December 7, 1636. William Wilcox was a linen weaver by trade. He removed, in 1639, to Stratford, Connecticut, where he subsequently rose to prominence in public affairs. In 1647 he was deputy to the General Court at Hartford. He died in 1652, aged fifty-one years. His wife, Margaret Wilcox, was born in England, in 1611, and accompanied him to America. They were the parents of several children, among them Samuel, mentioned below.

(II) Samuel Wilcox, son of William and Margaret Wilcox, was born about 1636. He accompanied his parents to Stratford, but on attaining his majority married and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he was prominent in local affairs until his death. His home was in that part of Windsor, which is now Simsbury, where he had a grant of land. Samuel Wilcox was sergeant of the Windsor military company. He married Hannah ———; they were the parents of three children of actual record, but there were doubtless others.

(III) Deacon William (2) Wilcox, son of Samuel and Hannah Wilcox, was born in Connecticut, about 1670. He was a lifelong resident of Simsbury, where he was the owner of considerable property. He married, January 18, 1699, Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Griffin) Wilson, of Simsbury. They were the parents of William, mentioned below.

(IV) Deacon William (3) Wilcox, son of Deacon William (2) and Elizabeth

(Wilson) Wilcox, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, April 22, 1702, and died there December 27, 1772. Like his father he was a leader in religious activities, and one of the foremost citizens of the town. He married, May 2, 1723, Thanks Adams, who was probably a daughter of Daniel and Mary Adams, of Simsbury.

(V) Lieutenant William (4) Wilcox, son of Deacon William (3) and Thanks (Adams) Wilcox, was born April 1, 1728, in Simsbury, Connecticut, and settled about 1750 in West Simsbury, where he died in 1775. He was among the minute men who marched from Simsbury on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He married Lucy Case, born October 17, 1732, died in 1805, daughter of John (3) and Abigail (Humphrey) Case, granddaughter of John (2) Case, and great-granddaughter of John (1) Case, founder of the family.

(VI) Daniel Wilcox, son of Lieutenant William (4) and Lucy (Case) Wilcox, was born in West Simsbury, March 25, 1772, and died in 1833, in Weatogue, where he spent his latter years. He married Esther Merritt, who was born on March 8, 1771, died November 10, 1860, at Weatogue. She was a daughter of James and Hannah (Phelps) Merritt, the latter a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Watson) Phelps, of the ancient Windsor family of that name. Daniel and Esther (Merritt) Wilcox were the parents of ten sons and one daughter.

(VII) Averit Wilcox, son of Daniel and Esther (Merritt) Wilcox, was born January 25, 1793, and was a prosperous farmer of Simsbury, where he died January 23, 1866. He married, August 21, 1821, Sally Tuller, who was born February 10, 1799, in Simsbury, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Case) Tuller.

(VIII) Elizabeth Esther Wilcox, daughter of Averit and Sally (Tuller) Wilcox, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut. She married, January 1, 1851, Seth Porter Norton, of Collinsville, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Harriet Elizabeth Norton. (See Norton VI).

HILL, Junius Fayette,

Builder, Contractor.

Arms--Sable a fess argent between three leopards passant or, spotted sable. The fess is charged with three escallops gules. Supporters: Dexter a leopard gules, spotted or, ducally collared or. Sinister, a stag, attired gules.

Crest—A stag's head and neck, azure, attired gules, on a wreath, over a ducal coronet.

Motto—Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.

The family of Hill have been well known and prominent in England since the middle of the fourteenth century, and especially eminent for their antiquity and worth, in the counties of Stafford, Devon, Somerset, and Salop. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth it has been of great note and esteem in the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ireland. The family has produced in every generation soldiers, statesmen and diplomats of note, and has had its chief seats in the county of Down, Hillsborough; North Alton, in Oxfordshire; and Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex.

The American branch of the family ranks among the foremost of our great Republic, holding a place of prominence in the only aristocracy which America knows—that of sterling worth and achievement. The Hill family of Connecticut, of which the late Junius F. Hill, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a member, traces its history through a period of two hundred and eighty years, through a line of stern and rugged patriots, who in time of need have served their country well, men who have gained notable successes in the professions, men of keen business intellect, and virtuous and capable women.

(I) William Hill, progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England, and arrived in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, on the ship "William and Francis," on June 5, 1632. He was a man of note, and settled with the company at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, November 5, 1633, and elected a selectman of Dorchester, in 1636. He received an allotment of land from the town on November 2, 1635. In 1636, or shortly afterward, he removed to Windsor, on the Connecticut river, where he was granted a home lot and set out an orchard. In 1639 he was appointed by the General Court to examine the arms and ammunition of the colony. He was auditor of public accounts, and was elected deputy to the General Court from 1639 to 1641 and again in 1644. After 1644 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived and died, and where his last will and testament is recorded in an ancient volume of the records of the "Particular Court for Fairfield County" (to be found in the Fairfield Library). In Fairfield he became one of the leaders of the official life of the town, serving as assistant, and later being appointed collector of customs. He was selectman in 1646. He and his son William were granted by the town home lots between Paul's Neck and Robert Turney's lot on the northeast side of Dorchester street and Newton square. William Hill died in 1649, as his wife is called a widow at that time in the town records. His will is dated September 9, 1649, and was admitted to probate, May 15, 1650. He bequeathed to his wife Sarah, and children: Sarah, William, mentioned below; Joseph, Ignatius, James, and Elizabeth.

(II) William (2) Hill, son of William (1) and Sarah Hill, was born in England, and accompanied his parents to America. It is probable that he was with his father in Dorchester and Windsor, for he accompanied him to Fairfield, where he received an allotment of land from the town. He later became one of the most prominent citizens of the town. He was town recorder in 1650, and continued in that office for several years. To him Roger Ludlow delivered town papers of value when he left Fairfield, in 1654. The town records show that on February 1, 1673, he received a portion of his father's estate from his father-in-law, Mr. Greenleaf, which would seem to indicate that his mother married a second time. (The term father-in-law was an equivalent of step-father of to-day). William Hill received from the town, on February 13, 1670, the Lewis lot on the northwest corner of Newton square. He died on December 19, 1684.

Mr. Hill married, at Fairfield, Connecticut, Elizabeth Jones, daughter of the Rev. John Jones. Their children were: William, Eliphalet, Joseph, John, of further mention; James, and Sarah.

(III) John Hill, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Jones) Hill, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, and died in 1727. He married Jane ———. He owned considerable real estate, and was prominent in the town. He later removed to New Haven.

(IV) Obadiah Hill, son of John and Jane Hill, was born in October, 1697. He married Hannah Frost, who was born in June, 1706. Their children were: 1. Eunice, born March 28, 1731. 2. Sarah, born May 20, 1732. 3. Mary, born October 5, 1733. 4. Jared, of further mention.

There were other children, record of whom is lost.

(V) Lieutenant Jared Hill, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Frost) Hill, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, August 10, 1736. He married Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, both descendants of pioneer colonists of New Haven. Jared Hill, the progenitor of the Waterbury Hills, removed there with his wife in 1784, and purchased a farm on East Mountain. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom, except Samuel, were born in North Haven. He rendered distinguished services throughout the French and Indian War, as a private, and had the reputation of a good soldier. He died April 20, 1816. His wife, who was born in 1739, died December 28, 1826.

(VI) Samuel Hill, son of Lieutenant Jared and Eunice (Tuttle) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 4, 1784. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and after finishing his education learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the summer months. He was a man of much literary ability, and a scholar, and during the winter months taught school in Waterbury. He was also a talented musician, and served as fife major in the Second Regiment from 1807 until 1818. Samuel Hill gained considerable distinction for poetic ability in Waterbury, and the surrounding country.

Mr. Hill married, October 14, 1807, Polly Brockett, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Smith) Brockett. (See Brockett VI). He died on April 26, 1834, and after his death his family removed to Naugatuck, where his wife died October 8, 1853. Both are buried in the Hill plot, in Riverside Cemetery. Their children were: 1. Henry Augustus, born January 19, 1809. 2. Junius Fayette, mentioned below. 3. Sarah Maria, born April 14, 1816, died January 24, 1822. 4. Eunice Hortensia, born November 8, 1818, died April 1, 1890. 5. Ellen Maria, born June 19, 1824, died April 29, 1896, in Oneonta, New York; married, March 4, 1844, in Naugatuck, Connecticut, John Benjamin Taylor. 6. Robert Wakeman, mentioned below.

(VII) Junius Fayette Hill, son of Samuel and Polly (Brockett) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 11, 1811. He received his educational training in the public schools of Waterbury, and upon completing his education, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for the remainder of his life. He later engaged in business independently, and became one of the leading builders and contractors of the city. He was a man of great business talent, and possessed great ability for organization and management. In addition to his prominence in the business world, he was also a leading figure in the political affairs of the city, always active in the interests of issues which he thought were of benefit to the community. He was nominated for the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, but declined to accept. Mr. Hill was one of the best known and most thoroughly respected business men of Waterbury of the middle part of the last century, substantially successful, and highly honored. He died at Naugatuck, Connecticut, March 31, 1859. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of Shepherd's Lodge, Naugatuck. He attended St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Naugatuck.

Mr. Hill married Elizabeth Augusta Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, on May 4, 1835. She was born in Naugatuck, September

21, 1812, and died at Waterbury, January 9, 1899. Their children were: 1. Marie Louise, unmarried, resides at Woodmont, Connecticut. 2. Ellen Augusta, married Henry Leach, and resides at Woodmont; child: Robert Hill Leach, who married Florence Woodruff, of Milford, Connecticut, and they have one daughter, Susanne Hill Leach. Mr. Henry Leach was a native of New York City, and was educated there. Later in life he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he became a pioneer rubber merchant, and one of the leading manufacturers of the city. He died in 1907, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Leach was a member of the Masonic order, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attended St. John's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Leach is a charter member of the Milicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 3. Susie Elizabeth, mentioned below. 4. Caroline Eunice, died at the age of three years. 5. Lucy Brown, married Joseph Ives Doolittle, who died in 1907. She died in May, 1914, and is survived by her two sons, Trubee J., and Clarence Lewis, who reside at Woodmont, Connecticut.

(VII) Robert Wakeman Hill, son of Samuel and Polly (Brockett) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 20, 1828, and received his early education there. He later removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and there attended the Young Men's Institute. After completing his studies there, he entered the offices of Mr. Henry Austin for the purpose of studying architecture. After thoroughly mastering the technicalities of his professions, he went to the State of Wisconsin, and there engaged in business in the city of Milwaukee. After several years, during which he built up a splendid career, he returned to Waterbury, and there engaged in his work for the remainder of his life. Several of the most important public buildings of Waterbury, New Haven, Hartford, and other large cities of the State of Connecticut, are monuments to his genius as an architect. During his lifetime he was recognized as the leader of his profession in Waterbury. He was affiliated with the Republican party, but although he took a keen interest in politics he remained outside the circle of political influence. He was a well known figure in the financial life of the city, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Waterbury. He was also a member of several social and fraternal organizations, a founder of the Waterbury Club, and a member of the Mason Clark Commandery. He was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church. Robert Wakeman Hill died on July 16, 1909.

(VIII) Susie Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Junius Fayette and Elizabeth Augusta (Porter) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. She is a resident of Waterbury, and devotes much time and attention to social and public welfare in the city, supporting generously charities and benevolences of worth. Miss Hill takes a keen interest in the issues of importance in the life of the city. She is a member of the Milicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mattatuck Historical Society, and the Naturalist Club. She is also prominent in the social life of Waterbury.

(The Pierpont Line).

Arms—Argent, semée of cinquefoils, gules. A lion rampant, sable.

Crest—A fox passant proper, on a wreath.

Motto—Pie repone te.

The Pierpont family is of Norman origin, antedating the Norman Conquest. The Castle of Pierrepont took its name in the time of Charlemagne from a stone bridge built to replace a ferry on the estate of Pierrepont, which is located in the southern part of Picardy, in the diocese of Laon, about six miles south of Saint Saveur, Normandy. The first lord of whom we have authentic information was Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, who flourished about 980 A. D. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, who was the father of Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, who left two sons, Sir Godfrey and Sir Robert de Pierrepont. This Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont was the father of Sir Ingolbrand de Pierrepont, Lord of the Castle about 1090 A. D., and ancestor of the French family of the name. Sir Robert de Pierrepont went to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and was the founder of the English family.

The seventh in descent from Sir Robert de Pierrepont was Sir Henry, of Holme Pierpont, in right of his wife Annora, daughter of Michael Manvers, Lord of Holme. A generation later Robert Pierpont was created Earl of Kingston in 1628. His last male descendant was Evelyn Pierpont, second duke of Kingston, who died in 1773. Robert, Earl of Kingston, had a younger brother, William Pierpont, who was the father of James Pierpont, the immigrant ancestor of the American family.

(I) James Pierpont, founder of the family herein dealt with, emigrated to America with two sons: John, of further mention; and Robert.

(II) John Pierpont, son of James Pierpont, was born in London, England, in 1619, and came to America with his father, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston, where he bought three hundred acres of land. He was a deputy to the General Court, and died in 1682.

He married Thankful Stow. Their children were: 1. Thankful, born November 26, 1649, died young. 2. John, born July 22, 1651, died young. 3. John, born October 28, 1652. 4. Experience, born January 4, 1655. 5. Infant, born August 3, 1657, died young. 6. James, of further mention. 7. Ebenezer, born December 21, 1661. 8. Thankful, born November 18, 1663. 9. Joseph, born April 6, 1666. 10. Benjamin, born July 26, 1668.

(III) Rev. James (2) Pierpont, son of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 4, 1659. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1681, and three years later preached before the church in New Haven as a candidate. He was an able preacher, and in addition to his ability won the love and confidence of the congregation. He was ordained and settled as its pastor in 1685, and resided in New Haven until his death thirty years later. He was the successor of the Rev. John Davenport, and through the influence of his position in the community and the recognized value of his counsel, he was able to revive and carry out John Davenport's long cherished plan for a college in Connecticut. Through his influence and efforts the original board of trustees of Yale College was organized, a charter secured, and a rector appointed. Tradition also states that he presented six of the original forty-one books which were the foundation of the College Library. Mr. Pierpont has been called the "Founder of Yale." Largely through his energy and foresight, the college was established, and he guided it through the early struggle for a firm footing. He was instrumental also in securing Elihu Yale's gifts.

Rev. James Pierpont was a member of the Saybrook Synod in 1708, and is said to have drawn up the articles of the famous "Saybrook Platform" which aimed to promote discipline and closer fellowship among the churches of Connecticut. He was one of the leaders of the Synod, and was noted throughout New England for the nobility of his character and the spirituality of his life. His only publication was a sermon preached in Cotton Mather's pulpit in 1712, on "Sundry False Hopes of Heaven Discovered and Decryed."

He married (first) Abigail, granddaughter of John Davenport, October 27, 1691, who died February 3, 1692. He married (second) May 30, 1694, at Hartford, Connecticut, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Haynes; she died October 7, 1696. He married (third) in 1698, Mary Hooker, born July 3, 1673, died November 1, 1740, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford. Child of second wife: Abigail, born September 19, 1696. Children of third wife: James, born May 21, 1699; Samuel, born December 30, 1700; Mary, born November 23, 1702; Joseph, of further mention; Benjamin, born July 18, 1706, died December 17, 1706; Benjamin, born October 15, 1707, graduate of Yale College, 1726; Sarah, born January 9, 1709, married Jonathan Edwards, the noted divine; Hezekiah, born May 6, 1712.

Rev. James Pierpont died November 2, 1714, and is buried under the present Center Church in New Haven. A memorial tablet in this church has upon it the chief facts of his life, the engraved arms of the Pierpont family, and the following inscription: "His gracious gifts and fervent piety, elegant and winning manners were devoutly spent in the service of his Lord and Master." Among the lineal descendants of James Pierpont were Jonathan Edwards, the younger, his grandson; the elder President Timothy Dwight, his great-grandson; and the younger President Timothy Dwight, late president of Yale College. His portrait, which was presented to the College, hangs in Alumni Hall.

(IV) Joseph Pierpont, son of Rev. James (2) and Mary (Hooker) Pierpont, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 21, 1704. He married Hannah Russell, who died in 1748. Among their children was Mary, who married, on March 13, 1756, Richard Brockett, son of Moses and Lydia Ann (Granis) Brockett (see Brockett IV). She was born October 20, 1738, and died June 21, 1773.

(The Brockett Line).

Arms—Or, a cross patonce, sable.

Crest—A stag lodged sable, ducally gorged and lined or.

Motto—*Crux mea lux.*

The name of Brockett, a very old and honored one, appears very early in the records of English history, and is traced authentically to the year 1201 A. D. It is of Saxon origin, and in all probability was established in England at the time of the Saxon invasion in the seventh century, A. D. The family has always been held in high repute locally, and is connected through marriage with several of the most noble lineages in England. Several of its members fought in the Crusades, and a mark of the trend of the times, as well as of the character of the house, is found in the motto still retained in the Brockett coat-of-arms, namely, *Crux mea lux*—The cross my light. The Brocketts have from time to time acquired the following manors: Manor of Almeshoebury, Letchworth, Rathamsted, Ayot St. Lawrence, Ayot St. Peter, Offley Magna, Mandlesen, Spain's Hall. Brockett Hall, the ancestral home of the family, was located in Wheathamstead, County Herts, originally described as Watamstede, in the Domesday Book. This estate originally adjoined Hatfield, which is noted in history. In the year 1312, Brockett Hall was the meeting place of the Barons in their war against Edward II.

A tradition which has existed for two hundred years in New Haven, traces the ancestry of the progenitor of the American Brocketts, John Brockett, to this famous English family above mentioned. John Brockett is thought to have been the eldest son of Sir John Brockett, of Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, England, disinherited because of his sympathies with the Puritanism then gaining a strong foothold in England. Because of persecution of Puritanism in England and family disagreement, John Brockett came to America, in 1637.

(I) John Brockett, who is the first of that patronymic to be mentioned in records in this country, was born in England in 1609, and came to America in 1637, probably in the ship "Hector," arriving in Boston, June 26, 1637, in company with Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton.

It is said of the little band which accompanied the Rev. John Davenport, "They were gentlemen of wealth and character , with their servants and household effects. They were for the most part from London, and had been bred to mercantile and commercial pursuits. Their coming was hailed at Boston with much joy, for they were the most opulent of the companies who had emigrated to New England." These men were unwilling to join the Massachusetts Colony, and explored the coast of Long Island in search of a site on which to settle. They selected a tract of land near the Quinipiac river, the site of the present city of New Haven, and left seven of their number to hold it for the winter. In the spring of the following year, the Rev. Mr. Davenport, and a company of men, among whom was John Brockett, reached the site, bought the ground from the Indians, and set up an independent government or "Plantation Covenant," founded, as were all the early governments of New England, on a stern religious basis. They called the town which they founded, New Haven. In the early Colonial records of New England and New Haven, the name of John Brockett appears more often than any other name with the exception of Theophilus Eaton. He was a man of importance and influence in the civic organization, and because of his ability and excellent judgment was often called upon to represent the community. In the settling of difficulties with the Indian tribes of the neighborhood, he was appointed "one of a committee of four to investigate and advise with the Indians." He was also appointed commissioner to settle the question as to boundary lines between the Connecticut Colony at Hartford and the New Haven Colony. John Brockett was skilled and well known as a civil engineer and surveyor, and his services were often needed in the town. In June, 1639, he laid out the square which is now the center of the city of New Haven in nine equal sections, calling forth mention in the Colonial Records for the perfection of his work. Shortly thereafter the governor of New Jersey deputed John Brockett "to lay out, survey, and bound the said bounds of Elizabeth Towne (now the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey), the planting fields, town lots, and to lay out every particular man's proposition, according to his allotments and the directions of the Governor, for the avoiding of all controversies and disputes concerning the same, having had certain notice of the good experience, knowledge, skill and faithfulness of John Brockett in the surveying and laying out of land." As a reward for his services in the above instance he was allotted a portion of land in Elizabeth, which he held until 1670, when he sold it to one Samuel Hopkins. During the time he was surveying in Elizabethtown (from December, 1667, to 1670), John Brockett lived there, and became an important member of the community, and was chosen, with John Ogden, Sr., to represent the town in the House of Burgesses.

One of the Connecticut religious papers, published in 1868, refers to John Brockett as follows:

> John Brockett, the eldest son of Sir John Brockett, of the County of Herts, England, who was a well known loyalist of the time of Charles I., becoming convinced of the truth of the Gospel as preached by the Puritans, relinquished his birthright and all his prospects of honor and fame, joined himself to the little company of Rev. John Davenport, emigrated to New England and settled at New Haven in 1637. Of him, as of Moses, it could be said that he preferred to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of Sin for a season.

There is no record of his marriage. However, a seat was assigned in the church to "Sister Brockett" in 1646. It is supposed that John Brockett married in England, in 1640 or 1641, during which time he returned to England for a visit. He did not, however, bring his wife to America until 1644 or 1645. He was appointed surgeon in King Philip's War, and was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut during the years 1671, 1678 1680, 1682, and 1685.

In the autumn of 1669, John Brockett was one of the men appointed by the one hundred settlers of Wallingford, an offshoot of the New Haven colony, "to manage all plantation affairs in ye said village." In the first allotment of land in Wallingford, John Brockett received twelve acres, and his son John, eight acres. His house lot was "No. 1 at the extreme south end of the village 40 rods long and 20 rods wide, subsequently extended to Wharton's Brook." He was one of the thirteen men who founded the Congregational church at Wallingford, deciding "that there be a church of Christ gathered to walk according to the Congregational way."

John Brockett died in Wallingford, Connecticut, on March 12, 1690, at the age of eighty years. His children were: 1. John, of further mention. 2. Benjamin, born February 23, 1645, died the same year. 3. Be Fruitful, twin of Benjamin. 4. Mary, born September 25, 1646; married Ephraim Pennington. 5. Silence, born January 4, 1648; married, at Milford, October 25, 1667, Joseph Bradley. 6. Benjamin, born December, 1648; married Elizabeth Barnes. 7. Abigail, born March 10, 1650; married John Payne, January 22, 1673; died July 4, 1729. 8. Samuel, born January 14, 1652; married Sarah Bradley. 9. Jabez, born and died in 1654. 10. Jabez, born October 24, 1656; married Dorothy Lyman.

(II) John (2) Brockett, son of John (1) Brockett, the progenitor, was born in New Haven in 1642, and baptized January 31, 1643. He was educated at Oxford University, in England, for the medical profession. Upon returning to America he began to practice in New Haven, but soon located at Muddy River, near

North Haven, between New Haven and Wallingford, where he remained during his lifetime. He owned a large and carefully selected library of valuable medical works, which he gave to Yale College at his death. In the first allotment of land in Wallingford he received eight acres, as has already been mentioned. In 1689 he was given forty-four acres. He was the first physician to permanently reside in the New Haven Colony, and as such was a man of importance. Under his father's will Dr. John Brockett received large quantities of land, and in addition to his practice he carried on extensive farming.

Dr. Brockett married Elizabeth Doolittle, daughter of Abraham Doolittle, one of the men elected with John Brockett, Sr., to manage the affairs of Wallingford. She was born April 12, 1652, and died March, 1731. Dr. John Brockett died in November, 1720, and his will, dated New Haven, August 31, 1720, gives all his property to his widow, who was his sole executrix. Their children were: 1. Mary, born May 6, 1673, died in 1673. 2. Mary, born February 18, 1674; married Lawrence Clinton. 3. John, born October 23, 1676, died November 29, 1676. 4. Elizabeth, born November 26, 1677, married John Granis, October 12, 1710, at Wallingford, Connecticut. 5. Benjamin, born and died in 1679. 6. Moses, of further mention. 7. Abigail, born March 31, 1683; married John Pardee, July 9, 1712; died August 2, 1752. 8. John, born September 13, 1686, died November 17, 1709. 9. Samuel, born November 8, 1691; married Mehitable Hill, daughter of John Hill, August 5, 1712.

(III) Moses Brockett, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Doolittle) Brockett, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 23, 1680. He married Lydia Ann Granis, on January 8, 1706, and was among the earliest settlers at Muddy River. He was a wealthy farmer and land owner, one single piece of his land being one mile in width and two miles long. He was an active member of the First Ecclesiastical Society, and his name is recorded in the manuscript notes of President Ezra Stiles, of Yale College.

His wife died April 6, 1742. He died November 5, 1764. Their children were: 1. Anne, born September 27, 1707; married Daniel Barnes, March 25, 1728. 2. Silence, born November 3, 1709; married a Mr. Frisbie. 3. Lydia, born August 28, 1712; married Henry Barnes, November 29, 1744. 4. Moses, born January 17, 1714; married Priscilla Granis. 5. Samuel, born March, 1715. 6. Benjamin, born December, 1716. 7. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1718; married Jared Robinson, July 14, 1747. 8. Mary, born June 26, 1719; married John Jacobs, July 18, 1749. 9. Abraham, born May 19, 1721, died April 7, 1774. 10. Abigail, twin of Abraham, married a Mr. Barnes. 11. John, born December 31, 1722; married (first) Thankful Frost; (second) M. Cooper. 12. Ebenezer, born July, 1724; married Esther Hoadley. 13. Abel, born August 11, 1725; married Hannah Pierpont, July 24, 1755. 14. Richard, of further mention. 15. Stephen, born March 20, 1729; married Mabel M. Barnes, March 27, 1771. 16. Sarah, born May 29, 1731; married Stephen Hitchcock, September 16, 1771. 17. Ichabod, born November, 1733. 18. Keziah, born June 13, 1735; married a Mr. Sanford.

(IV) Richard Brockett, son of Moses and Lydia Ann (Granis) Brockett, was born September 11, 1727. On March 13, 1756, he married Mary Pierpont, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Russell) Pierpont. She was a granddaughter of Rev.

James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College, and for thirty years pastor of the First Church in New Haven, Connecticut. She was also a granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony at Hartford. She was born October 20, 1738, and died June 21, 1773. In 1760 Richard Brockett and Mary, his wife, were members of the Congregational church in New Haven. On December 14, 1790, seventeen years after the death of his first wife, he married a widow, Jemima Jacobs, who survived him and died on September 7, 1830.

The children of Richard and Mary (Pierpont) Brockett were: 1. Joseph, born January 17, 1757; married Rebecca Tuttle. 2. Mary, born March 13, 1759; married James Ives, of Great Barrington, June 16, 1779. 3. Giles, of further mention. 4. Lydia, born November 29, 1763; married Philemon Blakeslee, February 22, 1787. 5. Richard, born January, 1768. 6. Jesse, born January 16, 1770, died January 17, 1770. 7. Jesse, born February 10, 1772, died February 13, 1772.

(V) Giles Brockett, son of Richard and Mary (Pierpont) Brockett, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, April 30, 1761. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted in 1778 with the Connecticut troops under Colonel Mead. His name is on the pension list in 1832. At the close of the war he decided to become a sailor, but after one or two voyages to the West Indies, returned to North Haven and became a farmer. He was a public man, and quite prominent in his community. He was deputy to the General Court in 1804, and Representative in the Connecticut State Legislature in 1809.

Mr. Brockett married, November 17, 1785, Sarah Smith, daughter of Captain Stephen Smith, of New Haven. She was born on July 10, 1768, and died November 27, 1841. Giles Brockett was a Mason, and he and his wife were members of the First Congregational Church in Waterbury, where they removed in 1803. He died there June 2, 1842. Their children were: 1. Polly, of further mention. 2. Sarah, born January 20, 1789; married Samuel D. Castle. 3. Patty, born April 29, 1791; married A. H. Johnson. 4. Harriet, born March 28, 1794; married Colonel Samuel Peck. 5. Roswell, born July 17, 1796, died, unmarried, in Greenville, Michigan, on April 1, 1853. 6. Lydia, born July 17, 1798; married Smith Miller.

(VI) Polly Brockett, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Smith) Brockett, was born December 21, 1786. She married Samuel Hill, of Waterbury (see Hill), on October 14, 1807. He was born September 4, 1784, and died April 26, 1834.

REICHE, Karl Augustus,

Educator.

A concentration of purpose is one of the first requisites for the man who would succeed, and when this is backed by force of character the best possible combination of aims and characteristics is formed. The possessor of these qualities is a man of achievement, and these are the qualities which have been important factors in the rise of Karl Augustus Reiche to the office he now holds, Superintendent of Schools of the city of Bristol, Connecticut.

Mr. Reiche was born July 26, 1885, in Hartford, Connecticut, son of Charles E. and Marie Antoinette (Ellenberger) Reiche. Charles E. Reiche was born in 1857, in Germany, coming to America when but a lad, and was living in Hartford when he was fifteen years of age. After he had reached manhood's estate,

J. Karl A. Reiche.

he engaged in business in that city and for many years was among the most respected citizens there, engaged in the manufacture of pool and billiard tables. He married (first) Marie Antoinette Ellenberger, who was born in New Rochelle, New York, and they were the parents of two sons: Walter Frederick, born January 21, 1880, now a resident of Petaluma, California; Karl Augustus, of extended mention below. The mother of this family died February 6, 1896, and Charles E. Reiche married (second) in 1908, Marion Bailey. He is now retired from active business, and makes his home in Hartford.

The elementary education of Karl A. Reiche was obtained in the "Old South" School of Hartford, and at the Hartford Public High School, from which he graduated in 1904. Subsequently he pursued a course at Trinity College in the same city, graduating with the degree of D. L. in 1908. The same year he engaged in substitute teaching at the South School, and it was soon apparent that he had chosen his life's work wisely, being especially fitted by training and natural talent for that profession. In 1910 he was an instructor in the Henry Dwight School of Hartford, teaching the seventh grade, and the following year was associated with the staff of the New Park Avenue School, instructor in the ninth grade. Again he was a member of the teaching force of the South School in 1911-12, having charge of one of the ninth grades of that school, and the same year, in recognition of his ability, Mr. Reiche was appointed assistant to the superintendent of the district, and he continued to hold this position for one year.

The city of Bristol had never had a trained superintendent in charge of their school work previous to 1913, and in that year Mr. Reiche was appointed to the office, continuing to the present time, being now (1919) in his seventh year of service. During these years many new and important changes have been brought about under his management, and he has been the means of furthering many improvements which have been of benefit to the school children and to the general community. It is the children of to-day who are the men of to-morrow, and many a successful man can attribute a large measure of his success to the right training he received in his youth. A recognized authority on many phases of school work, Mr. Reiche is connected with several organizations, in the work of which he takes a leading part. He is a member of the National Educational Association; the New England Superintendents' Association; is a member of the Connecticut State School Superintendents' Association, serving as its acting secretary; a member of the Connecticut School Masters' Club, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He possesses a rare tact for organizing and the ability to execute his plans, and as scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Hartford, he succeeded in interesting many of the youths and young boys of that city. He held a similar position with the Boy Scouts of Bristol and is now director of the Bristol Boys' Scout Council; is vice-president and a director of the Bristol Boys' Club. During the organization of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reiche served as its initial acting secretary.

His social affiliations are with the Masonic order, he being a thirty-second degree Mason, senior warden of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Lodge No. 1010, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of the University Club of Hartford;

Connecticut Society of Hygiene; and the Connecticut Historical Society. During his past seven years in Bristol he has been actively engaged in numerous committee conferences on many community and civic interests.

Mr. Reiche married, June 26, 1912, Anne Emily Fairbrother, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Mary (Miller) Fairbrother. Mrs. Reiche died December 29, 1918. They have one son, Charles E. (2) Reiche, born October 13, 1913.

One of the secrets of Mr. Reiche's success in his chosen field of work is his grasp of the personal side, his sympathy, and his realization of the value of the encouraging word spoken at the right moment. The best years of his life are before him, and with his vigor and mental acquirements he is richly endowed to make an honored name for himself.

BRADLEY, George Lothrop,

Man of Affairs.

Arms—Gules a fesse argent between three boars' heads couped or.

Crest—A boar sable bristled and hoofed or, gorged with a garland vert.

The name Bradley is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a compound of Brad (broad) and lea (a field or meadow). It is local in derivation, and it can be readily seen that William of the broad lea would in the evolution of surnames become William Bradley. The earliest mention of the name in England occurs in the year 1183, when the Lord High Bishop of Durham mentions an estate in Wollsingham which contained three hundred acres, and another at Bradley of forty acres, held by Roger de Bradley.

There are numerous townships bearing the name located in Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Southampton and Staffordshire, the latter of which counties contains Bradley estates and townships of very great extent. In 1437 there is mention of the Bradleys of Bradley. Again in 1475 the will of Sir John Pilkington, Knight, of Yorkshire, bequeathed to his brother Charles a place named Bradley. There are great and small Bradley parishes in Suffolk, and Lower and Upper Bradley in Kildwick, Yorkshire. John Bradley was Bishop of Shaftsbury in 1539. In 1578 Alexander Bradley resided in the See of Durham, and about the same time Cuthbertus Bradley was curate of Barnarde Castle. Thomas Bradley was Doctor of Divinity and chaplain to King Charles I., and afterward prebend of the Cathedral Church of York and rector of Ackworth. His son, Savile, was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and another son, Thomas, was a merchant in Virginia.

During this period the persecutions and religious intolerance in England led many to emigrate to America; emigration increased to such an extent that a tax aimed at curtailing it was levied on all who left the country. This led many to slip away by stealth, leaving no record of their departure. Among the original lists of emigrants, religious exiles, etc., a number of Bradleys are mentioned. There are several distinct branches of the family in America tracing their lineage to the several founders who came to the New World in the seventeenth century. Few branches have produced as distinguished a progeny as the Massachusetts Bradleys, of which family the Hon. Charles Smith Bradley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was a member.

(I) Joseph Bradley, the immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in London, England, in 1649, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1659. He married, April 4, 1691, Hannah Heath, of Haverhill, and rose to prominence in the life and affairs of the town toward the close of the seventeenth century. The fifth garrison was in his house and under his command. The Bradley family was among those of early Haverhill who suffered severely from the Indian raids. In 1697 Joseph, Martha and Sarah Bradley were captured by the Indians. On April 17, 1701, Daniel Bradley was reported missing. The wife of Joseph Bradley was captured twice. The garrison at his house was surprised, February 8, 1704, and his wife taken for the second time and carried away. An infant child, born to her soon afterward, died of exposure and want, or was killed, as the following ancient tradition states. Hannah Bradley received no kindness from her captors, subsisting on bits of skin, ground nuts, bark of trees, wild onions and lily roots, on the terrible journey to Canada, after the birth of her child. The child was sickly and annoyed the Indians with its crying. They thrust embers from the fire in its mouth, gashed its forehead with their knives, and finally, during her temporary absence from it, ended its life by impaling it on a pike. She managed to live through the journey and was sold to the French in Canada for eighty livres. She was kindly treated by her owners. In March, 1705, her husband started for Canada on foot, with a dog and small sled, taking with him a bag of snuff to the Governor of Canada from the Governor of Massachusetts. He redeemed his wife and set sail for Boston. We are told that during one attack on the Bradley house she poured hot soft soap on an Indian and killed him, and that the torture of her child was in retaliation. Joseph Bradley died October 3, 1729; his widow Hannah, November 2, 1761.

(II) Isaac Bradley, son of Joseph and Hannah (Heath) Bradley, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1680. During an Indian raid, Isaac Bradley, aged fifteen, and Joseph Whitaker, aged eleven, were taken captive while in the open fields near Joseph Bradley's house on Parsonage road, near the north brook. Joseph was, tradition tells us, a large, overgrown, and an exceedingly clumsy boy. On their arrival at the Indan camp at the lake, the boys were placed in an Indian family until the spring, when the Indians intended to take them to Canada. Isaac contracted a fever, and the kindness and care of the squaw alone saved his life. On his recovery he planned to escape, managed to get away with his companion, and continued to the southward all night. The Indians pursued them the following day, and their dogs found the boys. They gave the meat they had taken for food to the dogs, who knew them, and were saved by concealing themselves with the animals in a hollow log. Some days later they came upon an Indian camp, but escaped without detection. They continued almost without food or clothing for eight days. On the morning of the eighth day, Joseph sank down exhausted and Isaac Bradley went on alone, shortly afterward reaching a settler's camp, and returning for young Whitaker, whom he left at Saco, continuing on to Haverhill alone.

Isaac Bradley married, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, intentions dated May 16, 1706, Elizabeth Clement.

(III) John Bradley, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Clement) Bradley, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, April 10, 1709. He married, and resided in Haverhill all his life, a prosperous and well known member of the community.

(IV) Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley, son of John Bradley, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and baptized there, February 22, 1746-47. He served with valor during the American Revolution, and held the rank of second lieutenant in Captain Stephen Webster's company, Fourth Essex County Regiment, in 1778. He married (first) (intentions dated February 11, 1773), Sarah Osgood, of Andover, where she died September 14, 1790, aged forty; he married (second) April 14, 1791, Sarah Ayer, who died October 20, 1820, aged sixty-five, at Andover. Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley was a resident of Andover for the greater part of his life, and was one of the leading men of the town in his day. He died there, February 23, 1818, aged seventy-three years.

(V) Charles Bradley, son of Lieutenant Jonathan and Sarah (Ayer) Bradley, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, December 17, 1792. He married (intentions dated at Newburyport, November 14, 1817) Sarah Smith, of Haverhill. She was a daughter of Jonathan K. Smith, and a granddaughter of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, a famous chaplain of the Massachusetts troops in the Revolution, and for more than forty years one of the fellows of Brown University. Charles Bradley was a prominent merchant of Boston, and afterward a manufacturer in Portland, Maine.

(VI) Hon. Charles Smith Bradley, son of Charles and Sarah (Smith) Bradley, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 18, 1819. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin School. He entered Brown University, drawn to it by the regard he had for his great-grandfather, and in 1838 was graduated with the highest honors in his class, which contained an unusual number of brilliant men. Several years following were spent in post-graduate study in the University, and after taking the degree of Master of Arts he chose the legal profession for his work in life, and entered the Harvard Law School. Completing his studies for the bar in the law office of Charles F. Tillinghast, of Providence, he was admitted to the bar in 1841. In the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Tillinghast.

He sprang rapidly into prominence through his eloquence as a speaker. His public utterances were all characterized by a masterly power of reasoning, comprehensive knowledge, and a polished diction which led to his appointment often to speak on political and literary occasions. In 1854 he was elected by the town of North Providence to the Senate of the State, where he was influential in securing the Act of Amnesty to all who had taken part in the Dorr Rebellion of 1842. At a public meeting in Providence, June 9, 1856, relative to the assault of Brooks on Sumner in the United States Senate, he said:

> Is it not well that the second city in New England, the first which is not connected by any personal ties with Mr. Sumner, should speak of this outrage, not in the first flush of our indignation, but in the tones of deliberate condemnation? * * * We know that brutality and cowardice go hand in hand, because brutal passions and true moral courage cannot harmonize in the same character. * * * If the South upholds this act, the antagonism of their civilization and ours will mount higher and come closer and closer; and it requires no horoscope to show the future.

Judge Bradley was a conscientious member of the Democratic party throughout his life, but had the support and confidence of men of all parties in the city and State. He represented Rhode Island repeatedly in the National Democratic Conventions, notably that of 1860, when the party was divided, and he adhered to the Unionists, casting his vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1863 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress. In February, 1866, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, as successor to Hon. Samuel Ames, receiving the honor at the hands of a Republican Legislature. After two years on the bench, years in which he discharged the duties of his office with consummate ability and with the greatest honor to himself and to the State, he resigned to give his entire attention to his private practice. On the occasion of his retirement from the bench the "Providence Journal" observed:

> He has discharged the duties belonging to that high position with a success, and, we may add, a judicial distinction, in which the people of the State feel both a satisfaction and pride, and which they had hoped he would long continue to illustrate in a sphere so honorable and important.

On the occasion of the opening of the Rhode Island Hospital, Judge Bradley, a generous donor to the fund of $80,000 which was raised at the time, remarked in his address:

> Every human being is united, by mysterious ties, with all the past and all of the future. Those who most fully realize the greatness of our being have the strongest desire to live after death, even on earth. It is no personal ambition, but a diviner instinct, which leads such nature to found, or to ally themselves with, great institutions, whose perennial existence of beneficence shall outlast their names and their memories among men. * * * Our State will bear proudly on its bosom through coming centuries this institution, expressing in its object, and its architecture the humanity of the age. * * * In aiding, you place stones of beauty in these walls, whereon the All-Seeing Eye, it may not irreverently be said, shall read your name, though time and storm shall have written their wild signatures upon them. * * * The sons and daughters of toil, as the day calls them to work and the night to rest, will look upon these towers, blending with the morning and the evening sky, with their tearful benedictions. In the time of illness and accident, if the struggle of life presses too hard upon them, this shall be their honorable refuge, builded with a beneficence akin to, and sanctioned by, the Divine

In 1866 Judge Bradley received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown University, and was also elected one of the fellows of that institution. For three years he officiated as lecturer in the Law School of Harvard University. In 1876 he was chosen professor of that school, and filled the chair with remarkable ability until 1879. On his retirement the board of overseers, through their chairman, Judge Lowell, said:

> We have suffered a great loss in the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, whose lucid and practical teaching was highly appreciated by the students, and whose national reputation added to the renown of the school. We had hoped that some incidental advantage of quiet and freedom from care might be found to outweigh other considerations, and that the professorship was permanently filled.

Judge Bradley traveled widely in America, and at different times had visited nearly all portions of Europe. With his love of letters and broad scholarship he united a genuine and strong love for agriculture and rural enjoyments, which was perhaps in a large degree an inherited passion. The grounds about his elegant residence in Providence, his farm property, and his attachment to ancestral estates, were a proof of his appreciation of all that belongs to the oldest and most important of human occupations. His tastes and culture were manifested in his great love for superior works of art, of which he had many noted specimens in his home. His oration before the Alumni Association of Brown University in 1855, his oration on the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, his remarks on the retirement of President Caswell from the presidency of the University in 1872, and his oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1879, were models of rich thought, graceful diction, and lucid argument, vindicating his right to be classed as one of the most impressive orators of his day in the United States. Of his address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Boston "Daily Advertiser" observed:

> If there were any need for justification of the custom of annual addresses before the college societies, such an address as Judge Bradley's yesterday gave that justification completely. It is, indeed, remarkable to see an audience of so distinguished men of leading position in every walk of life. It is remarkable to have so much good sense, so many important suggestions, nay, so many of the fundamental truths upon which civilized society rests, crowded into one hour. The power of the speaker on his audience, the hold with which he compelled their fascinated attention were again and again referred to through the afternoon. This is not simply the attention which people give to what they hear with pleasure, it was the satisfaction with which the audience received important principles, of which they felt the value, whether they were or were not new to the hearer. *Vero pro gratiis* indeed might well be taken as the motto of the address, the passage which showed how the bar of the country must be relied upon to maintain at the highest the dignity of the bench was received with profound sympathy and interest. It deserves the careful attention of the bar in every part of the country.

His oration on "The Profession of the Law as an Element of Civil Society," pronounced June 29, 1881, before the Societies of the University of Virginia, was regarded "as a learned and profound discussion of this subject, in which he argued that the bar is essential to the administration of justice, that the administration of justice is essential to the existence of society, and the existence of society essential for the protection of man in his endeavors to live according to the laws of his being."

Judge Bradley married (first) April 28, 1842, Sarah Manton, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Whipple) Manton, of Providence, Rhode Island. She was born March 10, 1818, and died December 12, 1854, survived by three sons: 1. Joseph Manton, who died March 7, 1879, unmarried. 2. Charles, of whom see forward. 3. George Lothrop, of whom see forward. Judge Bradley married (second) August 4, 1858, Charlotte Augusta Saunders, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and she died in May, 1864, her daughter, Janet Laurie, dying in the same month. He married (third) in May, 1866, Emma Pendleton (Ward) Chambers, of Winchester, Virginia, who died February 28, 1875. Judge Bradley died in New York City, April 29, 1888, while on a visit to his son, the late George Lothrop Bradley.

(VII) Charles (2) Bradley, son of the late Chief Justice Charles Smith and Sarah (Manton) Bradley, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 6, 1845. He received his early education under Dr. S. F. Smith in a private academy in Newton, Massachusetts, and later attended the University Grammar School of Providence, where he prepared for college. He entered Williams College, and was graduated therefrom in 1865. Shortly afterward he entered business life and went to Chicago, where he was engaged in business for several years. He next went to Colorado, where he was interested in gold mining, but, tiring of this venture and of business life, he returned to Providence, where he determined to enter the legal profession.

He prepared for the bar in the office of his father in Providence, and after being admitted at once began the practice of his profession in the office of Bradley & Metcalf, of which noted law firm his father was senior member. His legal practice dealt more with the technical and involved problems of jurisprudence, and was for the greater part conducted in his office. He was well known in the ranks of the legal profession in Providence as a lawyer of fine capability and masterly reasoning powers, but was of a retiring disposition, eschewing public life. Mr. Bradley spent much time on his country estate in the town of Lincoln, taking great pride in its beauty. He was essentially a homeloving man, and his home was that of the man of culture, refinement and scholarly tastes. His library and art collection, the nucleus of which had been left him by his father, were his special attractions. He was a member of the Hope and Rhode Island clubs of Providence, and of the Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence Art Club. Mr. Bradley died in the prime of life, November 9, 1898, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

On October 31, 1876, Charles Bradley married Jane Whitman Bailey, who was born in the town of North Providence, July 13, 1849, daughter of William Mason and Harriet (Brown) Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, Jr., mentioned below. 2. Alice Whitman, born November 5, 1881; resides with her mother. 3. Joseph Manton, born December 10, 1882; was engaged in business in Portland, Oregon, for six years, at the end of which time he returned to the East, and engaged in cotton manufacturing in Brattleboro, Vermont; he married Margaret S. Walter, of Portland, Oregon, and they have two children: Joseph Manton, Jr., and Margaret Bradley. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 15, 1915. 4. Mary Emerson, born June 18, 1884; married Dr. Emery M. Porter, of Providence; issue: Emery Moulton, Jr., who died in infancy; George Whipple; Jane Bradley, who died in infancy; Arnold, and Nancy Porter. 5. Margaret Harrison, born July 6, 1890; married Brockholst M. Smith, of Providence, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen Bradley Smith, born in August, 1914, and a son, Brockholst M. Smith, Jr., born October 24, 1917.

(VIII) Charles (3) Bradley, son of Charles (2) and Jane Whitman (Bailey) Bradley, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 19, 1877. He was educated in the University Grammar School of Providence, and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. Immediately on completing his education, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, and was assigned to the Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) office in 1900. He rose rapidly to the fore in the office in this city, and by successive promotions was made superintendent of one of the departments of the plant. His promising career was cut short by his untimely death, as a result of blood-poisoning, on January 17, 1910.

Charles Bradley married, October 16, 1901, Helen N. Hunt, daughter of Horatio A. Hunt, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: Charles, Horatio Hunt, and George Lothrop. Mrs. Bradley, who survives her husband, and resides at No. 170 Waterman street, Providence, is well known in social life in Providence, and has been prominently connected with charitable and philanthropic work in the city.

(VII) George Lothrop Bradley, third son of the late Chief Justice Charles Smith and Sarah (Manton) Bradley, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 4, 1846. He was educated in private schools in Providence, and in Newton, Massachusetts, later attending the University Grammar School of Providence, where he prepared for Harvard and

Brown Colleges, passing the preliminary examinations for both institutions. He entered neither, however, but, becoming deeply interested in metallurgical engineering, went to Freiburg, Germany, where he pursued a course in this science at the School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1867. On his return to America, he went to Colorado for the purpose of developing some mining property, making the journey across the plains in a stage coach, at a time when Indians and marauding bands of outlaws infested the region. The coach preceding that in which he was a passenger was attacked by Indians and all its occupants killed. After a short period spent in the West, which was filled with the thrilling experience of the pioneer days, he returned to his home, and shortly afterward went to South America to investigate mining conditions there.

On his return, in Boston he met Professor Alexander Graham Bell, then a teacher of a new system of communication for deaf mutes, who subsequently went to Salem, Massachusetts, and, while giving instructions there, devoted considerable time to the study and development of the telephone. Professor Bell later came to Providence, where he met Norman N. Mason, who was then in the apothecary business, and they with others placed the telephone on a practical working basis. Mr. Bradley, deeply interested in the project, and keenly alive to its possibilities, was induced to introduce the invention in Boston, where in 1876 he organized the New England Telephone Company. In the following year he organized the National Telephone Company in New York City. In the meantime the Western Union Telegraph Company had acquired the Edison patents for the telephone, and there was a contract between the two companies for the monopoly of the system. This contract between the two companies resulted in a compromise which gave the Bell Company an undisputed field. Its stock had gradually increased in value from one to fifty dollars per share, and eventually rose to $800 per share. Through his holdings in the company, Mr. Bradley realized a goodly profit. His name ranks among the foremost in the history of the telephone, and he probably did more to make it a business success than any other man in the country. He saw from the outset the great financial possibilities in what others of recognized foresight had regarded as a mere mechanical toy, and became one of the original investigators and promoters of the invention which has played so important a part in human progress in the past three decades. In his researches he was associated with Professor John Pierce and Professor Blake, of Brown University, and, encouraged in the undertaking by the late Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, of Peace Dale, who was confident that the telephone would be as universally used as gas and water.

After establishing the telephone on a financial basis, in 1883 Mr. Bradley settled in Washington, D. C., and became actively interested in the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, which had been a business failure for more than six years. With the assistance of the late Hon. William C. Whitney, who was secretary of the United States Navy in President Cleveland's cabinet, Mr. Bradley put the latter company in such a sound financial condition that its stock was greatly enhanced in value.

Mr. Bradley later became interested in the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company, investing heavily in its stock. This company was organized for the purpose of constructing an inland waterway five hundred and sixty miles in length along the eastern coast of Florida. Mr. Bradley gave this enterprise not only great financial aid, but in addition took an active interest in the management of the corporation, and for several years served as its president. In order to form a continuous navigable inland waterway, it was necessary not only to construct canals through the divides separating natural waters, but to remove shoals from the channels of these waters, and in places cut through sharp bends and increase the width of a number of tortuous salt-water creeks which form a portion of the route selected by the company. The canal is operated under a State charter and has the right of eminent domain, and privilege of charging tolls on all canals constructed and channels improved, the tolls to be fixed by the president and directors of the company, and to be approved by the board of trustees of the internal improvement fund of the State of Florida. In addition to the rights acquired by the canal company under the above law the State Legislature, by special act, granted to the company a land subsidy of 3,840 acres per mile for the purpose of enabling those interested in the project to obtain the necessary capital for the construction of the canals and improvements along the natural waterways. This policy on the part of the State resulted in the Canal Company becoming such a considerable owner of land on the east coast of Florida that when an opportunity came to secure the construction of a railroad along the coast of Biscayne Bay, the Canal Company decided to grant a land subsidy of about 270,000 acres of land to the railway company, which resulted in the construction of one of the best railroads in the South. It soon became apparent that the directors of the Canal Company had made no mistake in subsidizing the railroad, as the construction of this railroad not only transformed the eastern section of Florida from a wilderness into the greatest winter resort in the United States, but, in addition, gave great impetus to the development of the agricultural resources of that country by giving rapid transportation to the growers of delicate fruits and vegetables, which enabled them to place the products of their plantations in the northern and western markets in good condition. The vast improvements of the Canal Company, too, had drained large bodies of rich marsh land, which, when the water was lowered, were ready for the plow, and resulted in new agricultural enterprises, as well as the building of new towns and villages on both sides of the waterway for practically its entire length. A line of passenger and freight steamers was placed in commission and operated between Titusville and Jupiter, one hundred and thirty miles to the south, another important factor in the opening up of this country. Until the year 1892 the inside waters of the Florida coast were supposed to be controlled by the State, and the canal company, under its charter, improved the channels of the Indian river where necessary. In the latter year, however, through the efforts of the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, an appropriation was made by Congress to be expended in still further improving the river and in enlarging the canals owned by the land company. The question of jurisdiction being raised, the United States Attorney-General gave the opinion that the appropriation should not be expended until the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company waived its rights to charge tolls on the channels improved by the company between Titusville and Jupiter. After some negotiations, an agreement was made which provided that no tolls should be collected on that section of the waterway, and the money appropriated was then spent on the channel, and subsequently additional appropriations were made for the same purpose. The remainder of the waterway, however, is still controlled by the canal company. In the launching of this colossal enterprise, in the financing of it, and in the subsequent work of placing it on a firm business basis, Mr. Bradley was one of the leaders. To his consummate genius as a business organizer, executive and financier, a great part of the success of the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company is due. As one of the founders of this company he had no small part in the influential place it holds in the growth and development of the interest of Eastern Florida. In the difficulties which beset the establishment of so phenomenal an enterprise, he was ever the wise counselor, the keen, sagacious, foresighted man of business, and his own belief in the future greatness of the gigantic scheme infused into all engaged in it the courage which carried it through to completion.

Mr. Bradley possessed the calm, judicial type of mentality, was essentially an individualist and an original thinker. Although an idealist, he was endowed with a genius for the practical which made him a farsighted but dependable leader, a man whose vision might be relied upon, for it was tempered always with a regard for the practical. The broad understanding and tolerance of the cosmopolite, the culture which comes with wide travel, constant association with men of influence in the world of finance, business and the professions, was his in a marked degree. He was a linguist of no mean ability, a fine conversationalist, a forceful and compelling speaker. He was deeply interested in literature and the arts, and his home was the center of a thoughtful and brilliant society. He was essentially a diplomat, a man of affairs, of large visions. Nothing of a mean nature entered into his life; he was above the petty disagreements. Mr. Bradley was a lover of nature and outdoor life, and took an especial pride in his estate, comprising over eight hundred acres of land, in Pomfret, Connecticut, an ideal spot, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. He was one of the founders of the Pomfret School for Boys, and maintained a deep interest in it until the time of his death, serving as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Bradley was prominent in social and club circles in New York and in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Elite, Chevy Chase, and Country clubs of Washington; of the Reform and the Players' clubs of New York City; and also of the National Geographical and various other societies. He was a man's man, generous, chivalrous and upright in every detail of his life, surrounding himself with none of the barriers which men who have attained the place of distinction which was his are apt to erect about themselves. In consequence, he was not only honored and respected but loved by a vast number of friends and acquaintances.

On June 12, 1878, Mr. Bradley married Helen McHenry Chambers, daughter of Dr. John Mason Duncan Chambers, a prominent physician of Virginia, and his wife, Emma Pendleton Ward. Mrs. Bradley, who survives her husband and resides on the Bradley estate at Pomfret, Connecticut, is a descendant from some of the earliest Virginia families. She is well known in social circles in Rhode Island and in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of a daughter, Emma Pendleton Bradley.

George Lothrop Bradley died at his home in Washington, D. C., on March 26,

Yours Truly
A. C. Shepard

1906, in the sixtieth year of his age. By the terms of his will, the Bradley estate, in Providence, Rhode Island, containing twelve acres of land, became the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home for Convalescents and Invalids, in memory of his only daughter, Emma Pendleton Bradley.

SHEPARD, Andrew Nelson,

Tobacco Grower and Dealer, Legislator.

A lifelong resident and native of Portland, Connecticut, Andrew Nelson Shepard has attained an assured position among its business men and citizens of affairs and worth. He has always been interested in the progress and proper conduct of public affairs, has borne no small share in their management, and has acquitted himself with credit to an honored name. The name of Shepard is an old one in England, and it is easy to conjecture its origin, being given when men began to employ surnames a few centuries ago.

(I) Edward Shepard came from England and lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His name, with that of his son, John Shepard, appears often in the town and county records. His will was proved August 20, 1680. It is apparent from this instrument and from deeds that he was a mariner. There is no record of his marriage or death. His first wife, Violet Shepard, died January 9, 1649. His second wife, Mary (Pond) Shepard, was the widow of Robert Pond, who died in 1637. She was probably the mother of Daniel Pond, who married Abigail, daughter of Edward and Violet Shepard.

(II) John Shepard, born 1627, in England, was apparently the eldest son of Edward Shepard. He was made a freeman at Cambridge, May 22, 1650, and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, after 1666. He lived on what is now known as Lafayette street, south of the new State House, and owned lands extending to the Wethersfield bounds. He was known as Sergeant John Shepard, and is described as a man of consequence in the colony. He married, October 1, 1649, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Greenhill. She died December 22, 1689.

(III) Edward (2) Shepard, second son of John Shepard, was born July 31, 1662. He lived in Middletown, Connecticut, which town he represented in the General Court in 1710-11. He married, April 14, 1687, Abigail Savage, born July 10, 1666, died October 16, 1719, daughter of John and Elizabeth Savage, of Middletown.

(IV) John (2) Shepard, eldest child of Edward (2) Shepard, was born February 19, 1688. He married, February 17, 1720, Sarah Clarke, born September 8, 1692, daughter of John and Elizabeth (White) Clarke, of Middletown.

(V) Daniel Shepard, son of John (2) Shepard, was born September 16, 1723, and died in that part of Middletown which is now Portland, August 22, 1798. It was then part of the town of Chatham. He married, June 30, 1749, Sarah Cornwall, born May 15, 1732, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Savage) Cornwall, died January 10, 1773, descendant of William Cornwall, who came from England, was a member of John Elliot's church in 1633, and was at Hartford as early as 1638.

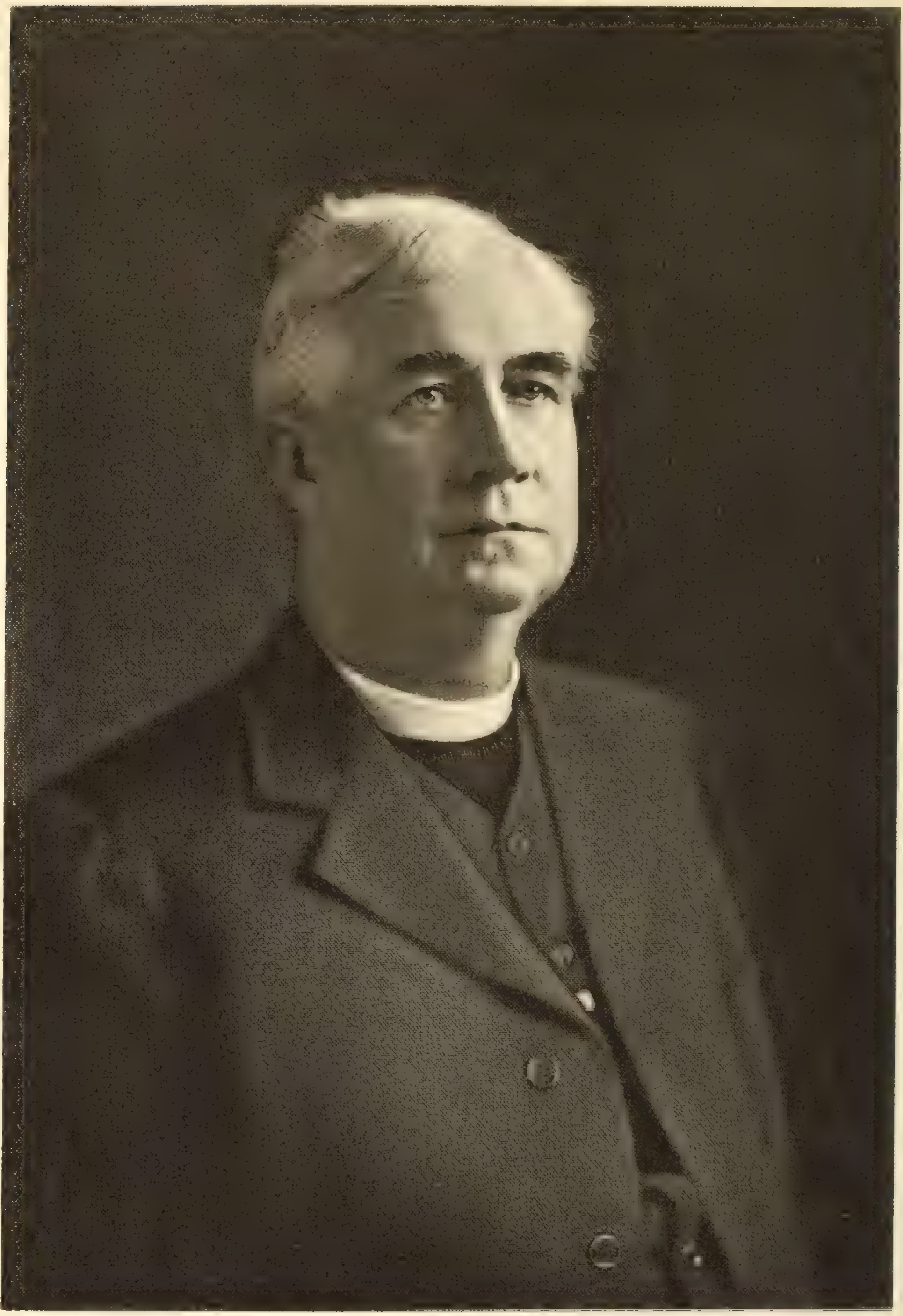
(VI) Daniel (2) Shepard, second son of Daniel (1) Shepard, was born March 2, 1754, in that part of Chatham now Portland, and died there October 24, 1850, in his ninety-seventh year. He married ———.

(VII) Erastus Shepard, son of Daniel (2) Shepard, was born in 1791, in Portland, and made his home in that town, where he died September 15, 1843. He married Honor Goodrich, born about 1793, daughter of Luther Goodrich, of Chatham, and probably of his first wife, Freedom (Bidwell) Shepard, who died about 1797.

(VIII) Nelson Shepard, third son of Erastus and Honor (Goodrich) Shepard, was born December 25, 1820, in Portland, and made his home in that town throughout his life, inheriting from his father a farm of sixty acres. On this he built a handsome residence in 1856, occupying the site of the house in which he was born. He was among the first in Connecticut to engage in tobacco culture, and made great success in the venture, which brought him a comfortable fortune. Mr. Shepard was one of the most public-spirited citizens of Portland, and a man of genial manners and kindly heart, the friend of mankind, active in promoting public welfare and useful in various official capacities. For three years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, represented Portland in the General Assembly, and was for three years a county commissioner. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church of Glastonbury, of which he was a vestryman, and was a supporter of the Republican party in politics from the time of its organization. Mr. Shepard was interested in several business institutions of his home town, a stockholder in the Middlesex Quarry Company, trustee of the Freestone Savings Bank, and director and vice-president of the National Bank of Portland.

Mr. Shepard married, in November, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Goodrich) Tryon. They were the parents of four daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry Cromwell, who was a soldier of the Civil War, in the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. The second daughter, Isabella Leland, is the wife of Erastus Hubbard Crosby. The third and fourth daughters died before attaining maturity. The son, Andrew Nelson, is mentioned below.

(IX) Colonel Andrew Nelson Shepard, only son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Tryon) Shepard, was born May 5, 1862, on the paternal homestead in the northern part of Portland, near the Glastonbury line. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools, the Glastonbury Academy and the Cheshire Military Academy. During vacations, he worked upon the paternal acres, and passed the usual life of farmers' sons in the neighborhood. Agriculture occupied his attention on attaining man's estate, and since 1888 he has been very extensively engaged in growing tobacco. His home is at Gildersleeve Post Office, in the village of Portland, and here he has established a large plant for housing, packing and dealing in tobacco. He is among the most progressive, scientific and successful agriculturists of the State, and has been distinguished also in public life. From 1883 to 1893 he was auditor of the town of Portland; from 1899 to 1909 was a member of the Board of Relief and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1901, serving as a member of the house committee on appropriations. In 1907 he was elected to the State Senate and acquitted himself with credit to the town, serving as chairman of the committee on State institutions. Like his father, he maintains the principles and policies of the Republican party, and is active in banking affairs, being a director of the First National Bank, and president and trustee of the Freestone Savings Bank. He was a member of the staff of Governor George A. Lilley, and was ap-



James C. Donovan

pointed by his successor, F. B. Weeks, to the rank of colonel on the gubernatorial staff. In the social life of his home town, Mr. Shepard fills an important position, affiliating with the various Masonic lodges, including Warren Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Middletown; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is a member of Freestone Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Hartford Club, and is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Portland. Colonel Shepard is very fond of outdoor life, and finds his recreation in hunting and fishing, making an annual trip to the woods of Maine. He partakes of the genial nature and kindly disposition inherited from worthy sires, and sustains the reputation made by them for industry and good citizenship. He has followed the custom of entertaining his fellow members of the State Senate and their wives, annually.

Colonel Andrew N. Shepard married, May 1, 1889, Harriet Stockwell, born August 14, 1868, in Windsor Locks, daughter of A. B. Stockwell, of that town. Colonel and Mrs. Shepard are the parents of two children: 1. Dorothea, born May 13, 1891; graduated in 1910 with the degree of A. B. from the Bennett School, Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, New York; she married, October 12, 1915, Gordon Stewart, of Portland, now residing in Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. Stewart engaged in the Ordnance and Quartermaster Department of the United States Army with the rank of lieutenant, stationed at Willimatic, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts, and is now associated with Mr. Shepard in the conduct of a tobacco warehouse at Hartford. 2. Nelson A., born November 1, 1897; graduated at Kent School, and was freshman at Trinity College, that year; he enlisted in 1918 in the United States Marine Corps, and served with the United States Marines at Paris Island, South Carolina, and later in the School for Non-Commissioned Officers; he is now associated with his father in the tobacco business.

DONOVAN, James Patrick, S. T. D.,

Permanent Rector.

Without a doubt one of the best known clergymen in Connecticut is the mild and unassuming rector of St. John's Catholic Church of Middletown, Connecticut, Rev. James P. Donovan, S. T. D. Although his duties have confined him to the Hartford diocese, his reputation for learning in ecclesiastical and canonical lore has spread his fame throughout the country.

He was born in Meriden, March 18, 1864, the son of John and Margaret (Murray) Donovan, two of the oldest Catholic settlers of the Silver City. Upon graduation from St. Rose's parochial school, during the pastorate of Vicar General Walsh, he pursued his clerical studies in St. Charles College, Maryland, and Niagara University, and passed as an honor student from the latter institution to the Grand Seminary in Montreal. In 1887, by competitive examination, he won a scholarship in the North American College in Rome, Italy. Dr. Donovan was a leader of his class; but he was also a leader among the students in athletic events and his reputation as a pitcher has lived long years behind him. He was advanced to the priesthood, June 11, 1892, by Cardinal Parochhi, in St. John Later-an's Church—"The mother of all the churches."

Bishop Lawrence McMahon presided over the Hartford diocese when Dr. Donovan presented himself for appointment. The bishop chose the young clergyman as secretary and chancellor, in succession to the late Dr. Maher. Bishop Shahan, now rector of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., had also occupied the post. The priests speak enthusiastically of Dr. Donovan's work as chancellor. He introduced new methods, sadly needed, and so coördinated the work that his office was known throughout the country as a model. His courtesy was equaled by his energy, and many pastors have reason to remember his help with gratitude.

The position of chancellor usually dies with the appointing prelate. Bishop Tierney retained Dr. Donovan, the old chancellor, in place, a precedent followed by the present ordinary who kept Father Murray, the successor of Dr. Donovan. The manifold activities of Bishop Tierney multiplied enormously the duties of the chancellor. The score of institutions erected by that indefatigable and successful builder, the religious communities either erected or received into the diocese, the codification of diocesan procedure, the polyglot problems introduced by the changing population, threw labors on the shoulders of Dr. Donovan, under which most men would have succumbed. During his tenure of office the first canonical visitation of the parishes was made; the books and records of all the churches were carefully examined and titles purified. As the law bearing on the election of trustees was ambiguous and trouble-breeding, he drafted a new bill, and in spite of strong opposition, induced the legislature to pass the measure which has since worked so satisfactorily. Dr. Donovan collected the Synodal Reports, collated them and added a luminous commentary, bringing out a volume which is recognized as an authority on Canon Law. He has been an examiner of the clergy since 1897, and in 1900 he was appointed Defender of the Marriage Tie, one of the most important offices in the Catholic church, since the incumbent must pass on all cases of disputed or doubtful marriage. Later he was elected by the votes of the clergy a consultor to the bishop, a position he retained till appointed pastor of the permanent rectory of this city. There are but six priests in this State holding this honor.

Since arriving in Middletown, he has continued energetically to face the church problems which must inevitably confront the pastor of so important a parish. As the Convent of Mercy here was a motherhouse, until the consolidation of the three communities by Bishop Nilan, Dr. Donovan set himself the task of building a convent chapel worthy of the dignity of the community. He collected over twenty thousand dollars for the purpose, and gave the sisters the most beautiful chapel in Connecticut. He renovated and decorated the interior of St. John's, placing gorgeous windows, imported from Austria, for the former gloomy glass; beautified the sanctuary, all of which cost $23,000. Both the chapel and the renovation of St. John's did not add a cent of indebtedness to the parish, as the money for the improvement was raised by Dr. Donovan, without any undue burden to the parishioners. Last year, the convent was renovated and new plumbing installed throughout. The grounds were laid out so as to be a fitting setting for the ornate statuary which was set up. During his pastorate, new land has been opened for cemetery purposes. All these

C V Mason

improvements entailed an expense of over eighty thousand dollars, and when it is recalled that two parishes have been set off from the mother church during the time—St. Francis and St. Mary, the Polish parish—and that always at the end of the year money remains in the treasury, despite the reputation which St. John's enjoys of being the "easiest church on money in the whole diocese of Hartford," it speaks volumes for the financial ability of the competent rector.

Dr. Donovan is dearly loved by every member of the parish, but it is the mutual love existing between the pastor and the little children which has attracted the admiration of his people. His "little tots" are ever uppermost in the rector's mind, and he rightfully considers that St. John's Parochial School, where nearly fifty-five per cent. of the pupils are of foreign birth or parentage, is one of the greatest factors in producing real, true American citizens; love of God and love of country being characteristic of every scholar. While the scholars are taught wholly in the English language, it is quite a common occurrence to hear the reverend pastor conversing with the Italian children or their parents in their native tongue. There is a large number of Italian families in the parish.

The rector of St. John's is noted for his patriotism, and earnest appeals to his people during the World War resulted in several thousands of dollars being raised toward all the war activities. His unobtrusive piety and devotion to his religion has often been noted, and it is not an unusual sight to see the pastor humbly kneeling with his people in the congregation to receive the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. One who knows him best, wrote some years ago this tribute to the jubilarian:

> Doctor Donovan is strength, tempered with singular sweetness The word "honest" was never better employed than in characterizing this man whose detestation of every kind of deceit and littleness is proverbial. He hates unmanliness, and this trait colors his qualities. He wants truth in belief—simple, unequivocal truth; candor in speech, justice in action; withal, he is so charitable that even enemies, if he has any, might call upon him for service, and would be wholeheartedly helped.

MASON, Carlos V.,

Business Man, Legislator.

An enterprising and progressive citizen of Bristol, Connecticut, Carlos V. Mason holds a foremost place among the business men of that town. He was born November 23, 1863, in Unionville, Connecticut, son of Carlos L. and Frances E. (Goodwin) Mason, of that town.

Mr. Mason is a scion of one of the oldest families in Connecticut, being a direct descendant of Major John Mason, who was born in England about 1600, was a lieutenant in the army, served in the Netherlands under his friend, Sir Thomas Fairfax. He came to America about 1630, possibly with Winthrop. He settled in Dorchester, and in December, 1632, he was sent as a lieutenant with twenty men against a pirate, for which service in the following July he received £10. His name is the first on the list of freemen, March 4, 1635, and distinguished by the title of captain. He was elected representative in 1635-36. In October of that year he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in company with Rev. John Warham, Henry Wolcott, Esq., and others, taking part in the first settlement of that town. In May, 1637, he commanded the successful expedition against the "Pequots" near New London. He was elected representative, serving from 1637 to 1641, and assistant or magistrate until 1659.

The next eight years he was deputy-governor of Connecticut and major-general of the Colonies. In July, 1639, he married (second) Anna Peck, and removed with his family in 1647 to Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1660 he became one of the first settlers of Norwich, where he died January 30, 1672, and his wife died shortly afterward.

Daniel Mason, son of Major John and Anna (Peck) Mason, was born April, 1652, in Saybrook, and died at Stonington, in 1737. He was a school master at Norwich in 1679, and married his third wife, October 10, 1679. She was Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, born in 1654, and died at Stonington, April 8, 1727. Daniel Mason was made a freeman, with his brother Samuel, May 8, 1673, and in August of the same year was appointed school-master at Norwich, Connecticut; was deputy in 1684, and representative in 1701. He was confirmed quartermaster of the Stonington Militia, October 9, 1695, at the time the Colony feared war with the Dutch, and later was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain.

Peter Mason, son of Daniel and his third wife, Rebecca (Hobart) Mason, was born at Stonington, November 9, 1680. He married Mary Hobart, July 8, 1703, and settled at Stonington, whence he removed to Colchester (now known as Salem), and then moved to New London (North Parish), now called Montville. He held the rank of captain in the Colonial army, and was placed in command of a company of fifty-four Indians procured by Governor Saltonstall, that joined the expedition against Canada in 1711, during the French and Indian War.

Peter Mason, Jr., son of Peter and Mary (Hobart) Mason, was born at New London, December 28, 1717, and died at Castleton, Vermont, in 1805. He married, in 1741, Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Fanning and Elizabeth Way, born at Groton, Connecticut, and died at Castleton, Vermont, in 1803.

Robert Mason, son of Peter and Margaret Mason, was born at Groton, in 1749, and died at Simsbury, Connecticut, February 5, 1835. He married Chloe Case, at Simsbury, in 1774, and they removed to Castleton, Vermont, where they remained until 1749, in which year they returned to Simsbury. Chloe Case was a daughter of Charles and Phoebe Case, born July 19, 1756, at Simsbury.

Luke Mason, son of Robert and Chloe (Case) Mason, was born at Simsbury, March 19, 1800, and died there March 21, 1840. He married, March 12, 1831, at Simsbury, Diana Higley, born there March 19, 1815, died at Unionville, June 6, 1888.

Carlos Luke Mason, son of Luke and Diana (Higley) Mason, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, May 1, 1839, and for thirty years was engaged in the insurance business in Unionville. Subsequently he was in the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, where he remained for twenty-five years. He married, September 23, 1862, at Unionville, Frances E. Goodwin, born there April 3, 1843, and died there May 5, 1884. They were the parents of four children: 1. Carlos V., of further mention. 2. Frederick G., born at Unionville, April 30, 1866; married, October 23, 1894, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Emily J. Liness; two children: Frederick L., born in New London, August 30, 1901, and Marian F., born at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1903. 3. Alfred J., born December 29, 1872; married, October 3, 1896, at Newport, Kentucky, Mrs. Effie H. Banister, born at Tangipahoe, Louisiana, daughter of Alfred Hennen. 4. Edward C., born February 9, 1877; married, September 7, 1898, at Saratoga, New York, Jessie S. Ide, born at Corinth, New York, September 10, 1875.

Carlos V. Mason, son of Carlos Luke and Frances E. (Goodwin) Mason, was educated in the district schools of Unionville, Connecticut. After completing his schooling he came to Bristol in October, 1883, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has built up a large and flourishing trade, and through his upright methods of doing business has attained a prominent and enviable reputation among the leading men of that town. He has ever taken more than a passive interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and has served in many offices. He is treasurer of the Third School District for the last fifteen years. In 1902 he was elected Representative, and served as clerk of the railroad committee. Mr. Mason is a director of the Dunbar Brothers Company, and fraternally he affiliates with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford; Stephen Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 9; and of Bristol Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Bristol Club.

Mr. Mason married, May 3, 1888, at Bristol, Alice M. Dunbar, born in that town, April 3, 1868, daughter of Winthrop W. and Sarah A. (Wheeler) Dunbar. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of three children: 1. Florence F., born at Bristol, July 14, 1889, married Leander W. Rockwell, son of Albert F. Rockwell, of Bristol. 2. Anna D., born June 11, 1893, wife of Herbert A. Marom, of Meriden, Connecticut. 3. Carlos H., born September 25, 1900.

FENNER, George Potter,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

George Potter Fenner was born at Potter Hill, Rhode Island, June 5, 1855, son of Charles Arnold and Ann Elizabeth (Babcock) Fenner, and a descendant of Captain Arthur Fenner, a lieutenant in Cromwell's army, who came from England in 1649 and settled at Providence, Rhode Island, and whose wife was Mehitable (Waterman) Fenner. He was appointed captain of the King's garrison; as civil engineer he laid out the boundaries of the plantation; was assistant to the governor by appointment, and was commissioned to "put in order and have printed the statutes of the colony."

The line of descent is traced through their son Major Thomas Fenner, and his wife, Dinah (Borden) Fenner; their son, Thomas Fenner, and his wife, Mary (Abbott) Fenner; their son, William Fenner, and his wife, Christian (Arnold) Fenner; their son, Stephen Fenner, and his wife, Mary Fenner; to their son, Philip Arnold Fenner, and his wife, Sally (Potter) Fenner, who were the grandparents of George Potter Fenner. Charles Arnold Fenner, father of George P. Fenner, was a native of Poland, New York, and a ship builder of note in Rhode Island.

George P. Fenner was educated in the old Hopkinton Academy, Ashaway, Rhode Island, in public and private schools at Mystic, Connecticut, and at the Providence (Rhode Island) Commercial College. At the age of seventeen he began his career as a manufacturer of printing presses in the firm of Cottrell & Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, Nathan Babcock of that firm being his uncle. For eight years he worked in the pattern-shop and draughting-room, and in 1882 he established a similar business in New London, Connecticut, in partnership with a fellow worker. At the request of his uncle, this company was merged into the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, New London, and thenceforth he devoted his energies to the manufacture and improvement of the printing press invented by his uncle. He was originally assistant treasurer and superintendent of the factory, and for the last fifteen years of his life was president and treasurer. He made many valuable inventions, receiving some sixty-seven patents between 1882 and 1915, the most important being for eccentric roller sockets; adjustable diameter plunger head; spiral slider controller; printed side up delivery; bell and socket joint; telescoping delivery slide rods and detachable carriage connection; ball roll on end of star gear rack; spiral table roll drive, and roller throw off. Aside from his manufacturing activities, he was for years a director in the National Bank of Commerce, New London. He was a member of the executive board of the Associated Charities of New London, and of All Souls' Church (Unitarian-Universalist), New London, being for eighteen years president of the board of trustees of the latter. His dominating personal characteristic was a business integrity that squared with perfectly fair and honest dealings with individuals. He was a man of untiring industry; was public-spirited, generous, a lover of home and family, of keen intellect, and withal had a great capacity for friendship. Fond of good literature from his earliest years, he possessed a retentive memory and the ability to talk entertainingly; was a genial host and a welcome addition to any company.

Mr. Fenner was married at Hanover, Connecticut, July 7, 1887, to Annie Cutler, daughter of Norman Smith and his wife, Sarah Adeline (Cutler) Smith, who were married November 15, 1849; Mr. Smith, a merchant and farmer of Hanover. Mr. Fenner was survived by his wife and one daughter, Mildred Lucile, wife of Walter L. Douglass. He died at New London, Connecticut, October 21, 1915.

ALDEN, Hannibal,

Manufacturer.

It is safe to say that there is perhaps no other name of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims more widely known than that of John Alden. And, in the poem by Longfellow, "The Courtship of Myles Standish," the reader gains an insight into the character and personal qualities of the man. It is therefore with a feeling of pardonable pride that one claims descent from this worthy Pilgrim, and Hannibal Alden, the subject of this sketch, is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation.

John Alden was born about 1599, probably in England, and was a signer of the "Compact" on board the "Mayflower," November 21, 1620. It is related that he joined the Pilgrims through a spirit of adventure, and as we learn from the poem, above mentioned, Priscilla Mullins delayed his return. He nobly shared his part in the important affairs of the town and held several offices. For forty-three years he was governor's assistant; at different times served as assistant and deputy governor; for thirteen years was treasurer of the colony; eight years deputy to the General Court; member of the Council of War of the colony for eight years. He removed from Plymouth to Duxbury in company with Captain Standish, and the house which he built there is now in the posses-

Hannibal Aden

sion of the Alden kindred of America, and a meeting of this association is held there each year. He married, about 1623, Priscilla, daughter of William and Alice Mullins. He died September 22, 1687, in Duxbury.

Joseph Alden, son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, was born in 1624 in Plymouth, and died February 8, 1697, in Bridgewater. He was an early settler of the latter town in 1654, and married Mary, daughter of Moses and Sarah Simons.

Deacon Joseph Alden, their second child, was born in 1667, at Bridgewater, and died December 22, 1747. He married, in 1690, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Dunham, a native of Middleborough. They lived in South Bridgewater and there Mrs. Hannah Alden died January 13, 1748.

Daniel Alden, their son, born January 29, 1691, in Bridgewater, died in Stafford, Connecticut, May 3, 1767. He served as magistrate and was one of the early settlers of Stafford. He married, in 1717, Abigail Shaw, daughter of Joseph Shaw. She died July 12, 1755.

Joseph Alden, son of Daniel and Abigail (Shaw) Alden, was born November 20, 1718, in Stafford, and died of fever, January 2, 1768, while on a visit to Worcester, Massachusetts. He married, in 1742, Susanna, daughter of Solomon Packard.

Captain Joseph Alden, their son, was born in Stafford where he was engaged in farming. He was a captain of State militia and served in the Revolutionary War. He married Lydia Hyde, a native of Stafford.

Joseph Alden, their son, was born in 1787 in Stafford, and died there May 3, 1870. He was an up-to-date and progressive farmer conducting a farm of many acres throughout his lifetime. He married, June 20, 1817, at Hartford, Lucy Giddings, daughter of Solomon and Lucy (White) Giddings, of Preston; she died April 22, 1857.

Hannibal Alden, their son, was born in Stafford in 1818, and died October 28, 1873. For many years he was one of the leading citizens of that town, taking a leading and prominent part in all its movements, a man highly respected in the community. He was a director of the old Stafford Bank, and treasurer of the Savings Bank of that town. He married, May 18, 1853, Sarah Frances Isham, born in 1827, died June 7, 1869, daughter of Dr. Oliver K. Isham, of Tolland, Connecticut. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living: Emma Frances, wife of Salo Schier, now residing in Breslau, Germany; and Hannibal Alden, of further mention.

Hannibal Alden, son of Hannibal and Sarah Frances (Isham) Alden, was born May 1, 1867, in Hideville, town of Stafford, Connecticut, and when only four years of age was left an orphan. He received his education in the schools of his native town and at the Rochester Business University, at Rochester, New York. His youth was spent partly in the town of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and in Tolland, that State, during which years he lived with his uncle, Henry Isham, and his Grandmother Isham. Soon after that time, Chester Scripture was appointed his guardian, and he made his home with him.

Mr. Alden returned to Stafford after completing his schooling, and entered the employ of E. A. Buck & Company, wholesale dealers in oil. Having a desire to travel, Mr. Alden decided to go West and secured employment with the Santa Fé Railroad, remaining for two years. He was located at different times in South Dakota, and Topeka, Kansas, and has a true knowledge of the West in its undeveloped state.

His wanderlust satisfied, Mr. Alden came East and was identified with the Central Woolen Company for a decade, holding the office of assistant treasurer. On New Year's Day, 1900, he became associated with the Warren Woolen Company as secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds. He is also a director of that corporation, is a director of the Stafford Spring Savings Bank; and secretary and treasurer of the Stafford Water Company.

Mr. Alden is a Republican in politics, and although anxious to assist in any way he can, he is not a seeker for public office. He served as a member of the board of assessors.

Fraternally, he is a member of Ionic Lodge, No. 110, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, holding the office of secretary; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Willimantic; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Hartford.

Mr. Alden married, November 29, 1888, Helen Dodson, daughter of Charles H. and Lucy (Moore) Dodson, of Geneva, Illinois. They are the parents of three daughters: Frances Helen, born September 11, 1889; Lucy Moore, November 5, 1892; Ruth Isham, May 19, 1897. The family are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of Stafford Springs, of which church Mr. Alden is a member of the official board.

BADMINGTON, Leslie E.,

Manufacturer.

America seemed to attract strongly the young boys and men of England, Scotland and Ireland as a country affording great opportunities in the textile business; accordingly Edward Francis Badmington, of Gloucestershire, England, came to this country when a small child, locating in Rockville with his mother, and because of the lack of financial resources was obliged to enter the mill at an early age as bobbin boy in the old Florence mill. After being employed in this capacity about a year, circumstances permitted him to return to school for an additional year's education. At the conclusion of this year he returned to the woolen business and was employed in various departments of different mills.

His recreation and idol was music. He was exceptionally talented, and from the time he was eighteen to twenty-one years of age, much of his time was spent in the study and perfection of this talent. He was a pianist and organist of ability and had as many as forty to fifty pupils. The First Congregational Church of Rockville secured his services as organist, where he served a successful term of many years. He next assumed charge of the music at the Methodist Episcopal church in North Manchester, becoming choir master for both churches, and the musical programs rendered at these churches attracted much favorable comment. About 1895 he became very deaf. This was an exceedingly sad affliction for one so appreciative of, and talented in music. A successful musical `career was brought to an untimely end by this misfortune.

In spite of his deafness he was able to continue an active and successful career in the woolen business. About 1880 he became associated with the American Mills, as assistant bookkeeper, and continued in the employ of this corporation as long as he lived.

He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Rockville; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple of Hartford; and a member of the Independent Order

Carl F. Redmington

of Odd Fellows of Rockville. He married Alice Josephine Webb, of New York City. They had three children: Gladys Hawkins, a well known soprano singer who is a soloist in the Union Congregational Church, Rockville, and has also appeared on the concert stage; Leslie E.; and Rodney Webb, who is also in the employ of the American Mills. Mr. Badmington and his family are members of the St. John's Episcopal Church.

Leslie E. Badmington was born in Rockville, February 17, 1890. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of Rockville. Upon concluding his high school course he spent three years in acquiring a practical knowledge of the manufacturing end of the woolen business. He then entered the designing departments and thoroughly mastered this branch of the business. In acknowledgment of his success in this line he was made assistant designer and two years later designer of the mill. After holding these positions for two years he received further promotion which made him assistant superintendent, and upon his father's death on June 13, 1918, he succeeded his father as superintendent of the mill.

We thus add another successful career to the industrial life of Rockville.

Mr. Badmington was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Rockville, and of St. John's Episcopal Church. He married Majorie J., daughter of S. C. Cummings of Rockville, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have one daughter, Barbara.

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor,

Showman, Man of Great Enterprise.

The name which heads this narrative is famous the world over, as that of an author and manager of amusements on a gigantic scale, but it is also to be honored for real usefulness as a citizen. He was born in Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810, and died at his summer home in Bridgeport, in the same State, April 7, 1891.

The founder of the Barnum family in America, Thomas Barnum, of English birth and ancestry, came about 1673, and was among the first eight settlers of Danbury, who bought their lands from the Indians. Next in line were: Thomas (2), his son Ephraim, and his son, Captain Ephraim, who served in the Revolution; Philo, son of the latter-named, married for his second wife, Irene Taylor, of Bethel, daughter of Phineas and Molly (Sherwood) Taylor, and they were the parents of the immediate subject of this narrative.

The early life of Phineas Taylor Barnum was crowded with vicissitudes, and it was years before he "found" himself. He was in turn a farm worker, clerk in various stores at home and in Brooklyn and New York City; conducted a lottery, auctioned books, "ran" a newspaper, was a traveling salesman, managed a boarding house, and a grocery store. At the age of twenty-five he entered the "show" business as the exhibitor of Joyce Heth, who was advertised as the nurse of George Washington, 161 (!) years old. His success in this venture decided his vocation, and he organized a circus company which toured to the Mississippi river and down to New Orleans. After six years in the amusement business, he came to New York City and bought the American Museum, and began a series of undertakings which earned for him the respectful consideration of his countrymen and the personal acquaintance of foreign celebrities. In 1842 he began the exploitation of the noted dwarf, General Tom Thumb, whom he exhibited in England, France and Belgium, winning a golden harvest. Later he built at Bridgeport, Connecticut, his beautiful residence, "Iristan," an oriental structure, entertaining a thousand guests at its opening. Next followed his engagement of "the Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, who gave ninety-three concerts under his direction, to the delight of all hearers and to the great pecuniary profit of both singer and manager. He was at the same time continuing his museum, and organized his "Great Asiatic Caravan, Museum and Menagerie," which he fitted out at an expense of $100,000 (an immense sum in that day), and which he continued for four years.

In 1851 Mr. Barnum bought a large portion of the Noble estate at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and financed a clock company; its failure exhausted his fortune, which he at once set out to replace. He now again toured Europe, with General Tom Thumb and another midget, Cornelia Howard. During this time, in Scotland, England and Wales, he also devoted himself to the lecture field, his subject being "The Art of Making Money." In 1860 he built a new house in Bridgeport, which he called "Lindencroft," in honor of Jenny Lind, and from then on he was a principal upbuilder and developer of the city. In 1861-62 he procured for his New York Museum two dwarfs, Commodore Nutt and Lavinia Warren, both of whom became as famous as Tom Thumb. In 1865 the museum burned down, entailing a great loss; he at once replaced it, and it also met a like fate, these disasters and the burning of his Bridgeport home entailing a loss of about a million dollars. In 1867 he sold "Lindencroft," at Bridgeport, and built his "Waldermere" home, abutting on Seaside Park, he giving to the latter city, as an extension to the latter, thirty-seven acres of land. In 1889 he built "Marina," which was thereafter the family residence.

When upwards of sixty years of age, Mr. Barnum accomplished his masterwork, the organization of "Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth." A hundred railroad cars were required for its transporation, and its tents seated 25,000 people. The venture was profitable from the first and the enterprise is yet continued, through Mr. Barnum's wise provisions, under the management of capable men, many of whom came to their vocation under his leadership.

Mr. Barnum's exactness in what came to be his profession was supplemented with a remarkable versatility. He was a model citizen, and Bridgeport during his forty-five years' residence benefited largely from his bounty and judicious public-spirit. As mayor, he inaugurated many improvements, laying out streets, planting hundreds of trees, building blocks of houses, many of which he sold to mechanics on the installment plan, and aiding parks, boulevards and public institutions. He gave nearly $100,000 to Tufts College for the establishment of the Barnum Museum of Natural History, and a large lot to the Fairfield County Historical Society, the Bridgeport Scientific Society and the Medical Society, besides an appropriate building thereon. In 1881 he presented to Bethel, his native town, a beautiful bronze fountain, made in Germany, and at its dedication he delivered an unimitable address, abounding with incidents of his youth. As a member of the General Assembly, for two terms, several years apart, he made an enviable record. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party at its organization, and never departed from its faith.

Mr. Barnum was a facile, but a sparing writer. In 1876 he wrote "The Adventures of Lion Jack," a work of fiction, founded upon facts, and dedicated to the boys of America. His "Autobiography" is without example, abounding in stories of humor and practical jokes, of all of which he was very fond. Few books in this country enjoyed a larger sale, perhaps none; nor do we know of one which has left deeper impressions. He was a lover of all humankind, and his personal example was salutary. During the greater part of his long life he was a total abstainer from all intoxicants; he lost no opportunity of teaching the value of "teetotalism," as it was then called, and his example and utterances were powerful aids to the temperance movement that was just beginning when his influence was coming to be felt. In the latter decades of his life he abandoned the use of tobacco.

Mr. Barnum married (first) at Bethel, Connecticut, Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Wright and Hannah (Sturges) Hallett; (second) Nancy Fish, of Southport, Lancashire, England. His first wife bore him several children.

HALL, Stephen Stocking,

Manufacturer.

The Hall family is one of ancient lineage, and in industrial lines many members of the family have added luster to their name and to themselves by virtue of their success in those lines. Stephen Stocking Hall was born in Portland, Connecticut, January 18, 1864, a son of Jesse (2) and Clara E. (Stewart) Hall.

(I) John Hall, the immigrant of the family, was born in County Kent, England, in 1584, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, May 26, 1673. He came to Boston in 1633, and settled first at Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Duxbury, that State, and was there a member of the church of Rev. John Eliot. He had been admitted a freeman in Boston in 1635. He was a resident of Hartford previous to 1639, which year he brought his family to that town. John Hall followed the occupation of carpenter, and was a prominent man in the affairs of the community, the holder of several offices. The Christian name of his wife was Esther, and they were the parents of Samuel, of further mention

(II) Samuel Hall, son of John Hall, was born in England, about 1626, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1690. He was a freeman of the latter town in 1654. Like his father, he was also a carpenter, a large holder of lands, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, in 1662, Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Cook and his wife, Elizabeth Cook, of Guilford, Connecticut. They were the parents of Samuel, of further mention.

(III) Samuel (2) Hall, son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Cook) Hall, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 3, 1664, and died in East Middletown, March 6, 1740. He was a farmer and deacon of the church. He married Sarah, daughter of Barnabas and Sarah (White) Hinsdale, of Hatfield. They were the parents of John, of further mention.

(IV) John (2) Hall, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Hinsdale) Hall, was born August 19, 1699, and died January 3, 1767, in Portland. He lived in Portland, where he was a farmer. He married, July 19, 1722, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Ranney. They were the parents of John, of further mention.

(V) John (3) Hall, son of John (2) and Mary (Ranney) Hall, was born June 1, 1723, in Portland, Connecticut, where he died in 1754. He married, March 7, 1745, Abigail Shepard. He was a farmer. They were the parents of Joel, of further mention.

(VI) Joel Hall, son of John (3) and Abigail (Shepard) Hall, was born in East Middletown, Connecticut, April 5, 1753, and died May 25, 1818. He married, May 29, 1774, Hannah, daughter of George and Hannah Ranney, of Chatham, Connecticut. They were the parents of Jesse, of further mention.

(VII) Jesse Hall, son of Joel and Hannah (Ranney) Hall, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, June 28, 1787. He married there, June 4, 1808, Harriet Cheney, who was born July 31, 1787, and died May 24, 1827, daughter of Captain Daniel and Julia (Cornwall) Cheney. They were the parents of Joel, of further mention.

(VIII) Joel (2) Hall, son of Jesse and Harriet (Cheney) Hall, was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, March 15, 1814, and died January 19, 1850. He married, December 12, 1836, Eliza Ann Stocking, born April 15, 1811, daughter of David Stocking. They were the parents of Jesse, of further mention.

(IX) Jesse (2) Hall, son of Joel (2) and Eliza Ann (Stocking) Hall, was born in 1840, and lived at Portland, where he married Clara E. Stewart, daughter of Henry Stewart. They were the parents of two sons: 1. Stephen Stocking, of further mention. 2. Joel Stewart, born April 29, 1866, in Portland, Connecticut; prominent in business circles in Portland, and associated with various town industries; member of Warren Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Republican party, and clerk of Trinity Church Parish of Portland.

(X) Stephen Stocking Hall, son of Jesse (2) and Clara E. (Stewart) Hall, was born in Portland, Connecticut, January 18, 1864. He was educated at the Seabury Institute of Saybrook, Connecticut, where his family were living in 1870. They removed again to Portland in 1880, and he attended the high school at Middletown. In 1881 he entered the employ of T. R. Pickering & Company, of Portland, Connecticut, as a clerk. Through his industry and attention to the details of his business, Mr. Hall rose rapidly, until in 1888 he was elected secretary, upon the organization of the firm as The Pickering Governor Company, and is now, 1919, treasurer of the company. He has continued in the association with this firm to the present time, and is well known among business men of the vicinity. Mr. Hall was a director of the City Savings Bank of Middletown, and now holds the office of trustee with that institution, and is a director of the Freestone Savings Bank, of Portland. A Republican in political principle, he takes an active interest in municipal affairs, although not a seeker for office. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Automobile Club, the Lincoln Farm Association, the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Warren Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Hall was married, September 5, 1888, to Marie Ella Pascall, a daughter of Richard Henry Pascall, born October 13, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are attendants at the Protestant Episcopal church, of Portland, of which he is a vestryman.

WHITNEY, William Hiram,

Man of Large Affairs.

Arms—Azure, a cross chequy, or and sable.
Crest—A bull's head coupled sable, armed argent, the points gules.
Motto—Magnomimeter crucem sustine.

For Whitney as a surname, one must go back to the ancient parish of Whitney on the western border of Herefordshire, near the boundary between England and Wales.

From Henry Whitney, the American ancestor, the record shows twenty-one generations direct to Sir Daldwinus de Whitney, and from him five generations to Exrog, Earl of Eygas and Ergom, whose son, Sir Piedge Exrog, lived in his castle at Coedmore, in Cardiganshire, and was "A Knight of Ye Round Table" in King Arthur's time.

William Hiram Whitney, of Enfield, Connecticut, of the eighth American generation, and born in Connecticut, thus traces his ancestry to Henry Whitney, of this ancient English family. Line of descent is thus traced: Henry, the founder; John, his son; Nathan, his son; Uriah, his son; Samuel Platt, his son; William Lewis, his son; William Hiram (1), his son; William Hiram (2), of Enfield, Connecticut.

(I) The founder of the Whitney family in New England, Henry Whitney, was born in England about 1620. The first record of him is October 6, 1649, when with two others he bought three-quarters of William Salmon's land at Hashamominock in Southold, Long Island, New York. Subsequently, we find him a resident of Huntington, Long Island, when on August 17, 1658, he bought "three whole necks of Meshepeaks land for the use of the whole towne of Huntington." As late as January 25, 1661, the Huntington records show him the purchaser of a home lot in Jamaica, Long Island. Then on July 24, 1665, he appears in the records of Norwalk, Connecticut, agreeing with the town to "make, build, and erect a goode and sufficient grounde corne mill." He is named in "A true and perfect list of all the Freeman appertaining unto the plantation of Norwalk. Taken this eleventh day of October, 1669, and to be presented unto the honorable court assembled."

The exact date of his death is unknown, though it is believed to have been in the fall of 1673. Nothing is known definitely of his two wives, but the second was doubtless a widow, name Ketcham—probably the same who survived him. His will of June 5, 1672, revoked all former wills and bequeathed to "My beloved wife and son John." His personal estate, inventoried at two hundred and fifty-five pounds, was taken November 8, 1673.

(II) John Whitney, son of Henry Whitney, was of legal age before January 20, 1665, and so was probably born before his father went to Southold. He followed his father's business of milling in Norwalk, and became owner of the mill there, giving it to his eldest son, John, and later selling him the grist mill and land. Three days before the death of John Whitney, he reconveyed the mill to his father, who sold it to his son Joseph on May 20, 1713. John Whitney is believed to have died in Norwalk in 1720, as an administrator of his estate was appointed October 11 of that year. His widow was a member of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk in 1725, and was living as late as April 3, 1741. John Whitney married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, March 17, 1674, they being the parents of: John, Joseph, Henry, Elizabeth, Richard, Samuel, Anna, Eleanor, Nathan, Sarah, and Josiah.

Thus through the oldest son John, and his son Nathaniel, his son, Nathaniel (2), his son, Nathaniel (3), was descended Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, born December 8, 1765, in Westboro, Massachusetts, died January 8, 1825, in New Haven, Connecticut.

Eli Whitney made nails by hand during the Revolutionary War, and by his skill as an artisan, and by teaching, he later paid his expenses at Yale College. On graduation in 1792, he went to Savannah, Georgia, as a tutor, living at the home of General Nathanael Green's widow, while completing his law studies. It was Mrs. Greene who suggested to him the need for a machine for separating the green seed from cotton. It was necessary for him to even draw the iron himself, but he completed the cotton gin toward the end of 1792, a monument to inventive genius and perseverance. Fulton went on record as saying that Arkwright, Whitney and Watts were the three men who achieved the most for mankind in their time. Eli Whitney married Henrietta Frances Edwards, born in 1786, daughter of Hon. Pierpont Edwards, of New Haven. Five children were born to them: Frances Edwards, married Charles L. Chaplain; Elizabeth Fay; Eli; Benjamin, and Josiah.

(III) Nathan Whitney, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, and married, in 1715, a woman whose Christian name was Sarah. They settled at Ridgefield on a piece of land conveyed to Nathan Whitney on February 5, 1718, by Joseph Keeler, Henry Whitney, and Matthew St. John "for and in consideration of the brotherly love and fraternal affection we have and do bear towards our well beloved brother, Nathan Whitney of ye town of Ridgefield aforsed." On December 9, 1728, at Ridgefield, he took the freeman's oath, and both were living as late as 1739. Nathan and Sarah Whitney were the parents of: Mary, Eliasaph, Eliakim, Sarah, Nathan (died young), Nathan, Seth, Josiah, Jeremiah, Uriah, Aun.

(IV) Uriah Whitney, son of Nathan and Sarah Whitney, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, November 12, 1737. On January 6, 1773, he bought a farm and dwelling house in Simsbury, Connecticut, and was then called of Farmington, Connecticut, but Farmington records only show the first record, April 28, 1728, when he bought land in Northington parish, now Avon, at a place called "the old farm," which he sold January 29, 1781. The farm in Simsbury contained sixty acres and "was within the first ledge of the West Mountain." Uriah Whitney married (first) Sarah Platt, of whom nothing further is known. He married (second) in February, 1775, Marth (Hart) Owen, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Hart, and widow of Daniel Owen. About 1795 Uriah Whitney and his family moved to East Granville, Massachusetts, where both died, he in June, 1816, she March 5, 1819. Both were buried in East Granville Old Cemetery. Tradition says he was a sailor and a soldier of the Revolution, captured by the British at White Plains, also being counted as the seventh son, he was often asked to touch for the "King's evil." He had three sons and a daughter by wife, Marth (Hart) Owen: Samuel Platt, Lucy, Seth, Thaddeus.

(V) Samuel Platt Whitney, son of Uriah and Marth (Hart-Owen) Whitney, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, November 8, 1775, and died in Montville, Ohio, December 15, 1871, aged ninety-six years, one month, seven days. He was three days too young to vote at the presidential election of 1796, but voted at each succeeding election until his death. In 1795 he moved with his father to East Granville, Massachusetts, and married Lois Buttles, on March 11, 1799, at her father's house in East Granville. Lois Whitney was born at Granby, Connecticut, March 18, 1772, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Viets) Buttles. Until 1834 they lived in East Granville, and then settled in Montville, Ohio, where they celebrated their diamond wedding (seventy-five years) at the home of their son, John Viets Whitney, on March 11, 1870, where Mrs. Whitney still lived in 1874, aged ninety-two years. At the diamond wedding, their descendants were reported to number twelve children, of whom nine

were living; fifty-seven grandchildren, of whom forty-one were living; and fifty-six great-grandchildren. Children: Samuel Hart, Lois, Jonathan, Rasselsas, Agnes, Marcus, Israel, William Lewis, Seth, Nelson, John Viets, Lucy Susanne, Harriet Atwood, Lurena.

(VI) William Lewis Whitney, son of Samuel Platt and Lois (Buttles) Whitney, was born in East Granville, Massachusetts, June 17, 1809, died at Southwick, Massachusetts, in November, 1835, and was buried in Granby, Connecticut. He married, in Granby, in 1832, Emmeline Holcombe, born in 1814, in Southwick, Massachusetts, daughter of Elijah and Betsy (Ives) Holcombe, of Southwick. They were the parents of William Hiram Whitney, of further mention. Emmeline Holcombe was half-sister of Amasa Holcombe, scientist, and inventor of the telescope, who was born at North Granby, Connecticut, June 18, 1787, the son of Elijah Holcombe, 2d., and Lucy, daughter of Silas Holcombe, of Simsbury, Connecticut. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Thomas Holcombe, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, and in the fifth generation from Mary Bliss Holcombe and Nathaniel Holcombe, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He supplemented his common school education by a course in reading scientific subjects, and took private pupils to instruct in mathematics, civil engineering, surveying and astronomy. He finally made a telescope to assist him in teaching the subject of astronomy, and was told by Professor Benjamin Stilliman, of Yale, to continue their manufacture. This he did for several years, selling numbers of them in Europe and America. He had no competition for twenty years in the manufacture of reflecting telescopes, and in recognition of his skill as a scientist was awarded the Scott Medal by Philadelphia in 1825; a silver medal from the Franklin Institute in 1838, and a gold medal by the New York American Institute in 1839; in 1840 a diploma from the same society. He made the first daguerrotype photograph in this country from his instruments. Williams College gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1837. He was a Methodist preacher for thirty years; was a justice of the peace thirty-two years; three years in the State Legislature. He died at Southwick, Massachusetts, February 27, 1873.

(VII) William Hiram Whitney, son of William Lewis and Emmeline (Holcombe) Whitney, was born in Southwick, Massachusetts, April 2, 1834, and died July 1, 1916. He was an exceptionally well educated man, and represented the publishing house of Cowperthwait & Company in New York State for many years. Mr. Whitney was keenly interested in educational subjects and became an authority. In fact, the Whitney home in Enfield, and also in Brooklyn, New York, became the rendezvous of many brilliant men who constantly sought the opinion of their host on educational questions. He married Rosina Bostock, born in Nottingham, England, December 21, 1840. Four daughters and two sons were born: Anna, September 2, 1862; Edmund Carelton, February 23, 1868, died April 29, 1871; William Hiram, Jr., of further mention; Mabel, October 1, 1873; Amy, October 28, 1878; Edith, October 4, 1885.

(VIII) William Hiram (2) Whitney, son of William Hiram (1) and Rosina (Bostock) Whitney, personifies to a remarkable degree the most striking characteristics of the Whitneys. Born in Enfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1869, he early showed great delight in working on the land. The many things connected with his boyhood work, which the average boy would consider hardships, were to him opportunities for getting closer to nature and the land. From time immemorial, the Whitneys have been lovers of land, tillers of fields and raisers of flocks and herds. Throughout his broad and varied career, with its pronounced commercial success, William Hiram (2) Whitney has been imbued with this innate Whitney love of the land.

He was educated in the public schools and Connecticut Literary Institute, entering the employ of Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, New York publishers, on the completion of his studies, and subsequently going with Cowperthwait & Company, also publishers. Seeking a more active life, at the age of twenty, he went West, locating at Castle Rock, Colorado, thirty-three miles south of Denver, where he devoted two years to the lumber business under the firm name of Holcomb & Whitney, whence he returned to the East and immediately entered the paint business, working his way up from the bottom with the King Paint Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, New York, to the position of superintendent. With seven years experience, and after mastering the manufacturing and selling of paint, he organized the Colonial Works, Inc., Brooklyn, New York, and established numerous famous brands of paint, selling practically in all of the world's markets. The success of Colonial Works, Inc., has been notable, due in large measure to Mr. Whitney's rugged perseverance, resourcefulness and determination to produce only quality products. Colonial Works, Inc., alone might well be an enviable monument to mark any man's career.

On October 16, 1895, at Enfield, Connecticut, William Hiram (2) Whitney married Mary Harriet Pryor, daughter of George and Charlotte Elizabeth Abbe Pryor, of Enfield, the Pryors being an old Enfield family. There are three daughters: Anna Kincaid, Elizabeth Abbe, and Mary Elizabeth.

Notwithstanding an exceptionally active business life, and with many interests constantly before him, William Hiram (2) Whitney has given much of himself and means to the development and maintenance of the beautiful family estate, Enfield Farms, at Enfield, Connecticut. He has also devoted a great deal of time especially to the constructive breeding of the Duroc-Jersey hog. Mr. Whitney's objective in breeding has been to raise the standard of the Duroc-Jersey and make its merits known universally.

As a distinct contribution to the Whitney family history, and in keeping with its finest traditions, there is perhaps nothing which is more genuinely typical of those traditions and nothing more likely to be of definite and lasting benefit to thousands of Americans than William Hiram Whitney's wholehearted interest in "flocks and herds." All has been done without thought of profit, no ulterior motive has prompted the development of Enfield Farms, and only a native love of "flocks and herds" could possibly steel a man to give years and the best of himself to making it easier for others to succeed in constructive breeding.

Mr. Whitney is also prominently identified with numerous clubs and civic organizations, working for the betterment of conditions and interested in welfare movements. Twice he has been elected president of the Eastern Duroc-Jersey Association, and also served as president of the Commerce Club. He was one of the founders of the Green Point National Bank of Brooklyn, and is one of its directors. Mr. Whitney is also interested in the following: Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Travel Club, American Exporters' Association, National Paint and Varnish Association, Brooklyn Charities, director of Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, Editorial, One of Three Men Neighborhood Work.

It is always gratifying to any man, after spending his time and giving freely of his means to better local conditions and institutions, to have a great metropolitan newspaper comment editorially on his efforts. Mr. Whitney received such recognition from the New York "Mail" in the form of a voluntary editorial tribute mentioning him as one of the three men who had most unselfishly aided Brooklyn's institutions and given most of themselves to improve conditions to a marked degree. Such civic work has been an inspiring part of Mr. Whitney's interesting and many-sided career, and remains to-day in enduring form stamped on Brooklyn's institutions.

HURD, Alonzo L.,

Physician, Public Official.

The late Dr. Alonzo L. Hurd, of Somers, Connecticut, was not only a leader in his profession, but a citizen of the first ranks, for he rendered a service during his career which any State might well feel proud of. Bringing to the study of his profession a general and classical education of unusual breadth and thoroughness, Dr. Alonzo L. Hurd, during his medical course, acquitted himself with honor in his classes, and gave promise of a career of usefulness in his profession that the passing years and especially the more than a quarter of a century that he passed in Somers, Connecticut, amply fulfilled. He was known in his town and throughout the vicinity not less as a public-spirited, progressive citizen than as a physician of talent and ability. He was well known in Somers, and his death was a great loss to the community and all those who knew him.

Dr. Hurd's father was Jacob Edward Hurd, who was born in Sanford, Maine, in 1831, and died in 1918, in Somers, Connecticut. He was a farmer of Maine, and a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Fourth Battery of Maine Heavy Artillery throughout that conflict. He married Phoebe Samanthe Blake, who was born in Brownfield, Maine, about 1836, daughter of Benjamin Edward and Elmira (Rogers) Blake, a member of an old New England family. Vilruveus Hurd, grandfather of Dr. Hurd, was born at Oak Hill, now Sanford, Maine, was a ship carpenter at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and married Patience Woodworth, born at Dover, New Hampshire. Vilruveus Hurd was a son of Jacob Hurd, born in England, the immigrant ancestor of the line herein traced.

Alonzo L. Hurd was born in Brownfield, Maine, August 20, 1858, and there attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1878. Immediately entering the University of Maine, he was graduated in the class of 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During 1885 and 1886 he was a student in the University of New York, subsequently continuing his studies in the University of Vermont, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1891. For a time Dr. Hurd was engaged in special work in the hospitals for the insane of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and he was also associated with Dr. Wentworth, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for a short time. He established in practice in Somers in 1891, and in that place continued his professional work among a clientele in whose affection and regard he had become firmly fixed during the years of his professional administrations until his death, November 9, 1919. Although his practice was for the most part of a general medical nature, Dr. Hurd performed numerous operations during this time, and he was frequently called upon for such assistance by fellow practitioners of the section. He was health officer of Somers, and during the period of military activity served as a member of the Medical Examining Board of his district. Dr. Hurd was a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was a communicant of the Congregational church. In politics a supporter of the Republican party.

Dr. Alonzo L. Hurd married, in Albany, New York, September 5, 1892, Belle A. Archer, born January 22, 1864, in Agawam, Massachusetts, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Wilson) Archer. Dr. Alonzo L. and Belle A. (Archer) Hurd were the parents of one son, Archer Lewis, born May 6, 1901, a graduate of Somers grammar and Enfield high schools, now attending Wesleyan University. Mrs. Hurd survives her husband and retains the family residence in Somers.

BATTERSON, James Goodwin,

Father of Accident Insurance in America.

While the fame of Mr. Batterson principally rests upon the founding in America of accident insurance, his life work covered other fields which brought honor to himself and benefit to many. He was an artist whose creations are among the finest monuments and edifices in the country; a lover of science whose researches extended from the earth to the starry heavens; a litterateur who wrote with classic elegance; and a prime factor in community and political life.

Mr. Batterson was born in the old town of Wintonbury (now Bloomfield) Connecticut, February 23, 1823, and died in Hartford, September 18, 1901. His American progenitor, James Batterson, came from the North of Ireland with the early Scotch Presbyterian immigration. George, son of the immigrant, settled in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and married Mary Oysterbanks, of Welsh ancestry. Their son George (2) served in both the army and navy during the entire period of the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Seeley, and they were the parents of Simeon Seeley Batterson, a pioneer in the building stone industry, and who married Melissa Roberts.

James Goodwin Batterson, son of Simeon Seeley and Melissa (Roberts) Batterson, passed his boyhood in Litchfield county, where he attended the ordinary schools, and laid the foundations of a remarkably vigorous constitution. As a youth he was noted for his feats of strength and leadership among his fellows. He fitted for college in Western Academy, but being without means for further education, he set out from home to become self-supporting. Traveling mostly afoot, he reached Ithaca, and applying for employment in a printing office, obtained it through his ability to translate a Latin sentence which had perplexed the proprietor. While here at work, he devoted his evenings and spare hours to study. Returning home, he took employment in his father's stone-cutting shop, but determined to avail himself of the first opportunity for a learned career. This soon led him to the office of Origen S. Seymour (afterward Chief Justice of of the State), and he was making rapid progress with his law studies when a change in family circumstances obliged him to return home to the assistance of his father. While greatly disappointed in the abandonment of the profession he had chosen, he resolutely met the necessities of the case, and accomplished a successful development and expansion of his father's business, which he soon removed to Hartford. There he enlarged its scope from cemetery and foundation work to contracting building on a large scale, beginning with the State Savings Bank and the marble front Phenix National Bank. In 1857 he was awarded the contract for the General Worth equestrian monument in New York City. In 1875 he incorporated as the New England Granite Works, with $250,000 capital, operating quarries at Canaan, Connecticut; and also in Rhode Island and New Hampshire. He not only installed the best known mechanical devices, but he invented a lathe for cutting and polishing stone columns, such work theretofore being only done by hand. He gave his personal attention to the work on the great granite pillars for the State Capitol at Albany, New York. Scarcely an important city or cemetery in the country is without Batterson granite work. The company constructed the National Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg; the Alexander Hamilton statue in Central Park, New York City; the West Point monument of General Thayer, founder of the Military Academy; the Antietam battlefield monument; the monument at Galveston, Texas, to the memory of those who fell in the Texas revolution; the General Halleck monument at San Francisco; and the General Wood monument at Troy, New York, the latter a sixty-foot shaft weighing nearly a hundred tons. Among the Company's great buildings are: The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance, Hartford; the Equitable and the Masonic Temple, New York; the Mutual Life, Philadelphia; the City Hall, Providence; and the thirty-story Park Row building, New York. The finest, however, is the Congressional Library in Washington City, exquisitely fashioned of gray Concord granite. Another of the famous Batterson buildings is the Capitol at Hartford, costing nearly two million dollars. In 1860 Mr. Batterson established marble works in New York City, and from which have come the interiors of many of the notable buildings of the metropolis, as well as of various large cities.

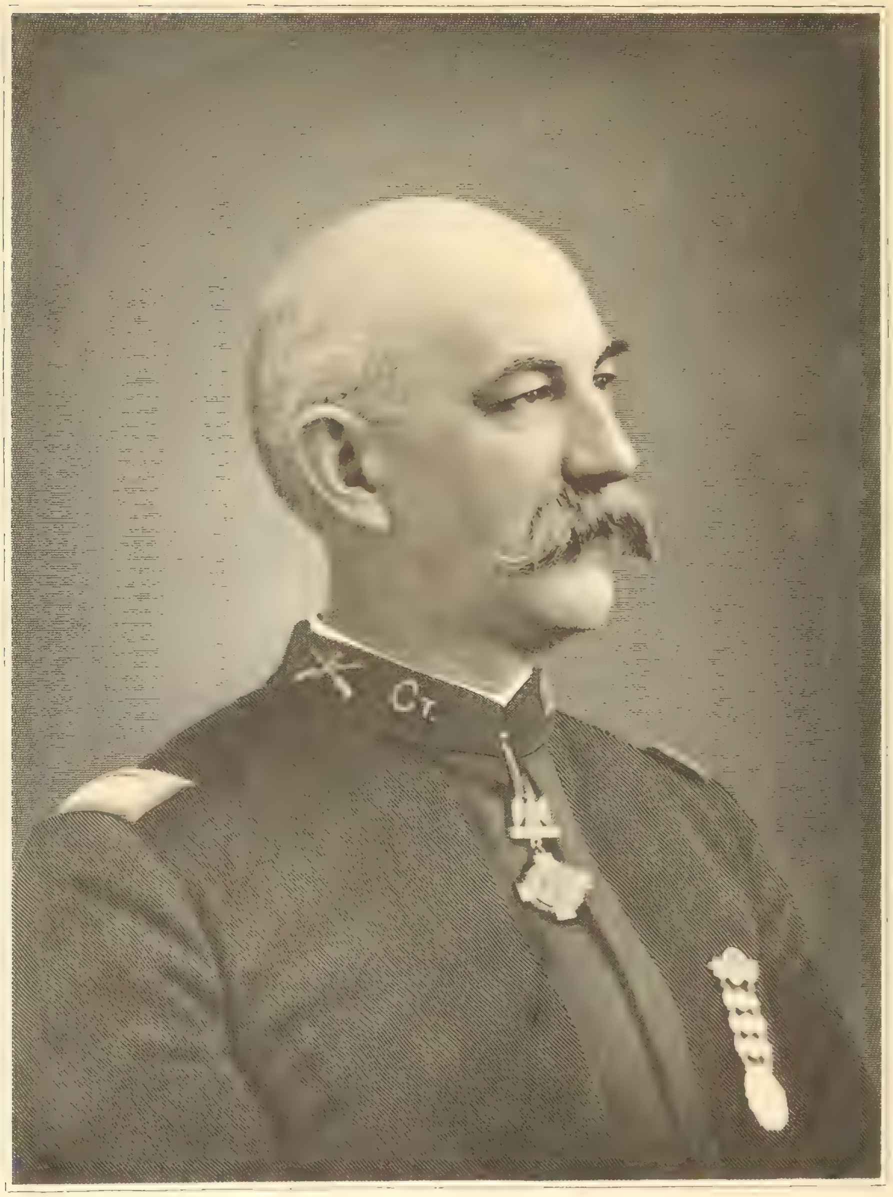
Mr. Batterson's business career, as outlined above, gave him less fame, however, than did his recognition as the founder of accident insurance in America. While visiting England, he became acquainted with the accident insurance beginnings in that country, and upon his return he secured a charter for railroad accident insurance, having it amended the next year to cover all classes of accidents, and again in 1866 to include all forms of life insurance. This was the origin of the famous "Travelers." There was keen opposition, but the Batterson interests acquired or outlived all rivals. The first premium received by the "Travelers" was two cents, for insuring a Hartford banker from the post office to his home, and from this small beginning has grown a business with assets of over seventy million dollars, a capital stock of two and a half millions, and writing single policies in hundreds of thousands.

His principal business, however, did not bound either the interests or the capabilities of Mr. Batterson. He delved into the law, and learned how to maintain his rights and how to avoid litigation. He studied geology under J. G. Percival, the Connecticut poet-geologist, for whom he acted as guide in the first geological survey of the State; and in 1858-59, in company with the eminent Brunel, he visited and studied the stone formations, pyramids and tombs, along the valley of the

Nile, and similarly in the Mediterranean basin. His interest in and knowledge concerning Egypt made him an honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and also gave him distinction as a leading authority on Egyptology. He was also diligent in astronomical observations. In art and literature he was an enthusiast. He acquired a rare collection of paintings and works of sculpture. He was an admirer of and familiar with the classical languages, and was one of the founders of the Greek Club of New York City. He collected one of the largest and best private libraries in the State, and particularly rich in Americana. He was a careful and industrious writer, especially upon subjects of sociological importance, such as taxation, and the relations of capital and labor. In 1896 he wrote an important work on "Gold and Silver," which was particularly timely, and was recognized as a first authority by the sound money parties. He published translations from the "Iliad" in blank verse; an elaborate work, "Creation" (the title subsequently changed to "The Beginning"); and a number of poems of varied subject and range, including "Lauda Sion," translated from the Latin of St. Thomas Aquinas. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale and Williams colleges, and from Brown University. In religion he was a Baptist. His business and social relationship were varied. He was a director of the Hartford National Bank and of Case, Lockwood & Brainerd Company; vice-president of the Wadsworth Athenæum; a trustee of Brown University; a member of the Colonial Club; the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the American Statistical Association; the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the Hartford Scientific Society; the New England Society of New York; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Yale Alumni Association; the Hartford Board of Trade; and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Batterson was for many years a political factor in the State, always governing his conduct by loftiest principles. He aided in the organization of the Republican party, and held to it loyally to the last. During the Civil War he was a mighty supporter of the Union cause, and of its great leader, Lincoln. He had opportunities of and desire for military distinction, but turned them aside for sake of the usefulness he could be in civic concerns at that critical time. Throughout the entire war he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, and chairman of the war committee. He exerted himself to the utmost to keep the State in the Republican column, and to provide its various quotas for military service, and succeeded to such a degree that the State contributed more men to the army than was required of her. He was a tower of strength especially in the various elections, which were at various times saved through his tact and determination, and resulting in the choice or retention of congressmen and governors who were devoted to the Union cause. He spent much time and money in relief work for soldiers and their families. In public gatherings his powerful voice, persuasive manner, ready wit and cogent reasoning, made him a magnetic speaker, and he was a gifted presiding officer. The fact that he resolutely declined to accept all offices, elective or appointive, tended greatly to the enlargement and maintenance of his great political influence.

Mr. Batterson married, June 2, 1852, Eunice E. Goodwin, born April 6, 1827, died January 16, 1897, daughter of Jonathan Goodwin. Children: Clara Jean-



B. N. Pearne

nette, born January 17, 1855, died May 10, 1868; Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Dr. Charles C. Beach, of Hartford; and James Goodwin Batterson, Jr., connected with Travelers' Insurance Company.

PEARNE, Wesley Ulysses,

City Judge, Useful Citizen.

In the death of Judge Pearne, which occurred at his home in Middletown, July, 1917, that city lost one of its most useful and public-spirited citizens, whose services have been many and in various capacities. Judge Pearne was born April 1, 1851, in New York City, and was descended from a family which originated at Rochester Bridge, in the district of London. The family was identified with the Episcopal church.

The first known was Francis Pearne, who was the father of Rev. William Nathaniel Pearne, a native of England. About 1820 he came to this country, settled first in New York City, and was employed as a bookkeeper by the Blackball Line of Clipper Ships. In 1825 he removed to New York Mills, Oneida county, New York, where extensive cotton mills are located, and was there associated with the mills in a clerical capacity. While a resident there, he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Hannah Hall, who was born in London, a daughter of Thomas Hall, several of whose sons settled in the United States. Their eldest son, William Hall Pearne, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and presiding elder at Memphis, Tennessee, during the reconstruction days, and for some time superintendent of police and instrumental in stamping out gambling in that city. During the Civil War he was a member of the Christian Committee. Another son, Thomas H. Pearne, Methodist minister, was a pioneer of Oregon, a delegate from that State to the Republican National Convention in 1864, at which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the second term as president. He was also connected with the Christian Commission, and after the war was editor of "The Whig" at Knoxville, Tennessee; was subsequently United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica. He was author of the book known as "Sixty-one Years of Itinerant Christian Life in Church and State."

Benjamin Marshall Pearne, son of Rev. William Nathaniel and Hannah (Hall) Pearne, was born June 22, 1826. He was a carriage maker by trade, and for some time held a government position in the United States navy yard at Brooklyn. He married Emily Ann Swathel, born in August, 1826, in New York City, daughter of William and Sarah Shipman (Clark) Swathel. William Swathel resided for a time at Middletown, Connecticut. Sarah Shipman Clark was the daughter of Jared Clark, and granddaughter of Colonel Edward Shipman, of Chester, Connecticut. He was captain of a Saybrook company in the Revolution, the Sixth Company, Colonel Charles West's regiment (Seventh). Under the same colonel in the Nineteenth Regiment of the Continental army, he participated in the battles of White Plains and Princeton, was major of the regiment in 1779, and colonel of the First Battalion under General David Waterbury in 1781. He was descended from Edward Shipman, who sailed from Hull, England, in 1639, and located in Saybrook, Connecticut, in the records of which town his name appears as Shipton. He was admitted freeman in October, 1667, and died September 15, 1697.

Wesley Ulysses Pearne, son of Benjamin Marshall and Emily Ann (Swathel) Pearne, was reared in New York City and in Central New York. His education was supplied by the Academy at Oxford and the State Normal School at Cortland, New York, from which he graduated in June, 1870, and immediately thereafter entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1874. Immediately, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in the Bank building in Middletown and engaged in the practice of law. In April, 1879, he was made clerk of the Middletown City Court, in which office he continued until April, 1895, when he was appointed judge of that court and filled this position with conspicuous ability to the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly. He went about the performance of his usual duties and retired in apparent good health, but died before morning. Judge Pearne was very active in many affairs in Middletown, being a member of the Common Council from 1880 to 1883, and in 1901 represented the town in the General Assembly, acting as house chairman of the Committee on Corporations. In 1905, he was again Representative and was house chairman of the Committee on Railroads. In 1880, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Middletown City School District, and with the exception of four years, from 1882 to 1886, continued in that body until 1907, and during the entire period was secretary of the board. In 1893 until his death, he was county health officer, and for thirty-one years was organist of the First Congregational Church of Middletown. His religious views were very liberal, and he was much devoted to music. On January 12, 1875, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and gave twenty-three years of service in the militia, rising through the various grades, being commissioned first lieutenant in 1882, captain in 1885, and resigned in 1898, being at that time the senior captain of his regiment. Judge Pearne was a member of the Connecticut State Bar Association, and was very active in the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree. He was a director and secretary of the Masonic Building Association, was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Middletown, of which he became a past master, and on the occasion of the celebration of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the lodge, was selected to give the historical address. He was high priest of Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of Middletown, and in 1900 was grand high priest of the State Chapter. He served as thrice illustrious master of Columbia Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; was commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and in 1910 became grand commander of the State. He was a member of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon; was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and was trustee and secretary of the Kent Literary Club. The multitude of positions of trust and honor which he filled came to him unsolicited as a tribute to his zeal and ability. He was singularly useful as a citizen, winning distinction in many different fields of activity.

Judge Pearne married, April 25, 1883, Harriette Cornelia Arnold, who was born April 30, 1853, daughter of Charles G. and Betsy (Smith) Arnold, of Middletown, a descendant of many old Connecticut families. She is a member of Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Middletown. The only child of this marriage, Dorothea Arnold Pearne, was born May 16, 1887, and died November 14, 1898.

C. J. Parker

PERRY, Clarence Curtiss,

Civil and Mechanical Engineer.

Clarence Curtiss Perry was born January 27, 1882, in New Britain, Connecticut, son of Roswell and Hannah A. (Curtiss) Perry. He attended the public schools of New Britain and the New Britain High School. Subsequently he attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Ph. B. He inherited a strong taste for mechanics and possessed great natural ability in this direction. For eight years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching physics and steam engineering at his *alma mater*. In June, 1912, he accepted the position as editor of "The Locomotive," published by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company of Hartford, where he remained several years. On December 1, 1919, he resigned from Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company to take charge of engineering matters in connection with Engine Breakage Insurance for the Ætna Casualty & Surety Company. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; of the University Club of Hartford, and the college fraternity, Sigma Psi.

Mr. Perry married Margaret Hubert, daughter of Robert and Alida (Norgren) Hubert, of New Britain, born in Christiania, Norway. They were the parents of two children, Bernhard Hubert, born April 12, 1907, and Margaret Curtiss, August 22, 1910. Mr. Perry and his family attend the Center Congregational Church of New Britain.

PARKER, Charles Julius,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

The surname of Parker is one of the most ancient of surnames, belonging to the class of names known as occupational. It is derived from "Parcarius," a park-keeper or shepherd. The following quotation aptly illustrates the importance and significance of the name and also of the character of those early ancestors who first bore it:

> A Keeper of the King's Hunting Grounds must necessarily be active and enterprising. He must be a good hunter, and as well informed as the civilization allowed—a typical man of the early ages.

The name Parker appears in the Domesday Book (1086), and earlier than this period there was a Geoffrey Parker, noted during the reign of King Edward (901-925). There were five immigrants early in the history of New England who bore the name of Parker, and their progeny are very numerous throughout the country, many of them prominent men of affairs and leaders in their communities.

William Parker, one of these immigrants, was an early settler of Hartford and of Saybrook. He was the father of John Parker, who removed to New Haven, and there settled, and grandfather of John Parker, Jr., born October 8, 1648, died in 1711. The latter was one of the early settlers of Wallingford, settling what was known as "Parker's Farm," and which took its name from his surname. On November 8, 1670, he married Hannah Bassett, daughter of William Bassett. They were the parents of Eliphalet Parker, who died in 1757; he married Hannah Beach, and they were the parents of Aaron Parker, born February 17, 1716, and married, March 11, 1756, Sarah Martin. Their son, Daniel Parker, married Miriam Curtis, and they were the parents of Daniel Parker, who was the father of Julius Parker, born in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1805.

When Julius Parker was a young man of twenty-nine years, he came to New Britain and engaged in the manufacture of old-fashioned neck stocks. After a dozen or more years in this business, he added the manufacture of shirts. From the outset, Mr. Parker was successful in his undertaking, and consistent with the years was his development and growth in the manufacturing line. At first his business was conducted under the name of Julius Parker, which in 1872, on the admission of his son as a partner, became the Julius Parker & Son Company. Later the business was incorporated as the Parker Shirt Company, and at this time Mr. Parker became president of the corporation. Upright and straightforward in all his business dealings, Mr. Parker gained a position of well deserved respect. He was one of the leading citizens and business men of New Britain for many years, and during the years he was a resident there, from 1834 to 1898, he took an active interest in civic affairs. Mr. Parker married Lucinda Warner, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and with his wife was long an attendant of the First Congregational Church of New Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of a son and a daughter: Charles Julius, of further mention; and Ellen W., who died in 1874.

Charles Julius Parker was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 18, 1849, and received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after completing a few years of high school work, he left the school to assist his father in business. An only son, Mr. Parker was accustomed from his early boyhood to assist and aid his father in many ways, and in 1872, when the responsibilities of the business founded by the latter fell largely upon his shoulders, the son was ready to assume it and carry it on, upholding the same high standard attained. Naturally possessed of business acumen, through his tact and judgment Mr. Parker has attained an enviable position in the business world. The Parker Shirt Company, which was incorporated May 21, 1896, of which he is both president and treasurer, has been his main source of interest, although Mr. Parker has found time to take more than a passive interest in the welfare of his city and State, and has held office several times. He has been a member of the Common Council three times, and in 1898 was a representative in the State Legislature. A most efficient legislator, he rendered good service as chairman of the Committee on Railroads. Other institutions with which he is connected are: The Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a director almost from its organization, and has served as president of the association for three terms; a director of the New Britain Savings Bank; the New Britain Charity Organization; the New Britain Machine Company, and the New Britain General Hospital; a trustee of the New Britain Trust Company; also a member of the New Britain Club, and twice elected its president; and a member of Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker belong to the First Congregational Church of New Britain, where Mr. Parker is active in committee work, and has served the church as chairman of the Societies' Committee for over twenty years.

Mr. Parker married, in 1875, Sarah Cornelia Eno, born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 20, 1851, daughter of Salmon Chester and Sarah Cornelia (Goodwin) Eno, and a direct descendant of James Eno, the immigrant.

FEDERKIEWICZ, Stanislaw Peter,

Clergyman.

There is something courageous and sublime in the character of one who, born in a foreign country, comes to this land of America, and there not only learns the new language and the different customs, but devotes his life to the spiritual welfare of his brethren. Rev. Stanislaw P. Federkiewicz, pastor of St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic Church, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, proves himself to be possessed of more than the ordinary amount of those sterling traits.

In far off Poland, in the city of Rymanow, Father Federkiewicz was born April 29, 1897. His forefathers were men who tilled the soil for their livelihood, men of worth and stamina. His father, Joseph Federkiewicz, was a native of Rymanow; he married Mary Moczarska, and they were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom survive, and three came to America. One of these, John, was in the World War, and has returned to his native home, where he is planning to follow agricultural pursuits, and in his way assist in the reconstruction of his fatherland.

The early education of Father Federkiewicz was obtained in the public schools of Poland, followed by normal and college courses in Praga. In 1906 he came to America and attended St. John's Seminary, in Brighton, Massachusetts. His education for the vocation of priesthood was completed at the Catholic College in Baltimore, and there, in 1912, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons. His curacies were served in the parishes of Colchester, New London and New Britain, and in 1915 Father Federkiewicz was appointed pastor of St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic Church, in Thompsonville, by Bishop Nilan, of the Hartford Diocese. At the time of his coming, there were about twenty-five hundred communicants, the greater part being natives of Poland. The call of the Fatherland and the work in cities where munitions were made for the war attracted almost half of this population, so that to-day there are only about fifteen hundred souls in the congregation. Now that we have peace, it is to be hoped many of these former residents will return and the fold will again be complete. With tireless energy and implicit faith, Father Federkiewicz labors for the good of his people; he is highly respected by the citizens of Thompsonville, who have nothing but good wishes for his success and welfare.

LASBURY, William Morgan,

Manufacturer.

During the recent World War there were many American business men, who though practically retired from active business duties, came again to the front at their country's time of need, and who were important factors in many phases of the work necessary to carry on that great struggle to a successful close. One of these men was William Morgan Lasbury, of Broad Brook, and Enfield, Connecticut. He possessed capabilities of great value which he used untiringly, thereby receiving well deserved merit.

The name of Lasbury is derived from Lasborough, a parish in County Gloucester, England, a section long famed for the honesty and integrity of its citizens.

George Lasbury, father of our subject, was a son of Benjamin and Sarah Lasbury. The latter lived and died in England, and after his death, his widow, Sarah, came to America, where she resided with her son, George, until her death, which occurred in the early seventies. George Lasbury, above mentioned, was born in England, October 25, 1819, and died in 1906, at Broad Brook, Connecticut. At an early age he left home and school to help his parents, as he was the oldest of a large family of children. He was employed in the woolen mills of Bradford, England, his native town, and by his industry worked up until he became overseer of fulling. He learned the trade of finishing. He married (first) in 1840, in England, Fannie Sylcox, and came to this country alone the following year. Speaking the same language, feeling the brotherhood in our common ancestry, he became an American in the best sense of the word. His wife and son arrived in America a year and a half later, and they located at Webster, Massachusetts. Mr. Lasbury worked first in the mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, then later removed from there to Broad Brook, Connecticut, where he resided for about fifty years. By industry and economy he saved enough from his modest income to buy a farm in the southern part of Broad Brook. Enjoying the respect and confidence of the people of all the vicinity, he spent his last years on this place, and his memory is still honored by all who knew him. By his first wife, who died in 1852, there were the following children: Edward G., married ———; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Morgan, of New York; Emma, married Oscar Willey, of Broad Brook; Addie T., wife of Gilbert Nabel. Mr. Lasbury married (second) in 1854, Sarah Morgan, and their children were: Mattie M., resides in Redding, Massachusetts; William Morgan, the subject of our sketch; and George B., of Omaha, Nebraska. Mrs. Sarah (Morgan) Lasbury died in September, 1865. George Lasbury married (third) Mrs. Esther Allen, and their children are: Charles, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio; Ralph C., of further mention; James N.; and Harry L. The family have long been members of the Congregational church of Broad Brook.

William Morgan Lasbury was born November 15, 1857, in Broad Brook, and attended the schools of that town, and the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. Subsequently he entered a country store as a clerk and after gaining sufficient experience, he purchased a store in Hartford, which he conducted for two years. He was then in the employ of the Belding Brothers Company, silk manufacturers, for three years as a bookkeeper. Returning to his native town, he secured a position with the Broad Brook Woolen Company and this marked the beginning of a career in the manufacturing business that has been one of marked success. He rose through various grades as his abilities increased and became paymaster, then assistant superintendent, and eventually superintendent. From Broad Brook, Mr. Lasbury went to the American Woolen Company of Boston, and there he was in charge of the Fitchburg Worsted and the Beoli Mills of that company, both located in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He was later transferred to the Assacet Mills at Maynard, Massachusetts. At the latter place there were twenty-eight hundred employees, being the largest mill in the world. In 1914 Mr. Lasbury retired from the cares of business, and purchased a farm on Enfield street, in the town of Enfield, having decided to take a complete rest. His health had suffered severely through the arduous cares of his work and for a year he led a quiet, peaceful life on his farm. In 1915 he was urged to return to the American Woolen Company, and assumed charge of the Worsted Division of the eighteen mills, of thirty-five thousand employees. Then came the outbreak of the war and the great work of preparation began. One of the most important items was the clothing of the soldiers, and second to that was the having in charge of the selecting of this material, a man of high integrity, broad experience, and withal a natural

R. C. Lasbury.

love of country and honor. Such a man is Mr. Lasbury, who during the war held this responsibility, being a member of the Fabric War Committee, and performed the duties involved in a manner that has brought him material success and a position of honor.

Mr. Lasbury is now retired, living on his beautiful farm. He married, September 27, 1880, Nellie P. Davenport, daughter of Henry A. and Pamelia (Landon) Davenport. Their children are: Alma Louise, born December 30, 1883, and Howard A., December 24, 1885. The latter married Ann While, and resides in Brookline, Massachusetts; he is in the employ of the American Woolen Company of Boston.

Mr. Lasbury is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. With his family he attends the Congregational church of Enfield.

LASBURY, Ralph Chesick,

Tobacco Grower.

It is impossible to estimate the value of early training in thrift. The natural tendency of youth is toward light-hearted, thoughtless enjoyment of passing pleasures, without regard to the responsibilities which are sure to come later. The time comes when the community looks to the young man for a share of its prosperity. There must be solid, dependable men to fill public office; the industries must prosper or the town will decay; the community needs producers as well as workers in less responsible lines. This is the time when the young man whose habits of prudence and thrift are established, finds himself sought for positions of honor and dignity. This is the time when the youth who has considered the future is prepared to meet it; prepared to take up the responsibilities of a prominent citizen instead of being a mere figure-head, or what is even less to be desired, an idler. In a small town a young man of dignity, trained along these lines of thought and purpose, finds an open field for the development of his personality, and for the establishment of useful industries which will reflect credit upon himself and his name, as well as being a direct and practical benefit to his fellow-citizens.

Ralph Chesick Lasbury, of Broad Brook, Connecticut, strikingly exemplifies this dependable type of man, trained from his youth in worthy habits, useful ambitions and upright character.

Mr. Lasbury was born in Broad Brook, February 22, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, then completed a course in Hannum's Business College in Hartford. He began his business career by growing tobacco on his own account in the intervals of freedom during his school days. He was only fourteen years of age when he began this work, but in spite of the inevitable discouragements incident to the handling of this delicate crop, persisted in his industry. When he left school he began planting larger acreages and year after year has increased until now he raises annually about two hundred acres of tobacco, mostly broadleaf, and all open grown. Even in a tobacco State and a tobacco center, of that State, this is a very large acreage. Mr. Lasbury also buys and packs tobacco extensively, employing from seventy-five to one hundred assorted packers. He employs about sixty field hands on an average. To appreciate the varied capabilities demanded successfully to carry on such an industry, on so large a scale, it is necessary to be familiar to a considerable degree, but it can readily be seen that in a small village any industry employing this number of helpers contributes largely to the prosperity of the town.

Mr. Lasbury's particular hobby is horses. He has been the proud owner of some of the greatest horses ever raced throughout the United States or Canada. One of the most dear to his memory is Earle, Jr., more familiarly known as the "War Horse." The racing time of this horse is 2:01¼ being the most consistent race horse ever entered in the United States. Others he has owned are: Ella Willis, 2:13¼; Ellsworth R., 2:08¼; Battle King, champion race-horse of United States, 2:09¼, over ice; Tommy Pointer, 2:13¼; Ardell, 2:08¼; Colonel Taylor, 2:09½; Peter Piper, 2:16¼; Elitia Jay, 2:09¼; Royal McKinney, making a record on ice; Ethel Chimes, 2:09¼. Many of the colts in Mr. Lasbury's possession at different times have been from such sires as Peter the Great; St. Frisco; Mocha; Manricho; Native King; Walnut Hall. He is intimately acquainted with many well known horsemen, counting among his best friends, Edward Geer, the veteran of the track, who is known to thousands as "Pop" Geers; Tommy Murphy, the wizard of the sulky; Walter Cox, better known as Long Shot Cox; Long McDonald; William Andrews; Richard McMahon, and Ben White. One of the closest friends of Mr. Lasbury is William Fitch, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and another is Irwin W. Gleason, of Gleasonton, Pennsylvania.

On being asked once what he liked best in the world, Mr. Lasbury replied: "There were three things: First, his wife and family; second, his business; third, his horses and his friends." His life has been one that in the retrospect can bring him joy and satisfaction. In his diligence and thrift he has set a good example for his children. He is self-reliant, progressive and aggressive, with it need hardly be said, good business judgment. He is courteous and diplomatic, yet firm in his stand on any position or question that he considers right; a man to whom the citizens of the town point with pride. He married Eloise, daughter of Moses Thrall, and they have six children: Ralph, Lillian, Lura, Ardelle, Clyde and Walter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lasbury are members of the Congregational church.

CLOONAN, John Joseph,

Physician, Useful Citizen.

The record of Dr. John Joseph Cloonan, of Stamford, Connecticut, is that of a man who has worked his own way from a modest beginning to a position of prominence in the medical world by his own persistence and sound judgment. His value to his community is measured more by the weight of his moral worth than by any definite thing accomplished.

Dr. Cloonan was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1869, a son of Michael J. and Anne (Tracy) Cloonan. His father, Michael J. Cloonan, was a native of Kings county, Ireland, and died at the age of forty-five years. Soon after his marriage he went West and settled in Minnesota, but not finding it a suitable location, returned East and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. In the latter city he followed his trade of stone mason, and was one of the respected and substantial citizens of that city. He married, in New York City, Anne Tracy, and they were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. They are: Margaret, a nun, of the Sisters of Mercy Order, Convent of St. Joseph, Hartford, Connecticut; Thomas, deceased; William, deceased; Annie, wife of James Wilder; James F.; John Joseph, of further mention.

John Joseph Cloonan was educated in the grammar schools of Hartford, including the high school. Desiring to go to college, and not being in a position to do so at the completion of his high school course, Dr. Cloonan went to work and by tutoring with private instructors prepared himself for college. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated in the class of 1897. During his vacations he worked as an interne at the Baltimore City Hospital. Subsequent to his graduation, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Hartford, but soon thereafter removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he has since been located. The fact that Dr. Cloonan has attained his present position of prominence in the medical field unaided, renders him more worthy of praise. He is one of the most successful physicians of his section of Connecticut. He is surgeon to the Stamford Hospital, and consultant to St. Vincent's Hospital in Bridgeport. He is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Cloonan's business acumen has brought him into contact with several of the business institutions of Stamford, and he is first vice-president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and president of the Stamford Morris Plan Company. He has given effective service as a member of the Board of Education for the past thirteen years, and served as its chairman for two years. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Connecticut Labor Commission by Governor Baldwin. He is a member of St. Augustine's Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the Stamford Yacht Club, and Woodway Country Club.

Dr. Cloonan married Eleanor P. Griffin, daughter of Patrick J. Griffin, who was for many years a member of the well known clothing firm of Rogers, Peet & Company of New York City. Dr. and Mrs. Cloonan are the parents of three children: Gertrude Mary, born September 13, 1912; Eleanor, May 3, 1914; John J., Jr., August 23, 1915.

SPERRY, Nehemiah Day,

Man of Enterprise, Statesman.

Hon. Nehemiah Day Sperry was during a long and eventful career one of the most enterprising men of his State, foremost in advancing its commercial, manufacturing and transportation interests. He was also a national legislator of far more than ordinary ability.

The Sperry family descends from Richard Sperry, a native of England, who is of record in West Haven as early as January 4, 1643. He came presumably as agent for the Earl of Warwick, and was the last friend and benefactor of the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, who for a time took refuge in "The Judges' Cave," adjoining the Sperry home. In the fifth generation, Enoch Sperry, of Woodbridge, was a town official and established various small factories. Lucien Wells Sperry, son of Enoch Sperry, with his brother, Stiles D. Sperry, was an enterprising man, a director in banks and railroad companies, mayor of New Haven, and State Senator. He married Harriet A., daughter of Enos Sperry, of Westville.

Nehemiah Day Sperry, son of Lucien Wells Sperry, was born in Woodbridge, July 10, 1827, and died in 1911. After attending a common school he entered Professor Amos Smith's private school in New Haven, and before reaching his majority taught school in various places, receiving the largest salary then paid in the State to a country teacher. In 1848 he became a member of the building and contracting firm of Smith & Sperry, and with which he was connected to the end of his life. He early gave his attention to public improvements, and was the organizer and president of a horse railway company whose lines connected New Haven, Fair Haven and Westville. He was also a director in various corporations, among them the New Haven & Derby railroad and the New England Hudson Suspension Bridge companies.

Originally a Whig in politics, he separated from the party when it incorporated in its platform a pro-slavery plank. His determined stand for principle gave him great popularity, and in 1855 he was nominated for Governor, but was excluded, not having reached the constitutional age. However, he was made Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, and was reëlected. In 1856 he attended the national convention of the American party, where he vigorously opposed the resolutions on the slavery question, and refused to be bound. In the same year he attended the first national convention of the newly formed Republican party, with which he was ever after actively identified, and was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, and during the Civil War period served as such with ability and courage. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster of New Haven, which position he held until 1889, when he was removed by President Cleveland under the charge of "pernicious political activity." He was reappointed by President Harrison, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker commended his office as one of the four in the country which led all others in general efficiency, and the Attorney-General pronounced its management as "Washing Monument high." In 1864 Mr. Sperry sat in the Republican National Convention which renominated President Lincoln, was made secretary of the national committee, and one of a committee of seven to manage the campaign. In 1866 he declined a nomination for Congress. In 1868 he presided over the State Convention, and in 1888 was a delegate to the convention which nominated General Harrison for the presidency.

In 1894 Mr. Sperry was elected to Congress, the first Republican from the Second District in twenty-five years, and he was reëlected for seven consecutive terms, sixteen years in all, at the end of which he voluntarily retired, his service being longer than that of any Congressman in the district. He was long a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, a post for which his experience most amply fitted him. He was called the father of rural free delivery; he was a member of the post office committee when the service was established, and some of the first rural routes in the country were in his own county. While in Congress he secured many improvements for harbors and rivers in his district; the New Haven breakwater was completed, and the harbor permanently improved by widening and deepening the channels and docks; the Connecticut river was placed on a permanent basis; the harbor at Duck Island was completed; and smaller harbors such as Branford, Milford and others were improved. When Mr. Sperry first entered Congress, there were in the State but two government buildings, at New Haven and Middletown, both old and out-of-date. At his retirement, many public buildings had been erected or authorized—at Waterbury, Meriden, Ansonia, Naugatuck, Wallingford, Seymour, as well as new edifices in New Haven and Middletown.

Mr. Sperry took an active part in advocacy of the Dingley and Payne tariff laws. He strongly supported the protection of American labor and manufactures.

Herbert C Warren

and also held to reciprocity principles, one of his last public acts being to vote for the reciprocity treaty with Canada. At his retirement from Congress, he was the oldest man in that body, and his colleagues held him in a respect approaching reverence, as a connecting link between that day and the days of Lincoln. He possessed exceptional powers as an orator and convincing speaker. A strong supporter of the public school system, he denounced the discontinuance of Bible reading in the schools, and effected a revocation of the order. As a Protectionist, in 1888 he was one of the two speakers selected by the National Protection League to speak in the great debate before the State Grange, and won a notable victory over certain great intellects. His speech on protection later before the General Assembly, was pronounced the most masterly ever heard upon that subject. In the same year he debated the Mills tariff bill before a large assembly, against one of the ablest freetrade advocates in the State; and growing out of this was his article on "The Advantages of Protection" in the Hartford "Christian Secretary," of which four hundred thousand copies were circulated, it afterward appearing in pamphlet form.

Mr. Sperry married (first) in 1847, Eliza H., daughter of Willis and Catherine Sperry, of Woodbridge; she died in 1873. He married (second) in 1875, Minnie B., daughter of Erastus and Caroline Newton, of Lockport New York. His only daughter, Caesara A., became the wife of Ephraim I. Frothingham.

WARREN, Herbert C.,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

When a little party of Pilgrims crossed the sea nearly three hundred years ago, the steel and iron implements and devices which they brought to the new country were few in number and crude in design. They fulfilled but rudely the purposes for which they were needed. But the Pilgrims came with the spirit of pioneers, blazing paths, making homes for those who should come after them. They did not dream of the marvelous tools and mechanisms which their descendants were to produce. This was not because they lacked faith in the future of the Nation and people they were founding, but because the marvels among which we move with such calm indifference were still unrevealed. The opening of this new era of invention and achievement was the natural outcome of the bitter necessities which drove the pioneers to exercise their ingenuity to provide implements and weapons for building their homes in the forests and protecting them from the depredations of wild beasts and unfriendly Indians. From those early handwrought products to the present triumphs of mechanical genius may be a far cry; but the one was the beginning, and there is no end. Herbert C. Warren, of the Mutual Machine Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has given the world some of the most wonderful, as well as the most practical, devices which the present generation has produced.

Long before the first Warren came to America the name was famous in England. The first of the name was William de Warrene, a nobleman, who distinguished himself under William the Conqueror, and was rewarded by that monarch by the title, Earl of Surrey. An ancient genealogy traces the family lineage back to the year 900 A. D., when the Scandinavians are said to have settled Normandy. The family is traced to a Norman Baron, of Danish extraction. His son, Herfastus, had a daughter who married Walter de St. Martin. Their son, William de Warrene, Earl of Warren in Normandy, married a daughter of Ralph de Tosta. Another daughter, Gundred, married Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their son, Richard, Duke of Normandy, was the father of William the Conqueror, King of England, who married Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. Their daughter, Gundred, married William de Warrene, first Earl of Warren and Surrey. His name is given in the Domesday Book as owning land in almost every county in England, or one hundred and thirty-nine lordships. Earl William Warren chose the village of Lewes, County of Surrey, for the site of his beautiful castle, of massive construction, the ruins of which are still to be seen. He and his wife, Gundred, built the Lewes priory, and largely sustained it during the remainder of his lifetime. He died in 1088, and she survived him for three years. They were first interred in the Lewes convent, built by Henry VIII., but in 1775 their remains were removed to Southover Church.

(I) From Earl William Warren, seventeen generations in direct descent bring us to Richard Warren, the progenitor of this family in America. He was born in England, and came from England in the historic "Mayflower," among the little company of Pilgrims which founded Plymouth in 1620. He was one of the nineteen signers of the famous contract who survived the first winter. He was very highly respected as a leader among them. He received several land grants, one at Warren's Cove. He died at Plymouth in 1628. His wife, Elizabeth (Jonatt) Warren, whom he married in England, followed him to America in 1623, with her five daughters. She died at Plymouth, October 2, 1673, aged about ninety years.

(II) Nathaniel Warren, the first of their children born in America, and the elder of their two sons, was born in Plymouth in 1624, and died in 1667. As he was one of the earliest children born in the colony, he had a special grant of land set off for him. During his lifetime he added much land to his holdings by purchase, and became a very prominent man. He served as selectman, as highway surveyor, as representative to the General Court, and also served in the militia. He married Sarah Walker, in November, 1645, and she died in 1700.

(III) Richard (2) Warren, eldest son of Nathaniel Warren, was born in Plymouth in 1646, and died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, January 23, 1697. He settled in Middleboro soon after the close of King Philip's War. His wife's Christian name was Sarah.

(IV) Samuel Warren, son of Richard (2) Warren, was born March 7, 1682-83, and died in 1750. He was a large landholder in Nantasket. He gave fine lands to his children. He married, January 26, 1703, Eleanor, daughter of Israel and Hannah (Glass) Billington. Both were admitted to Middleboro church, July 6, 1729.

(V) Comel Warren, second son of Samuel Warren, was born June 12, 1709, in Middleboro, and died about 1750. He received land from his father, June 1, 1739. He married, January 18, 1732, at Plymouth, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pope) Ward.

(VI) Joseph Warren, son of Comel Warren, born about 1733, was received by letter into the Ashfield church from Middleboro, August 4, 1771. He married, August 3, 1756, Mercy Perkins, of Bridgewater.

(VII) Benjamin Warren, son of Joseph Warren, married Hannah Meacham.

(VIII) George W. Warren, son of Benjamin Warren, was born April 10, 1824, at Ashford, Massachusetts. He came to New Hartford, Connecticut, when a young man, and became overseer in a cotton mill there. Later he engaged in the shoemaking business in that town, and continued in that business until his death. When the Civil War broke out he was fired with enthusiastic patriotism and enlisted, August 7, 1862, in Company F, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was a member of Edwin R. Lee Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Hartford, and past commander. He married Julia A. Hawley, daughter of Oliver and Anna (Coy) Hawley. She was born in Granby, Connecticut. Of their seven children six grew to maturity: Rena H., who married Charles H. Hall; Herbert C., of whom further; Elton E.; William G.; Fred; and Georgiana, who married Charles Bensted, and resided in a suburb of London, England.

(IX) Herbert C. Warren, son of George W. and Julia A. (Hawley) Warren, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, October 6, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of New Hartford. He then came to Hartford, and worked about two years for the firm of P. Jewell & Sons, belting manufacturers. He went next to Pratt & Whitney, where he completed his apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, after which he continued there for some years, handling a small contract. He then entered the employ of Mr. Swazey, who later became a member of the well known firm of Warner & Swazey. Mr. Warren acted as foreman under Mr. Swazey for six or seven years, then succeeded Mr. Swazey when the latter left Pratt & Whitney to go West. But Mr. Warren is a man with higher ambitions than those of the workman who considers a job a complete and satisfying career. In 1900 he started in business for himself, with E. R. Faxon for a partner, under the present name, Mutual Machine Company. That arrangement continued until Mr. Faxon died, when Mr. Warren bought out his interest from the estate. The business was then incorporated, and still stands a close corporation, Mr. Warren's sons being the other shareholders.

No list of Hartford inventors would be complete without the name of Herbert C. Warren. He has taken out many patents of broadly practical value. Among the more important may be mentioned a machine for correcting indexes, and an automatic universal gear cutter. He has been to Europe twice in connection with the manufacture and sale of the latter machine. He has also patented many smaller devices, among them a universal joint adapted to all kinds of machines. This device is used in practically every large machinery plant in the country. In all this work Mr. Warren is eminently practical, and the plant, through all its departments, is keyed to that note. With his expert eye on every piece of work that goes through the factory, the final result is that nothing leaves their hands until it has reached perfection. The sons, working side by side with their father, hold far more than a casual interest in the success of the business, and it has come to be a business of importance not only to Hartford, but the country-at-large. Mr. Warren is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Warren married Laovne A. Allen, daughter of Alonzo and Rachel (Wheeler) Allen, of Coventry, Connecticut. Of their children the following have come to maturity: 1. Alonzo W., director of the Mutual Machine Company, and secretary, manager and director of the Hodgman Rubber Company of New York; lives in New York City. 2. Gertrude R., who married James Wallace, and has two children, Donald and Raymond. 3. Harold

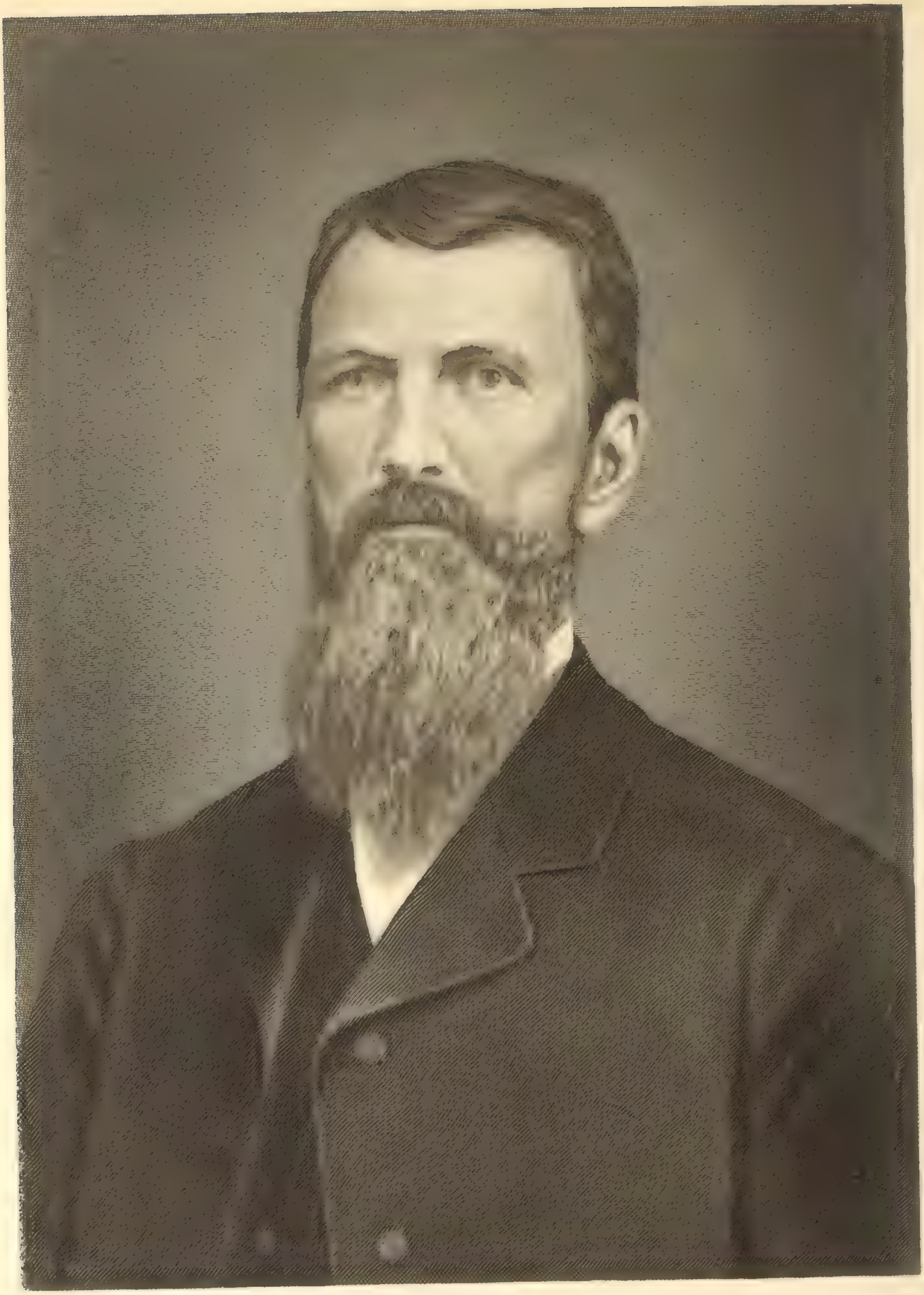
C., manager of the Mutual Machine Company, also secretary and director. Mrs. Warren died in February, 1912. She was a member of the Congregational church in Coventry. Personally, Mr. Warren is a man whom it is a pleasure to know. He is interested in all lines of progress, as well as the particular work to which he has given the best years of his life; a man with a heart and soul as well as a brilliant mind.

WHITTAKER, Robert,

Journalist.

Robert Whittaker was born February 1, 1861, in Thurles, Ireland, a son of the late Henry and Anne (Livingstone) Whittaker, and the eldest child of his father's second marriage. Coming to Stamford in 1869, Robert Whittaker attended a public school situated near St. John's Park, the principal being Sipsco Stevens. When he was thirteen years of age, preparing for entrance to the high school, he was encouraged by Mr. Stevens to take an examination for the second-year class, and was the only pupil from the graded schools who passed it. He spent only a year in high school, leaving it to learn the printer's trade. He developed a taste for writing, and studied stenography. In the early eighties, he was foreman in the office of the Stamford "Herald," a weekly paper, and also wrote most of its local news. In 1884 he went to Port Chester to take charge of the Port Chester "Enterprise," a weekly paper started with New York capital, from which grew the Port Chester "Daily Item." Desiring to obtain a better training in newspaper work than could be had on a country paper, he obtained employment in New York, in 1887, doing considerable work for the "Sun," the "World" and the "Herald," and being for about three years employed by the "Evening Post." Here he had an opportunity to see how the various departments of a daily newspaper are conducted. Part of his work in New York was in the capacity of a proof-reader, which was an education in itself. In 1891, having again become a resident of Stamford, he received a proposition from Gillespie Brothers to perform work upon "Picturesque Stamford," a book issued for the celebration of the town's anniversary, the understanding being that, when this work was completed, he was to take charge of the news department of a contemplated daily edition of the "Advocate," which had been in existence as a weekly since 1829. He accepted this offer chiefly because he had a deep affection for Stamford. The story of his life since April 4, 1892, the date of the first issue of "The Daily Advocate," is bound up with that of the newspaper, in whose progress he has had a large share as managing editor. In the early days of the paper, he did practically all of the reporting, and later, when the town grew and the paper had a considerable staff, he found time to do a large amount of writing in addition to his work as an editor. In 1893 he started a feature known as "Live Local Topics" for the Saturday edition of the paper. With the exception of a few weeks, which he spent in vacations to Europe, this department has been a regular Saturday feature, read perhaps more than any other in the paper.

Besides his work, of which the newspaper has afforded evidence each day, he has found time to do considerable correspondence for other newspapers. He has written numerous poems, some of which have been published in other form than the newspaper, and many essays on historical, social, political and industrial subjects, and has delivered numerous lectures and speeches. He has served as a mem-



Geo W Barber

ber of the Common Council, the School Committee and the Park Commission, and has been identified with important civic movements. He was for about twenty years secretary of the Board of Trade. He has been since 1902 a member of the vestry of St. John's Church, and clerk of the parish, also serving as clerk of St. John's Church House Corporation, and filling other positions in church work. He was secretary of the general committee for the celebration of the town's Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary in 1892, and was chairman of the general committee in charge of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the town in 1916. He is a trustee of the Ferguson Library, a director of the Associated Charities, and a corporator of the Stamford Hospital. For several years he has been a member of the Republican town committee, and has been a delegate to various conventions. He made nominating speeches at two conventions at which the Hon. Schuyler Merritt was nominated for representative in Congress for the Fourth District. He is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and several other societies.

Mr. Whittaker was married, October 12, 1882, to Emma, daughter of the late John W. and Delia (Dixon) Parker. Their surviving child is Dora, wife of John Milton Stewart, of Andover, Massachusetts, born August 5, 1883. Their second child, Jean Parker, who was wife of Charles Russell Waterbury, of Stamford, died September 13, 1916, leaving a daughter, Jean.

BARBER, George Harvey,

Educator, Agriculturist.

There has been a close connection between the two strong Connecticut families, Barber and Stiles, Thomas Barber coming at the age of twenty-one years from London in the ship "Christian," in the party fitted out by Rev. Richard Saltonstall under Francis Stiles, a master carpenter. They sailed March 16, 1835, and arriving safely, settled in Windsor, Connecticut; the same year Thomas Barber had land granted him and was a sergeant in the Pequot War and distinguished himself for bravery. He was a man of strong convictions, but liberal in his views and ready to defend his opinions. He was impulsive and energetic, but with an uprightness of character that won him the respect of his neighbors. He died September 11, 1662, his wife dying the preceding day. They were the parents of sons: John, Thomas, Samuel, and Josiah, all of whom married and reared families. It was from this brave old Indian fighter, Thomas Barber, that George Harvey Barber, sprang, he a son of Harvey and Hannah (Stiles) Barber, and grandson of Wolcott Barber.

Harvey Barber, a farmer of South Windsor, Connecticut, was there born, July 30, 1792. He married, March 8, 1815, Hannah Stiles, born December 24, 1792. She was a descendant of John (1) Stiles, who was baptized in St. Michael's Church, Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, December 25, 1595. John Stiles settled in Windsor, Connecticut, at the age of forty years, and there died, June 4, 1662-63, aged sixty-seven years. His widow, Rachel, died September 3, 1674. The line of descent from John (1) Stiles to Hannah (Stiles) Barber is through the founder's second son John (2) Stiles, born in England about 1633, who was brought to Windsor, Connecticut, and there resided until his death about 1883. He married Dorcas Burt. The line continues through their son, John (3) Stiles, an actual settler and first of his name on the east side of the Great River, then known as Windsor Farms. He married (first) Ruth Bancroft, and they were the parents of Lieutenant John (4) Stiles, who resided in that part of the old town of Windsor now known as Scantic parish in the present town of West Windsor. He married Mary Osborn. Israel Stiles, son of Lieutenant John (4) and Mary (Osborn) Stiles, married Martha Rockwell, and they were the parents of Benoni Stiles, a farmer of East Windsor, Connecticut, and a Revolutionary soldier. Benoni Stiles married Hannah Harper, and died January 1, 1820, his widow surviving him until August 16, 1853, being then eighty-eight years of age. They were the parents of Hannah Stiles, who married Harvey Barber. They were the parents of three children: George Harvey, of further mention; James Stiles, born June 15, 1818; and Edward Wolcott, June 20, 1821.

George Harvey Barber, born in South Windsor, Connecticut, February 25, 1816, died in Thompsonville, Connecticut, October 20, 1893. He obtained his education in the district schools, and until reaching the age of twenty-five engaged in farming. He had kept up his studies, however, and about 1841 he began teaching, continuing this occupation for about ten years in Thompsonville, Connecticut, schools. He continued teaching until 1861, when he returned to his first occupation, and for several years operated a farm on Enfield street, Thompsonville. Later he opened a meat market in Thompsonville, and there resided until his death. He was a director of the Thompsonville Trust Company, and an attendant of the Congregational church.

Mr. Barber married, in Enfield, Connecticut, October 24, 1839, Silena Matilda Henry, born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 4, 1820, her parents later moving to Enfield. Her father, Parsons Henry, was a soldier in the War of 1812, a farmer and a tobacco grower. He married Hannah Bicknell. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of two daughters: 1. Ellen Hannah, born January 18, 1842; married, October 20, 1864, Royal A. Fowler, Jr., born in August, 1833, died December 13, 1867; son, George Barber Fowler, born June 25, 1867, died November 23, 1915; graduated from law department of Yale, 1888; practiced law in Hartford for a few years, then moved to Detroit, where he resided for the remainder of his life; married, May 18, 1899, Grace Mary Filer, who died June 5, 1912; children: Barbara, born March 23, 1900, died aged six months; Delos Royal Filer, born May 10, 1903. 2. Linna Amelia, of further mention.

Linna Amelia Barber, youngest daughter of George Harvey and Silena Matilda (Henry) Barber, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, September 3, 1855. She married, in Thompsonville, October 13, 1881, Herbert Clarence Moseley, a merchant of that place, son of George Washington and Mary (Lathrop) Moseley. George W. Moseley established a general store in Thompsonville, later removed that business to Hartford, Connecticut, where he resided for the remainder of his life. Herbert Clarence Moseley was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, January 19, 1853, and there died May 23, 1910. He completed grammar school courses in Thompsonville schools, then was a student at Williston Academy, there finishing his studies. He began business life with his father in his general store at Thompsonville, and when a wholesale grocery was established in Hartford by Mr. Moseley, Sr., his son accompanied him and was engaged there for some years. He then moved West to Pana, Illinois, but later returned to Thompsonville, married, and until his death was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Hartford. He was a good business man and very successful in his undertakings. He was a Republican in politics, an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Thompsonville, and highly esteemed in his community as a man of upright, honorable life.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosley were the parents of two sons: 1. Clarence Lathrop, born June 26, 1885; graduated at Yale College, in 1906, took up electrical engineering, and was for several years with the General Electric Company at San Francisco; he married Winifred Forbes, April 27, 1917, and now resides in Pennington, California. 2. Harold Alden, born September 23, 1888; a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1911; he settled the estate of his uncle, Seth Alden, and other estates, and was engaged for a time on government work with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

SEXTON, Earl,

Civil Engineer, Inventor.

The name Sexton or Saxton is a very ancient one and there appear to be at least two possible origins, from either of which it may be derived, if indeed different families bearing the same name are not derived from both. The office of Sacristan, now known as sexton or verger of a church, is one of these, and we have, accordingly, record of one Hugh Sacristan who flourished in the County of Kent in 1273, A. D. The alternate source is Saxton, a parish in the diocese of York, which may have given its name to some family residing there. In the case of the latter alternative, however, it is quite possible that even the name of the place may have originally been derived from the same church office. With the usual flexibility of spelling in those days, we find the name anciently under many divergent forms, and besides the common forms of Sexton and Saxton, we have those of Sextone, Sacristan already mentioned, Sexteyn and it is even probable that Saxon is a still further modified spelling. In regard to the descent of the American family or families bearing the name, there are one or two points of importance yet to be cleared up and chief among these is the link which connects it or them with the English derivations. From the researches of Mr. Harold Newell Saxton, of New York City, it would appear that the Sextons and Saxtons of this country are all descended from one George Saxton, or Sexton (his name is variously spelled), who was of Westfield, Massachusetts, and died in that community about the year 1689. Mr. Saxton, however, admits that he is not certain but that there may be other branches with which he is not acquainted that are descended otherwise. However this may be, there is no doubt but that the line which is at present represented in Connecticut by Earl Sexton, of Hartford, the president and treasurer of the American Pump & Engineering Company of that city, is directly descended from this same George Saxton or Sexton.

Five men bearing the name of Saxton or Sexton are recorded to have come to the New England colonies prior to the middle of the seventeenth century. These were Giles Saxton, Peter Saxton, Thomas Saxton, of Boston, Richard Saxton, of Windsor, Connecticut, and George Saxton, of Windsor, Connecticut, and Westfield, Massachusetts. The first two of these were Puritan ministers who did not remain permanently in the colonies, but eventually returned to England and there died. Thomas Saxton, on the contrary, continued in the New World and undoubtedly left descendants. Richard Saxton, who is believed to have come to this country in the good ship "Blessing" in 1635, settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he married and had children. It is from George Saxton, however, that the line with which we are concerned is descended. It is distinctly probable that he was a brother of Richard Saxton, and appears to have settled first in Westfield, Massachusetts, as his oldest son, Benjamin, was born there in 1667. He later went to Windsor, Connecticut, where a son John was born, May 26, 1673. He returned, however, eventually to Westfield, where he passed his old age and finally died. There is a record of his having bought land in Westfield as early as 1663, the entry appearing in the county clerk's office at Springfield, Massachusetts, as of June 10 in that year. George Saxton's children were as follows, the dates of their birth being nearly approximate: George, born in 1658; James, born in 1660; Daniel, born in 1662; Joseph, born in 1665; Benjamin, born in 1667; and John, born in 1673. Of his wife we only know that her first name was Katherine. It was the eldest of these sons, George Saxton, whose birth occurred in 1658, that carried on the line which we are following.

George Saxton lived for a time on Long Island, and in a deed given in 1690 he is described as a resident of New Town, near Jamaica. He is said to have married Hannah Spencer, of Hartford, a daughter of Sergeant Thomas Spencer, of that city. Mrs. Saxton is believed to have married Daniel Brainerd, of Haddam, in 1698, eight years after the death of her first husband, who is recorded to have died in or near 1690. George and Hannah (Spencer) Saxton were the parents of the following children: George, born probably at Hartford in 1677 or 1678; Nathaniel, born December 5, 1682; Charles, born September 9, 1690; and Gershom, born at New Town, Long Island.

Joseph Sexton, a descendant of the above ancestors, lived for many years in Missouri, and was the grandfather of Earl Sexton; one of his children was Erastus Snow Sexton, who returned from Missouri to the East and made his home at the town of New Egypt, Ocean county, New Jersey. He was married to Sarah Jane (Inman) Sexton, and it was of this union that Earl Sexton was born.

The birth of Earl Sexton occurred at New Egypt, Ocean county, New Jersey, October 22, 1879, and he passed the years of his childhood in his native place. He was educated in the public schools of New Egypt, but later attended schools at Jacobstown, and still later studied at the Jamestown Seminary at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and the Ryder-Moore Business College at Trenton. He finally took up a course of civil engineering with the International Correspondence School, and about the year 1901 entered the employ of the Flint & Wallington Manufacturing Company of New York City. This concern was engaged in the manufacture of windmills, towers and pumps, and young Mr. Sexton remained in its employ as a stenographer for about a year, and then went on the road for the same concern for some three years longer. He then severed his connection with this company and went South, making his home in Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked in the employ of the International Harvester Company, for whom he traveled as a salesman for about eighteen months, and later was employed in their shipping department for about a year longer. Although the work was congenial to Mr. Sexton and there seemed to be large opportunities awaiting him, he was obliged to give up this position, owing to the fact that the southern climate did not agree

Frank H. Johnston

with him, and that he suffered what, had it been allowed to proceed, would doubtless have resulted in a serious impairment of his health. Accordingly, he returned North and not long after secured an excellent position with the Central Supply Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, who were jobbers of water supplies, pumps, engines, etc., where he rapidly worked his way up the ladder of promotion until he became manager of the pump department. How efficient was his work in this capacity may be seen from the fact that he built up the company's business in pumps from a total amounting to five thousand dollars a year to one of one hundred thousand dollars a year, an accomplishment all the more remarkable from the fact that it occupied no more than four years. At the end of that period, Mr. Sexton resigned his position with the company and came to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, where he accepted his present office of president and treasurer of the American Pump & Engineering Company of that city. This was in the year 1912, February 23, and since that time he has, through his connection with this concern, come to occupy a particularly prominent place in the engineering and business world of Hartford. The American Pump & Engineering Company was indeed largely organized by him and came into existence at the time of his first coming to Hartford. It was organized for the purpose of manufacturing, constructing, purchasing pumps, windmills, towers, engines, boilers, farm machinery and tools, for the exporting and importing trades, as well as for a local wholesale business in engineering and water works equipment. This business, which had practically no dimensions at that time, has grown to be a very large and successful enterprise, and the future promises even more brilliantly than the realization of the present. It is not alone in his capacity as organizer and business man that Mr. Sexton is known, and it is probable that he enjoys an even wider reputation in connection with the many inventions which have found their origin in his fertile brain. These inventions cover a remarkably wide field of human endeavor and are extraordinarily diverse, one, for instance, which appeared a few years ago, is a stenographic note book which offers great advantages over those previously in use. Another device was a corn husker, which bound the corn stalks in sheaves. Probably the most important device which he has yet produced is a tobacco-bed sprayer system, which has been properly protected by patents and which is the only successful sprayer device ever invented. Mr. Sexton is prominently identified with a number of clubs and fraternities, and is a well known figure in the social world of Hartford. He is a member of Camp 49, Patriotic Sons of America, of Pemberton, New Jersey; U. C. T.; and St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Sexton was united in marriage with Viola E. Lewis, daughter of Joseph Lewis, of Sewell, New Jersey, where Mrs. Sexton was born, November 11, 1884. Two children have been born of this union: Donald, November 10, 1909, and Virginia, February 26, 1913.

JOHNSTON, Frank Hawthorne,

Man of Various Activities.

One of the leading and substantial business men of the city of New Britain, Connecticut, is Frank H. Johnston, who has imbibed in his character many of the worthy characteristics of his forebears. He is a scion of an old family that has long been prominent in Scotland. The name has been derived from Johnstone, a city in Scotland, from which the early members of the family came. Mr. Johnston is a son of Robert Johnston, Jr., and his wife, Ellen Jane (Alcorn) Johnston. Robert Johnston, Jr., came from Ayr, Scotland, in 1851, and settled at Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was a merchant. Later he removed to New Britain, Connecticut, and there our subject was born, August 10, 1861.

The education of Frank H. Johnston was received in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the American Hosiery Company in the capacity of clerk. For five years he continued associated with this firm, and during that time he rose through various positions and attained the position of paymaster. Subsequently, he became associated with the New Britain Lumber & Coal Company, continuing for five years. He applied himself to the mastering of the details of this business, and being possessed of natural business acumen and good judgment, he was able to start in business on his own account. He incorporated the City Coal & Wood Company in 1889, with a capital of $5,500. This corporation has met with great success, due to the management of Mr. Johnston. He has been the moving spirit in the progress of the business throughout the years and now serves as its president and treasurer. The corporation has an invested capital of $75,000, and the sales annually are approximately $300,000.

As is naturally expected, Mr. Johnston is identified with several other business interests, among them being: Director of the Prentice Manufacturing Company; director of the D. C. Judd Company; member of the executive committee of the New England Coal Dealers' Association; vice-president for Connecticut of the New England Builders' Supply Association; and vice-president for Connecticut of the National Builders' Supply Association. Mr. Johnston also organized the People's Coal & Wood Company of New Britain, and the Eastern Coal & Coke Company of Hartford, wholesale dealers.

In politics Mr. Johnston is a Republican, and while desirous of aiding in any public movement to the best of his ability, he does not seek political preferment. He has been a member of various city commissions, in which he has been of great service by virtue of his experience and business ability. He has ever been foremost in military affairs, and in 1890 enlisted in the Connecticut National Guard, serving a term of four years. During the World War he was one of the first to enlist in the Connecticut Home Guard, and was commissioned captain. From 1914-1916 he was major of the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, the smart military organization. Fraternally, Mr. Johnston holds membership in the following clubs and lodges: Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the American Mechanics; and is also a member of the National Academy of Political Science, the Hartford Club, the Farmington Country Club, and the Oasis Club.

Mr. Johnston finds recreation from the arduous cares of his various business duties in travel, and has spent considerable time in study in foreign countries.

Mr. Johnston is also particularly fond of organization work, and during the thirty years of his business life he has given a great deal of time to the promoting of commercial and civic organizations. This was first evident when as the result of his efforts the first organization of business men in the State was effected. This was the Merchants' Association of Connecticut, and was organized in 1890, with Mr. Johnston as the treasurer. Following this was the organization of the Merchants' Association in New Britain, New Haven, and other cities of the State, and eventually through these activities began the State Business Men's Association of Connecticut, in 1897. In 1914, when Mr. Johnston was president of the State Association, the title of the organization was changed to the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Johnston was reelected for a second term as the first president of the State Chamber of Commerce, and has since been a member of the executive committee of the State Association.

In 1917, as a result of the activity of Mr. Johnston in State matters, he was nominated as director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., and in 1919 was unanimously reëlected as a director for a second term. The State of Connecticut has honored Mr. Johnston at various times, he having received from Governor Baldwin the appointment of representative of the State at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in 1912, and from Governor Holcomb, to represent the State at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Paris and London in 1914.

Mr. Johnston married, at New Britain, Connecticut, September 1, 1889, Annie Isabel Andrews, daughter of John Henry Andrews, of New Britain, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Douglas Andrews, born September 1, 1890; he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale with honors, in the class of 1911, and is now associated with his father in business, and is vice-president and superintendent of the City Coal & Wood Company. He served in the Field Artillery, Thirteenth Battalion, United States army, during the World War, and was commissioned lieutenant as a reward for his dutiful, excellent service. 2. Agnes Hawthorne, born October 30, 1896, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1918.

FLYNN, Michael H.,

Manufacturing Executive.

There is a dignity of family and a dignity of achievement. The one fulfills a large part in the making of the other. Nevertheless the personality of the individual, the power of making use of the materials at hand, the capacity for absorbing experience and making it a significant part of his mental equipment, these are the qualities of the man himself—qualities which give to the world the self-made man.

The O'Flynns, now O'Lynns, and the O'Donnellans, were Chiefs of Ui Tuitre. The territory of Ui Tuitre lay along the northern shores of Laugh Neagh, and the River Bann, and extended to Alieve, Mis, comprising the Baronies of Toome and Antrim, and was afterward known as Northern Clanaboy. These O'Flynns were among the most warlike opponents of John de Courcy and the early Anglo-Norman invaders.

The O'Flynns, Chiefs of Siol Maolruain, possessed a large district in the barony of Ballintobher, County of Roscommon, in which lay Slieve Ui Fhloinn, or O'Flynn's Mountain, and which comprised the parishes of Killkeevan and Kiltullagh, and also part of Ballynakill, in the barony of Ballymore, County of Galway. Lough Ui Fhloine,—O'Flynn's Lake,—lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, that is the town of Flynn's Lake. O'Flynn's Castle, of which only the foundations are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake. Others of this name were settled in Munster.

O'Flynn was Chief of Arda, a territory in the barony of Carbery, and Hy Baghamna, now the barony of Ibane, and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery, in the County of Cork. These Flynns were of the line of Ith, uncle of Milesius. The name is also met with in Clare and other localities.

The crest of the family of Flynn and O'Flynn is as follows: A dexter hand, erect, holding a serpent, the tail embowed and head to the sinister, all proper.

Thomas Flynn, the grandfather of Michael H. Flynn, was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1800, and died in 1880. When a young man he went to England and learned the trade of carpet weaver. Being an ambitious young man and realizing the advantage of continuing his work in a young and progressive country, he came to America when he was twenty years of age and went first to New Jersey. Here he was married and soon after went to Tariffville, Connecticut, where he was employed in the old carpet factory as a hand loom weaver. That was in the days before the introduction of power looms. When the new power looms were brought into use he retired to a farm in the town of Simsbury (Tariffville), Connecticut, which was owned by his second wife.

Michael A. Flynn, son of Thomas Flynn, was born in Tariffville, December 4, 1837, educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of blacksmith. He ran a blacksmith shop there on his own account for thirty-five years. Then in 1890 he removed to Hartford and engaged in blacksmithing, still for himself and so continued until his death, which occurred April 24, 1914. He was a genial man and a skillful workman; a Democrat, and served as selectman of Simsbury for four years. His wife, Rachel, was a daughter of Jonathan Ledgard. She was born in Dewsbury, Leeds, England, and came with her parents to America, when four years old. They located in Tariffville, at the time that power looms were installed in the carpet mill, when Jonathan Ledgard became a foreman. After a time he left there and removed to Massachusetts, where he was employed in the woolen mills, finally settling in Maynard, Massachusetts, where he died.

Michael A. Flynn's first wife was Mary Lynch, and there was one daughter by that marriage, Mary, who is now a pipe organist in Middletown. For ten years prior to going there she was organist in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Hartford and during all this time has been recognized as a very successful teacher of music. By his second marriage, Mr. Flynn had twelve children, five of whom grew to maturity: Margaret, who married William T. Smith, of Waterbury; Michael H., the subject of this sketch; Alfred A., Daniel J., and Katherine.

Michael H. Flynn, son of Michael A. Flynn, was born in Tariffville, October 8, 1875. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hartford, and then entered the employ of W. H. Kelsey & Company, tailors. He remained there four years and a half. He then worked for the Pratt and Whitney Company, then for L. H. Blood & Company, as a designer of machinery, and held the office of secretary of the company. After three years he left there and was with the Pope Manufacturing Company for a time, then with the Underwood Typewriter Company when their plant was in New Jersey. He came with them when their factory was transferred to Hartford and remained with them four years as a machine designer. The last year, in order to gain practical experience, of which he felt the need, he worked in the tool room. He was afterwards for a short time with the Travelers' Insurance Company, then back to the typewriter business with the Union Typewriter Company, at the Smith Premier factory in Syracuse, and at the Yost factory in Bridgeport. He spent altogether about two years on those two machines, then entered the employ of the

Rev Thomas J. Preston

Royal Typewriter Company in Brooklyn, in 1907, as chief draftsman, coming to Hartford with that company in 1908. In 1910 he was promoted to assistant superintendent, and in 1913 to superintendent. He remained in that capacity until August, 1918, when he accepted his present position, that of manager of the factory of the M. S. Little Manufacturing Company. This well known Hartford firm makes a specialty of bent pipes and plumber's supplies, and was engaged during the World War in the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. Flynn is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; of the Hartford Club, and the Knights of Columbus. He was appointed a member of the Charity Commission by Mayor Lawler, and reappointed by Mayor Hagarty.

Mr. Flynn married Elizabeth, daughter of James Condren, of Hartford, and they have two children, Edward and John.

PRESTON, Thomas James,

Clergyman.

Rev. Thomas James Preston, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Thompsonville, Connecticut, enjoys the distinction of being one of the most esteemed citizens of that town. Those of his profession who devote their lives and services to the ministering of the gospel are among the noblest characters of mankind. Sacrificing practically all of self, they make the cause of humanity their cause. They are ever ready to counsel, cheer and uplift the downtrodden; by their eloquence they put faith into the heart of the weary, and through their ministrations assuage grief. Unselfishly they labor day after day, striving to aid in countless ways. Men of worthy and upright character, they are deserving of the position of esteem which they hold. They are naturally possessed of the qualities of determination and ability to surmount the countless obstacles which present themselves before them. Their desire to serve comes straight from their hearts and no discouragement seems too much for them. Emanating faith, hope and charity, they are among the chosen people of the earth.

Father Preston was born November 3, 1849, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, son of Thomas and Margaret (Bannon) Preston, and grandson of Thomas Preston, natives of Ireland.

Thomas Preston, grandfather of Father Preston, was between seventy-five and eighty years of age when he came to America, accompanied by his wife. He had been engaged in farming during his active life and also was a gardener on the large estates of his native home. His son, Thomas Preston, father of our subject, was a young lad when he came with his parents to this country, and early learned the trade of shipbuilding. For many years previous to the Civil War, he was engaged in this occupation at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and after the struggle above referred to was located at the Brooklyn navy yard. Mr. Preston married Margaret Bannon, daughter of James and Bridget (Lilly) Bannon, natives of Ireland. They were the parents of eight children, six now living, as follows: John, Margaret, Joseph, Andrew, Mary, and Thomas J., of further mention.

Rev. Thomas James Preston attended the public schools of New Haven, and was a diligent student. Desiring to enter the priesthood, he applied himself to his studies with an earnest heart in order that he might the sooner achieve his ambition. The succeeding years found him a student successively of the Niagara University of New York, where he spent the years 1868 and 1869, and at the Holy Cross College of Worcester, Massachusetts, graduating in 1870. His priestly course was completed at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, Canada, in 1876, and he was ordained to the priesthood December 23, 1876, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Charles Fabre, archbishop of Montreal.

Father Preston was located for a time in Meriden, Connecticut, as a curate of the Church of St. Rose of Lima. In April, 1883, upon the death of the pastor, Rev. A. Princen, Father Preston began his administration of St. James' Parish in Danielson, Connecticut. During his stay there he was instrumental in accomplishing much towards the remodeling and renovating of the church and the decreasing of the church debt. He was a prime factor in the movement resulting in the building of a parochial school at a cost of $16,000. In 1895, St. James "passed under the jurisdiction of the Missionary Fathers of Our Lady of La Salette of Hartford," and this year also marked the close of Father Preston's pastorate there. His services were transferred to the parish of which he is the present incumbent, St. Patrick's Parish, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. This parish was organized in 1863, the first resident pastor being the Rev. Bernard Tully. The predecessor of Father Preston was Rev. Joseph Gleason, during whose administration the cornerstone of the fine new church was laid, August 11, 1889. The parish has four thousand communicants. Father Preston was appointed to St. Patrick's parish, in Thompsonville, December 8, 1895, which had a debt of $35,000 and a church to be completed. The first work in the parish was $2,000 expended in the renovation of the convent. He also succeeded in paying $25,000 off of the debt. His chief ambition has been to complete the magnificent brown stone edifice which will cost fully $200,000. In his work he has had the hearty coöperation of all the members of the parish. St. Patrick's new church is masterfully constructed of Portland stone, laid in broken ashler, and is Romanesque in its architectural lines. It is one hundred and fifty feet long and is, exclusive of a beautifully rounded truncated tower that swings off from the front at the gospel end, sixty-five feet wide at the facade. Its great tower, on the corner of two streets, is remarkable for its massive generosity, and the whole front, with its three great portals, presents, architecturally, a most noble appearance. The church is especially to be commended for its rear view, with its Roman apse, producing a strikingly solid effect. The interior of the main auditorium will seat fourteen hundred people; its lines are perfect and delight the eye of the keenest critic. Within are three marble altars, one of which was the gift of Mr. Thomas Preston, Sr., of New Haven, in memory of his wife, Mrs. Margaret (Bannon) Preston. The main altar is a marvel of workmanship. The window over the main altar of the crucifixion was the gift of the pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Preston. The window on epistle side, the Resurrection, was given by the Rev. Terence J. Dunn, in memory of his father and mother, John and Elizabeth Rossiter Dunn.

For almost a quarter of a century Father Preston has labored tirelessly for the good of his flock. Through his good works and helpful ministering, he has made many loyal and lasting friends, irrespective of creed or belief. He is beloved by all, especially by the little children, who revere him for his kindly word and helping hand. Charities are continually flowing out for the benefit of the unfortunate and the needy, and there is an inspiration and diffusing joy about him that is as refreshing to the human heart as water to the parched and thirsty earth. The work of the church and attendant duties have been such that Father Preston has had little time for outside matters. He is progressive and interested in the welfare of Enfield, but is not bound by any particular views in politics, being an Independent. His fraternal activities have been with the organizations connected with his labors and he has taken an active part in the Knights of Columbus order.

WALSH, Joseph William,

Physician.

The late Dr. Joseph W. Walsh was among the most esteemed residents of Portland, Connecticut, where he was very successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at the time of his untimely death, October 20, 1918. During the great influenza epidemic of that autumn, he exhausted himself so greatly in trying to care for the sufferers that he overtaxed his strength and became the victim of that monster from which he had rescued so many others. A native of Middletown, Connecticut, born August 29, 1885, Dr. Walsh was a son of John J. Walsh, who was a native of Portland, where for many years he conducted a grocery business and is now retired. His grandfather, Joseph Walsh, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country and was among the enterprising pioneers of California in 1849. The son, John J. Walsh, married Annie McAuliffe, a native of Portland, as were her parents.

Dr. Joseph W. Walsh attended the grammar schools and Middletown High School, from which he was graduated in 1901. Having decided to engage in the healing art, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1907. Following his graduation, for two years he was an interne in a hospital, where in time he became resident physician. He began independent practice in Danbury, Connecticut, where he continued four years, and in 1912 removed to Portland, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, with great success. Dr. Walsh gave little attention to matters outside of his profession, and through his earnest and faithful labors was of great use to the community. He was interested in and an examiner for various fraternal organizations, including the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Improved Order of Red Men. He was a member of the Portland Social Club, and one of the faithful adherents of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Portland. A Republican in politics, he was independent in political matters and did not seek any share in their promulgation.

Dr. Walsh was married in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1906, to Mary Catherine O'Keefe, born October 17, 1886, in Middletown, daughter of J. W. and Martha (McDonald) O'Keefe, of Middletown and Portland, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Walsh were the parents of two children: Geraldine Grace, born September 18, 1907; and Joseph William, born January 24, 1910.

HOLT, Thomas,

Public Official.

A highly esteemed citizen and one of the most efficient and progressive dairymen of the State, Thomas Holt, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, is giving to the Commonwealth the benefit of his observation and experience. He is a native of England, born January 21, 1863, in Littleboro, Lancashire, son of John and Alice (Fletcher) Holt, of that place.

Before attaining his majority, Thomas

Holt came to the United States and spent four years on the Western Plains engaged in grain raising, thence he removed to Alabama and conducted a dairy farm at Fort Payne. Subsequently he spent some time in Central New York, and in 1895, after having been a resident of the United States for thirteen years, he settled at Southington, Connecticut, where he built up a very extensive dairy business. He continued to make his home in that town until May 20, 1918, when he removed to Newington and located on a farm which he had just purchased in that town. He still retains his large dairy farm in the northwestern part of Southington, which is under the management of his eldest son. About seventy cows are maintained on the two farms, one-half of them pure bred Jerseys, and Mr. Holt usually maintains about the same number of young stock, thus keeping his dairy up to standard. For many years he delivered milk to customers in Bristol, Connecticut, where the business is still conducted by his son-in-law, James C. Gilbert. Thus it is apparent that Mr. Holt is a practical farmer. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of his business, and is still able to milk eighteen cows at an early hour in the morning. Possessed of excellent business qualities, he has achieved success and is recognized throughout the State as a leader in the dairy interests, and it was very natural that Governor Holcombe, his neighbor in Southington, should select him, on January 21, 1918, to fill the place made vacant by the death, January 13, 1918, of Frank Stadtmueller, as head of the State Dairy and Food Department. This is still more complimentary to Mr. Holt, because he is not of the same political association as is Governor Holcombe. On May 1, 1918, at the expiration of the term, he was reappointed for the full term of four years. He early achieved recognition among his contemporaries, and is now president of the Farmers' Coöperative Purchasing Association of Bristol, and of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; director of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association and also holds this office in the Hartford County League and Farm Bureau. He makes an excellent director of this association by virtue of his thorough knowledge of dairying, and is regarded by his associates as an expert and the best informed farmer in the State.

While a resident of the town of Southington Mr. Holt took more than an active interest in civic affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and held the office of selectman of Southington for five consecutive years, and in all seven years, during which time he rendered valuable service. He is a member of Union Grange of Southington, of which he has been master. Of broadminded, sympathetic nature and generous impulses, Mr. Holt very naturally became allied with several fraternities. He was raised in Free Masonry at Fort Payne, Alabama, and within a very short time after his locating in Southington, he became affiliated with Friendship Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of that town. He is also a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he is now serving his fourth term as worthy patron. He is a member of Steven Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bristol, and of the Southington Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Holt married, October 26, 1884, at Bristol, Dakota, Mary Ellen Hurst, daughter of James and Ellen Hurst, of Littleboro, England, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Alice, who became the wife of James C. Gilbert, of Bristol; John William, born in 1895, at Worcester, New York, now a resident of Southington; George, born in Southington, now residing in Newington.

HOLLEY, Alexander Hamilton,

Manufacturer, Governor.

Governor Alexander Hamilton Holley was descended from John Holley, a native of England, who settled at Stamford, Connecticut, about 1644. The line was respectably but not notably continued to Luther Holley, a man of great vigor of mind, and of exceptional business ability, qualities which were transmitted to his six sons, all of whom attained distinction, especially Myron Holley, the reformer. Leaving the farm, Luther Holley removed to Salisbury, where he established an iron manufacturing business, and in which he was succeeded by his son, John Milton Holley, in association with John C. Coffing. John M. Holley married Sally Porter, of a fine family, and they were the parents of Governor Alexander H. Holley.

Governor Holley was born August 12, 1804, at Salisbury, Connecticut, and died at Lakeville, same State, October 2, 1887. After attending schools in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and Ellsworth, Connecticut, he entered Yale College, but feeble health forbade his continuance there, and at the age of sixteen he took a clerkship in his father's counting room. He had not much passed his majority when his father died, greatly increasing his labor and responsibilities, and when there were premonitions of the great financial panic which came in the next year. Notwithstanding these cares, and while devoting himself industriously to his business concerns, he found time to give much attention to political matters, and was a frequent contributor to the press on political and sociological topics. In 1844 he began the manufacture of pocket cutlery, employing workmen from the noted factories in Sheffield, England. This business he continued with Nathan W. Merwin as a partner until 1854, when it was incorporated as the Holley Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Holley as president, which position he held until his death. It is to be said that to him America owes the beginning of its prestige in his line of metal goods. He was also active along other lines. He aided in promoting and establishing the Harlem and the Housatonic railroads, those also in Dutchess and Columbia counties, New York, and especially the Connecticut Western, in which he was a member of the directorate and the executive committee. He was also active in the organization and management of banks in Salisbury, Boston, and elsewhere. His benevolent disposition found evidence in the fostering care he gave to the School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, privately established; and his last public address, delivered only a few months before his death, was made at the dedication of its new building.

A Whig in politics, in 1844 he was a delegate in the convention which nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. In 1854, without his knowledge he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected, his election as Governor following in 1857. In February, 1858, as Governor, he attended the unveiling of Crawford statue of Washington, at Richmond, Virginia, and at a public banquet given on that occasion he delivered an address in which he deprecated any attempt at dissolution of the Union. In 1860, he was a delegate in the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and throughout the Civil War, incapacitated through age for hard service, he did all in his power to inspire in others a spirit of aggressive patriotism. In 1866, Governor Buckingham offered him a State commissionership to the World's Fair in Paris, but his delicate health compelled his declination. His last public appearance was at the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at New Haven.

Governor Holley abounded in public spirit, was exceedingly fond of mechanical pursuits, and many of his city's houses and shops were erected under his superintendence. He was an intense lover of home and homelike surroundings, and aided industriously in promoting the beauty of the place. He was liberal in his benevolences, and was an earnest supporter of the anti-slavery and temperance movements.

His first wife, Jane M. Holley, daughter of Hon. Erastus and Abigail (Starr) Lyman, bore him one son, Alexander Lyman Holley, who became distinguished as a civil engineer. Governor Holley married (second) Marcia Coffing, daughter of Hon. John C. and Maria (Birch) Coffing, who bore him five sons and a daughter. He married (third) Sarah Coit, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, who survived him twelve years, and by whom he had no issue.

GOODWIN, James Junius,

Man of Large Affairs.

There are many notable names identified with the financial and industrial development of New England during the past half century, and they deserve the whole-hearted gratitude and praise of those who to-day are reaping the fruits of their labors. Among these names is that of Goodwin, the members of this family having been closely associated in the projection of those vast plans, the consummation of which has influenced the entire business world. Among them was the late James Junius Goodwin, whose death on June 23, 1915, left a gap in the life of two communities, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut, which it will be difficult to fill. Although his active career in business brought him into more intimate intercourse with the financial operations of New York than with those of Hartford, the former city as the metropolis of the western hemisphere being a sort of clearing house for the world-wide financial transactions with which he had to do, yet in most of the aspects of his life it was rather with the smaller city that Mr. Goodwin may be said to have been identified. His forebears were for many generations among the prominent men of Hartford, who set and maintained high standards of probity and liberality for the business methods of the city; he was himself born there, and until his death he never gave up his Hartford home, spending, indeed, the greater part of each year in its delightful retirement.

The founder of the family in this country was Ozias Goodwin, and it seems probable that he was one of the immigrants who arrived in Boston on September 12, 1632, on the ship "Lion" from England. It must have been no great while thereafter that he removed from Boston to the little colony founded by Thomas Hooker on the banks of the Connecticut river, the germ of the modern Hartford; for as early as 1662 Nathaniel Goodwin, his son, was admitted as a freeman into that community by the General Court of Connecticut. From that time through all the stirring chapters of its history, the Goodwins have been active in the affairs of Hartford, taking part in its civic and military duties, and proving themselves in every way to be public-spirited citizens.

In the earlier part of the nineteenth century the family was represented in Hartford by the dignified figure of Major James Goodwin, the father of James Junius Goodwin, himself a prominent and successful man, who had passed his childhood in his father's home, long the stopping place of the stages for Albany and other western points and known as Goodwin's Tavern. It was with him that the connection with the Morgan family began, when as a youth he entered Joseph Morgan's office. This Joseph Morgan was the father of Junius Spencer Morgan, the well known London banker, and one of the founders of the great financial interests which later became so closely identified with his son's gigantic career. After a time James Goodwin married a daughter of Joseph Morgan, and from his mother's brother, James Junius Goodwin, was given the name of Junius. James Goodwin became associated in a prominent way with many of the largest and most important business institutions in Hartford, among which should be mentioned the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was president, as well as institutions of another character, such as the Hartford Hospital, and in the old military organization known as the Governor's Horse Guard, of which he was major of the first company.

James Junius Goodwin, son of Major James and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 16, 1835, and there passed his childhood and youth. His education was for a time in the excellent private schools of the city, and later in the Hartford High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1851. For a few years following he was employed in a number of clerical positions, and in 1857 he went abroad for eighteen months of study and travel. In the early part of the year 1859, he returned to the United States and accepted a position in the firm of William A. Sale & Company, of New York, engaged in the Chinese and East India trade. He remained with them about two years, and then became the partner of his cousin, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who had just been given the American agency of the great London banking house of George Peabody & Company, of which his father was a member. The career of the Morgan firm is too widely known to need rehearsing here, and in fact Mr. Goodwin remained a partner for only ten years, though the interests with which he was connected were always allied to Mr. Morgan's. In 1871 the firm was reconstructed under the name of Drexel, Morgan & Company, Mr. Goodwin withdrawing from it, and indeed from all active business. He was one of those who inherited through his father a large portion of his ancestors' Hartford property which, with the growth of the city, had become a most valuable possession, and the care of which required much watchful attention. But though he was not now engaged in active business, he did not sever his connection entirely with the financial world in which he had played so important a part. On the contrary, his interests were very large and varied, and without doubt it is due in very large measure to his skill and wisdom that the institutions with which he was connected had great prosperity. Among these should be mentioned the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Collins Company, Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Holyoke Water Power Company, and the Erie & Susquehanna Railroad.

Important as was his position in the financial world, and powerful as was his influence from this source, it is not for this that Mr. Goodwin was best known and is best remembered in the city of his birth; for though his business connections were numerous, he was still more active in other departments of the city's life. His public spirit knew no bounds and there were few movements undertaken for the general welfare in which he was not a conspicuous participant, aiding with generous pecuniary gifts and also with his time and personal effort. He was proud of the beautiful old city of which his forefathers had been residents for so many generations, and it was a pleasure for him to be active and be known as active in its affairs. He was prominent in the general social life of the community, and was a member of many clubs and organizations, such as the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Historical Socity, of which he was vice-president, the General Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, and the Hartford Club. It is appropriate to add here that he was a member of many important New York clubs, such as the Union, City, Century, Metropolitan, and the Church. He was also a trustee of Trinity College, which in 1910 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the matter of religion, Mr. Goodwin was a communicant of the Episcopal church, as were his ancestors before him. He was a warden of Calvary Church in New York for twenty-five years, and when in Hartford the venerable Christ Church was the scene of his devotions, and few of its members were more devoted or more valued than he. He held the office of warden for many years, and the parish is certainly much the stronger for his having served it. It was characteristic of him that he was at great pains to preserve its early traditions and records, and it was due to his generosity, in bearing the expense of publication, that the extremely valuable and handsome volume of more than seven hundred and fifty pages in which the history of the parish is traced in the form of annals down to the year 1895, by Dr. Gurdon W. Russell, was printed and distributed. Another act of Mr. Goodwin, which illustrated his great generosity to the interests of his church, was the gift of the handsome house at No. 98 Woodland street, Hartford, for the residence of the Bishop of Connecticut.

Mr. Goodwin's pride in his city has already been remarked, and we may add that its present prosperity, to say nothing of its beauty, owes not a little to his efforts and activities. His efforts, too, on behalf of the preservation of old records have been of great service for the more exact study and writing of the city's history, and the Historical Society is richer in the possession of some very rare and valuable works through his generosity, especially noticeable being the gift of that great work, "The Victoria History of the Counties of England," not yet completed, but already a library in itself. He bore the expense of editing and publishing, as two volumes of the society's collections, the most important of Hartford's early records.

Mr. Goodwin married Josephine Sarah Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1873. Mrs. Goodwin is a descendant of Richard Lippincott, who was a settler of Massachusetts some time prior to 1640, at which date he was living there, and who twenty-five years later was a planter of the first English settlement in New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin there were born three sons who, with their mother, survive him. They are Walter Lippincott Goodwin, James Lippincott Goodwin, and Philip Lippincott Goodwin.

A man at once of native power and a high degree of culture, Mr. Goodwin's was a character which instantly made an impression upon those with whom he came in contact, an impression which has never weakened, of essential strength, virtue, and kindly charity. He had the power of inspiring devotion on the part of friend or employee, and he repaid it

Geo, H, Ellon

with a faithfulness on his part very noteworthy. Nor were his relations with the community less commendable than with its individual members. Many specific examples of this might be adduced, but it must suffice to reassert and emphasize in a general way that Hartford has known few such devoted friends, few that have been at once so willing and able to further her interests, or so intimately connected with all that was best in her progress.

ELTON, George Herbert,

Merchant.

The Elton family has been a prominent one in the annals of the State of Connecticut for many generations. It has contributed its quota of upright citizens, and descendants of this family have won recognition on their own merits wherever they happen to reside.

One of the leading citizens of the city of Bristol, Connecticut, George Herbert Elton, of this ancient family, has upheld the reputation and integrity of the name. Mr. Elton was born July 31, 1866, in West Burlington, Pennsylvania, during a residence there of his parents. His father, James Elton, was born in Bristol, in October, 1833, where he was a farmer and a burner of charcoal. While still a lad he ran away to sea, and upon returning settled for a year in Wisconsin. From there he went to Pennsylvania. While in the latter State he married Harriet Ludlam. He was a son of Alonzo Elton, the family originally being settled in Burlington, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Elton were the parents of two daughters and a son: Addie, Cora, and George Herbert. Mrs. Elton died in January, 1912.

The only son of the family, George H. Elton, went to work at an early age in the cotton mills, remaining for over two years. In 1883, the year he came to Bristol, he engaged in the meat business, continuing for seven years. Although he desired to follow mercantile business, he did not particularly care for the grocery line, and in 1890 started in a wall paper business, which soon proved very profitable and more to his liking. In the spring of 1907, his business had grown to the extent that he found it desirable to increase its scope and, accordingly, purchased the Stewart-Paper & Paint Company's business, which he combined with his own. He now conducts a flourishing business and has opened a branch store in Winsted, Connecticut. His customers are numbered among the residents of many of the surrounding towns, and through his careful management and attention to the wants of these people, he has achieved a wide reputation in his line of business. Mr. Elton affiliates with Steven Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Elton married (first) Etta Wilcox, and (second) Amy Baldwin. By his first wife there were the following children: Sylvia E., Bessie E., James E., Charles E., Irving E., deceased; and Debora E. Mrs. Elton died March 22, 1904. By his second marriage his children are: Amy D., and George Herbert, Jr.

Charles E. Elton, son of George Herbert and Etta (Wilcox) Elton, was born July 3, 1898. He served in the World War and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, a private in Battery F, 77th Field Artillery, a peculiarity of the regiment being that it was formed from volunteers who enlisted in April and May, 1917. Battery F participated in many operations, and its chief characteristics were freedom from internal disturbances and willingness to meet all demands made upon it with energy and enthusiasm.

LILLEY, George Leavens,

Governor Who Died in Office.

Governor Lilley, the sixty-third chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, was the first to die in office since the adoption of the constitution of 1818. Short as was his life, his death occurring before he had completed his fiftieth year, it was filled with the activities which spring from earnestness of purpose and loyalty to principle and to friends, and he left a marked impress upon his time.

He was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1859, son of John Leavens and Caroline Ward (Adams) Lilley, and a descendant of George Lilley, who settled in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1636. His father, a farmer and marketman, is described as "a bundle of nervous energy and activity;" his mother exerted a great moral force in the life of her son. The lad followed his common school studies with entrance to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but his father's declining health obliged him to leave at the end of the first year to take charge of the home farm and interests connected therewith, and these responsibilities were further increased by the death of the parent soon afterward. His industries now became varied, but in their midst he never lost sight of self-improvement, and gave all his spare hours to judicious reading, history being his especial delight. With his last dollar, he chartered a schooner and voyaged to Nova Scotia, returning with a cargo of potatoes which he disposed of to good advantage. Turning his attention to the meat business, which had been among the occupations of his boyhood under his father, he made an engagement with the meat packing firm of Swift & Company, and opened a branch house in Worcester, his name appearing first in that of the firm, and he developed this business to great proportions. Later he took up his residence in Waterbury Connecticut, where he interested himself in real estate, as he did also in Torrington and Winsted.

His public career dates from 1890, when he came into prominence in Waterbury for his unsparing criticism of the town government's administration of its financial affairs. He was made the candidate of the Republicans for the General Assembly, was elected, and on taking his seat attracted the attention of the entire State by his independence and straightforwardness as a member of the joint committee on railroads. He secured the enactment of a law consolidating the town and city of Waterbury. He introduced a bill to redistrict the State, in order to secure the election of an additional Congressman, to which the State was entitled by reason of increased population. This bill failed of passage, but in its stead was created the position of Congressman-at-Large, and to this he was elected by a substantial vote, followed by two reëlections. In the Fifty-eighth Congress he served on the committee on territories; in the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth on the committee on national affairs; and for two sessions on the committee on expenditures in the Post-Office Department. He was also for a time a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

In 1904, Mr. Lilley was elected to the Republican State Central Committee, upon which he served until his death. In 1906, he was chairman of the Republican State Convention. While in Congress, for two terms, he represented his State on the National Republican Congressional Committee, and was a member of its executive committee.

Elected Governor in 1908, he had been seated less than three months when he was stricken with an illness which carried him away a month later, his death occurring April 21, 1909, in the executive mansion in Hartford. He had already, however, left a deep impress upon the legislation which was to be enacted after his demise. Questions of grave concern had received his earnest consideration, and he had laid the foundations of various beneficial enactments. It is said that his end did not come unexpected. He made frequent reference to the fact that from the coming of his progenitor in 1636, no male of the Lilley family had exceeded fifty-six years; and when he entered the Legislature in 1901 he remarked to a friend that he had but a ten year life expectancy, and that he had much to do in that time.

Governor Lilley married, in June, 1884, Anna E. H. Steele, daughter of Norman Steele, a well known citizen of Waterbury, and their life was one of mutual devotion and helpfulness. Their children were three in number: John Leavens, Frederick Pliny, and Theodore; the first and third were Yale graduates; the second, of the United States Naval Academy.

RUSSELL, Charles Addison,

Member of Congress.

The Russell family of New England is descended from several English emigrants, among whom was one William Russell, whose name appears as early as 1645 in the records of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was a carpenter by trade, and resided in that part of the town that subsequently became known as Menotomy. From this pioneer settler descended as follows: Jason (2), Hubbard or Hobart (3), Jason (4), Hubbard (5), Moses (6) and Isaiah Danster Russell (7), the father of Charles A. Russell.

Charles A. Russell was born at Mason, New Hampshire, August 1, 1820, and married, April 7, 1845, Nancy Maria Wentworth. He received only a limited education. When hardly out of boyhood, he entered the employ of John Boynton to sell tinware, and in 1843 he engaged in business for himself at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the line of hardware supplemented with tin, steel, iron and copper work. He became one of the substantial business men of his adopted city, and there his only son, Charles Addison Russell, was born on March 2, 1852.

The elementary education of Charles A. Russell was obtained at the common schools of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Harris R. Green, entered Yale University, where as a student he stood high, and he was socially popular, owing to his genial manner and his enthusiasm in college sports. Graduating in 1873, he devoted himself to journalism and for the following five years was actively engaged as city editor of the "Worcester Press." After this he was connected with the "Worcester Spy" as associate editor for a year. Mr. Russell came to Connecticut, in 1880, locating at Dayville, in the town of Killingly, and became treasurer of and an interested party in the Sabin L. Sayles Company's woolen mill. In his new home his tact, energy and ability soon brought him recognition. He was appointed in 1881 aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Hobart B. Bigelow, and was a popular member of the official gubernatorial family. He was chosen, in 1883, Representative from Killingly to the General Assembly, where he was made chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs. While a member of the House he distinguished himself in debate and for his skill in disposing of public business. Mr. Russell was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket headed by Henry B. Harrison for Governor in 1885, and during his term of office he was nominated from the Third District for member of the Fiftieth Congress. He took his seat in the Lower House of Congress, March 4, 1887. He served eight successive terms in Congress, and was nominated for the Fifty-eighth Congress, but his death occurred at Killingly, Connecticut, October 23, 1902, before the election. His eight terms in Congress were distinguished by the same ability and popularity which had been characteristic of all his previous public positions.

Mr. Russell married, in 1880, Ella Frances Sayles, daughter of Sabin L. Sayles, of Killingly, Connecticut. The widow and two children, Sabin S. and Deborah, survived him.

GOODSELL, William Orlando,

Merchant.

The Goodsells of Bristol, Connecticut, trace descent to Thomas Goodsell, a native of Wales, who came to New England from Liverpool, England, about 1678, and located in East Haven, Connecticut. His son, Rev. John Goodsell, was educated at Yale College, and was the first minister settled over the Church of Christ, on Greenfield Hill, in 1726.

Samuel Goodsell, of Southington, Connecticut, married Lucy Horsington, and they were the parents of nine children, as follows: Amasa, born July 16, 1779; Samuel, born August 26, 1781; William, born December 19, 1783; Lucy, born in 1785; Dennis; Betsey, born in 1788; James, born in 1790; Augustus, born February 3, 1794; and Josiah, of further mention.

Josiah Goodsell was born in Southington, June 9, 1796, and died in 1872. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a contracting builder. He was a captain of Connecticut militia, a man of public spirit and progress. Captain Josiah Goodsell married Eunice Lester, and they were the parents of six children: Elnora, Sarah Ann, Eliza, Mary, Lester, and William Orlando, of further mention.

William Orlando Goodsell was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, March 27, 1847, and was educated in the public schools. He spent the early part of his life on a farm, but in 1872 located in Bristol, Connecticut, where he was employed in the E. N. Welch Clock Factory for five years. He then removed to Burlington, Connecticut, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering, there remaining until 1884, when he moved again to Bristol, and in 1890 established in business as a dealer in flour, feed and grain, first opening in the Tuttle building. When the increase of business made larger quarters imperative he moved to the new Elevator building, there continuing in successful business until his retirement. He then turned the business over to his sons, Lester W. and Samuel J., who still conduct it along the same successful lines. In Burlington, Mr. Goodsell was selectman for two terms, and president of the Plainville Creamery.

Mr. Goodsell married (first) November 22, 1880, Annie M. Dewey, who died February 14, 1914, leaving children: Mary E., Lizzie J., Sarah A.; Lester W., who died at the age of nine years; Edward Dewey, and Samuel J. Mr. Goodsell married (second) June 17, 1915, Mrs. Anna E. Pettibone, widow of James Pettibone.

TALMADGE, Col. Benjamin,

Soldier of the Revolution.

Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, who served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, and enjoyed in highest degree the confidence of Washington, came of a notable ancestry. The founder of the family in America, Thomas Tallmadge,

W D Goodsell

came from England in 1631 to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and eventually settled in Southampton, Long Island. His son Robert removed thence to New Haven, Connecticut. James Talmadge, grandson of Robert Talmadge, was a noted man in Colonial times, and commanded the only troop of cavalry in Connecticut. His son, Benjamin Talmadge, born in New Haven, graduated from Yale, studied theology, and for over thirty years was pastor of the church at Setauket, Long Island. He married (first) Susanna Smith, of White Plains, New York, a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker; and (second) Zipporah Strong, of Brook Haven, Long Island.

Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, son of Rev. Benjamin Talmadge by his first wife, was born in Brook Haven, Long Island, February 25, 1754, and died in Litchfield, Connecticut, March 7, 1835. He graduated from Yale College at the age of nineteen, and for three years taught school. In 1776 he entered the Connecticut military service with the rank of lieutenant; in December of the same year was promoted captain; and major in the spring following. He commanded the confidence of General Washington, who on occasion gave him an independent command and entrusted him with confidential missions. He fought at Short Hills, Brandywine and Germantown, and did good service at Monmouth, and was promoted to colonel. Perhaps his most notable feat was his attack on Fort George, Long Island, in 1780, which he captured, returning without the loss of a man. Congress sent him a resolution of thanks, and General Washington a letter of congratulation. His achievements are given in his official correspondence with the commander-in-chief, and in his own autobiography. He was in command at the execution of Major André, whom he accompanied to the scaffold. His acquaintance with the unfortunate man caused him sympathy and grief, and André fittingly appreciated his kind and thoughtful conduct. One of Colonel Talmadge's most prized souvenirs of the Revolution was the portrait of Washington which he received from that great man. Colonel Talmadge posed for the lower part of the famous portrait of Washington by Trumbull, at request of Washington himself, who was much occupied with public affairs, and who declared that Colonel Talmadge's legs were an exact pattern of his own.

After the war, Colonel Talmadge made his home in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he became a successful merchant and banker. He was a member of Congress from 1801 to 1817, when he retired. He married (first) March 18, 1784, Mary, daughter of General William Floyd, of New York, a representative in the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a governor of New York. They were the parents of a notable family of children. The mother died June 3, 1805. Colonel Talmadge married (second) Maria Hallett, daughter of his old friend, Joseph Hallett, of New York. She survived her husband a little more than three years, dying September 18, 1838.

INGERSOLL, Charles Roberts,

Lawyer, Legislator, Governor.

Governor Charles Roberts Ingersoll, a man of lofty character and an official of commanding ability, came of a distinguished ancestry. The family originated in England, and the American branch was planted in Connecticut, at Hartford, prior to 1655, by John Ingersoll.

Jonathan Ingersoll, grandson of John Ingersoll, born in Stratford, Connecticut, graduated from Yale College, studied theology, and served in Presbyterian pastorates at Newark, New Jersey, and Ridgefield, Connecticut; was chaplain of Colonial troops in the French and Indian War, and served at Lake Champlain. He was a man of great ability. He married Dorcas, daughter of Rev. Joseph Moss, of Derby, Connecticut.

Their son, Jonathan Ingersoll, a graduate of Yale College, was a lawyer, a man of fine parts, residing in New Haven. He made a notable public career; was for many years a member of the General Assembly, and was elected to Congress, but declined. From 1798 to 1801 he was on the bench of the Superior Court, and in 1811 succeeded Governor Smith on the Supreme Court of Errors, serving until 1816. Subsequently returning to political life, he was one of the most prominent factors in the overthrow of the Federalists. In 1818 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and continued in office until the adoption of the new State constitution. He married Grace, daughter of Ralph Isaacs, of Bradford, Connecticut.

Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, son of Judge Jonathan and Grace (Isaacs) Ingersoll, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 9, 1789, and died August 26, 1872. He graduated from Yale College, studied law, and engaged in practice in New Haven, coming to be regarded as one of the most accomplished lawyers of his day. He early interested himself in politics. A Federalist, like his father, his views on the separation of church and State, however, led him into the ranks of the Tolerationists, and as a candidate of that party he was elected to the General Assembly from New Haven, previously a Federalist stronghold, and came to the leadership of his party in that body. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, and his membership in that body covered a period of eight years. During his first two terms he supported the Adams administration, but in the next two terms he was allied with the National Republicans under Henry Clay. During his Congressional service, he was also mayor of New Haven for one term. In 1834 he supported Jackson for the presidency. He declined an election to the United States Senate, and also declined the gubernatorial nomination several times. In 1846 President Polk (with whom he had formed an intimate friendship when both were in Congress), without consulting him, appointed him Minister to Russia. This honor he accepted, and after two years' service in St. Petersburg, he returned home and to his profession, to which he devoted himself for twenty years with unabated energy and success. He married Margaret Catherine Eleanor Van den Heuval, a woman of great force of character, of an old Dutch family of New York.

Governor Charles Roberts Ingersoll, son of Hon. Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, by the marriage above referred to, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 16, 1821, and died in 1903. He was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1840. For two years he traveled with his uncle, Captain Voorhees Ingersoll, commander of the United States frigate "Preble." Returning home he entered Yale Law School, from which he graduated in 1844. In the following year he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in association with his father, continuing for thirty years, and eventually succeeding him.

A Democrat in politics, his public career began in 1856, when he was elected to the General Assembly, and he served again in the same body of 1858, 1866 and 1871, holding important committee assignments. He declined a nomination for

Albert F. Rockwell

State Senator when his party was in power, and an election reasonably certain. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and served on the committee on resolutions; and also the convention of 1872 in Baltimore, where he was chairman of the Connecticut delegation. In 1873 he received an unsought honor—the nomination for the governorship, and his election followed, he receiving a much larger vote than any of his fellow candidates on the ticket. He gave the State a clean and judicious administration, and served by reëlection until 1877, declining a renomination. During his official term he signed the act of Legislature making State elections biennial; and it was largely through his instrumentality that Connecticut was enabled to make such a creditable array of its industries as it did at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

Governor Ingersoll was an incorporator of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven, and a member of a number of other business organizations. He was an advisor of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and held various local offices. In 1874 he received from Yale University the honorary degree of LL. D. He married, December 18, 1847, Virginia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, United States navy, of New Haven, Connecticut.

ROCKWELL, Albert Fenimore,

Manufacturer.

As one of the most progressive manufacturers of the State of Connecticut, Albert F. Rockwell has attained the prominent and leading position he holds to-day through his own initiative and force of will. He owes his rise to no fortuitous circumstances, for since the age of thirteen years Mr. Rockwell has supported himself, and his success is real and well earned.

Mr. Rockwell was born April 8, 1862, in Woodhull, New York, son of Leander and Fidelia (Locke) Rockwell. The Rockwell family is of Norman origin, and the first ancestor of this branch of the family in America was John Rockwell, who is recorded in Stamford as early as 1640. The first quarter of a century of the life of Mr. Rockwell was filled with varied employments; although his taste and inclinations had always been along a mechanical and inventive line, he did not engage in manufacturing until his twenty-sixth year. His early days were spent in Morris, Illinois, where he attended school, and made the most of his educational opportunities. Subsequent to leaving school, young Rockwell was employed in the department store of the Field & Leiter Company, of Chicago, remaining for two years. Then he went to Florida and worked at general carpenter work, which also included the clearing of land and digging stumps. His next venture was as the manager of a country store, followed by fruit growing, and the next four years were spent in Jacksonville, Florida, in the hardware business.

Mr. Rockwell was always strongly attracted to a business life, for which he is singularly well equipped. His alertness, ambition, and ability to concentrate upon his work have made him a master of detail. Upon leaving the South, in 1888, Mr. Rockwell came to Connecticut, locating in Bristol. He was the founder of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, which had its beginning in 1889, and which was incorporated in 1890. At the start, a short stretch of bench room, a handful of men including officers, all in overalls, constituted the New Departure plant. Its progress and growth were rapid, and under the able and judicious management of Mr. Rockwell, who held the office of president, a large quantity of material was produced. Steadily throughout the years the growth continued, and although Mr. Rockwell has severed his connection with the corporation in order to devote his entire time to other of his business interests, the men and officials who worked with him in the early days recall his efforts and untiring interest in the furthering of that growth.

Mr. Rockwell is thoroughly in touch with modern requirements. He is a man of the hour, and possesses the skill and ability to meet the demands of the present time. Hence, as the president of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, of which he was the founder, with headquarters at New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Rockwell has, through his mechanical genius and executive ability, contributed to its success. The Marlin-Rockwell Corporation operates thirteen different plants, employing fifteen thousand hands, and therefore ranks among the leading industries of that section of the State. In that critical time in the history of our country, when a dollar to back our fighting forces easily meant more than two dollars in six months hence, Bristol did her part nobly, and the officers and employees of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation subscribed more than two and a half million dollars to the Fourth Liberty Loan, having also subscribed more than four millions to former loans, and Mr. Rockwell, personally, bought two hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds. Great credit is due all participants, for they made sacrifices of a nature hitherto unknown, and every dollar loaned the government in her hour of need helped to bring the war to a close.

Despite the heavy demands upon his time, Mr. Rockwell has found time to devote to the furthering of those movements which tend to enhance the general welfare. He has been several times chosen to fill offices of trust, and is officially connected with several financial and industrial corporations, acting as president of the Bristol Brass Company, and of the American Silver Company of Bristol, Connecticut. He is a Republican in political principle, and was the choice of his constituents as their representative in the Connecticut Legislature in 1907 and 1909. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of Pythias; the Country Club of Farmington; Middletown Yacht Club; Highland Country Club; Fishers Island Sportsman's Club; St. Margaret Salmon Club; Union League Club of New York, and Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Rockwell was twice married; December 24, 1898, he married Nettie E. Williams, born December 24, 1865, daughter of Kilborn and Martha Williams. Children of first wife: Bernice L., born August 18, 1886; Lea W., born August 16, 1888; and Hugh, born April 16, 1890.

McCURDY, Charles Johnson,

Jurist, Legislator, Diplomatist.

This eminent jurist was born in Lyme, Connecticut, December 7, 1797. After receiving a public education he fitted himself for college and entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1817. He then studied law with Judge Zephaniah Swift, and was admitted in 1819 to the bar at New London, Connecticut. He rapidly gained prominence in his profession, and entering into the political life of the State he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1827-29, 1833-34, 1838, 1840-41 and 1844. He was Speaker of the House for three sessions, and was a State Senator in 1832. Judge McCurdy held the office of

Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1847 and 1848. He was appointed United States Charge d' Affaires to Vienna, Austria, by President Fillmore in 1850, and was succeeded by F. M. Foote in 1852.

Returning to his native State from his foreign diplomatic office, he renewed the practice of law at New London, Connecticut, and in 1856 was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and subsequently advanced to the Supreme Bench, serving until 1867. He was the author of the law in Connecticut allowing principals in criminal suits to testify in their own behalf.

Judge McCurdy was an active member of the Peace Conference at Washington, District of Columbia, in February, 1861. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Yale College in 1868. He was the last survivor of his class, the oldest living Yale graduate in 1890, and was lecturer on life insurance at that institution from 1873 to 1875. His death occurred at Lyme, Connecticut, June 8, 1891.

NILES, John Milton,

Journalist, Public Official.

John Milton Niles, famous as a journalist and politician in the stormy days of the Jackson administration, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, August 27, 1787, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, May 31, 1856. He was a son of Moses and Naomi (Marshall) Niles, and a grandson of Benjamin and Lucy (Sill) Niles. His father was a native of Groton, Connecticut, and removed to Windsor prior to the Revolutionary War.

John Milton Niles attended the common school in his native place but, moved by ambition and a determination to rise, he studied law under John Sargent. However, his activities were not concentrated, and he was not admitted to the bar until he was thirty years of age. He entered upon practice in Hartford, but, discerning many years of effort before him until he could attain sufficient distinction in the legal profession to satisfy him, he returned to journalism, and there found his true vocation. In the very year of his admission to the bar he founded the Hartford "Times," and with the aid of strong men whom he called to his aid, he soon made the paper a recognized power in the New England States, enjoying for the time a phenomenal circulation. Meantime he had taken an active personal interest in politics. In 1821 he was elected an associate judge of the County Court, an office which he held until 1829; in 1826 was a Representative in the General Assembly; and in 1827 was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated.

He became a national character in 1828, when he gave an influential support to the presidential candidacy of General Andrew Jackson. In recognition of the valuable support "The Times" had given him, very soon after his inauguration, President Jackson appointed its editor, Major B. H. Norton, postmaster at Hartford. This greatly incensed Mr. Niles who, as founder and publisher of the paper, claimed the credit for its support of General Jackson, to whom he personally appealed, with the result that Norton was dismissed from the post-office, and Niles appointed in his stead. Norton, however, was somewhat appeased with an appointment in the Boston Custom House. On the death of United States Senator Nathan Smith in 1836, Niles was chosen to fill out his unexpired term, expiring March 3, 1839. In 1840 President Van Buren appointed him Postmaster-General in succession to Amos Kendall, deceased, an office in which he continued less than a year, retiring March 3, 1841, at the close of the Van Buren administration. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, and was again a United States Senator, 1843-49. In 1851 he made a tour of Europe, and on his return abandoned politics, devoting himself to agriculture and horticulture, and to his books. He amassed a comfortable fortune, which at his death he dispensed with judicious benevolence. His largest bequest was one of $70,000 in trust to the city of Hartford, directing that the income therefrom should be bestowed upon the worthy poor. He accumulated a valuable library which he left to the Connecticut Historical Society. He was the author of a number of volumes: "The Independent Whig," 1816; "Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island," 1819; "History of the Revolution in Mexico and South America, with a View of Texas," 1829; "The Civil Office," 1840; "Loss of the Brig Commerce upon the West Coast of Africa," 1842.

Mr. Niles married (first) June 7, 1824, Sarah Howe, daughter of William Robinson, and widow of Lewis Howe. She died November 23, 1842. He married (second) November 26, 1845, Jane H. Pratt, of Columbia county, New York, who died several years before him, in September, 1850.

PIMM, Alfred Bladon,

Business Man.

Possessed of a strong determination to achieve his aims and that quality of good judgment and business acumen necessary to the man who would make a success of his chosen calling, Alfred B. Pimm, of the corporation Blake Brothers & Pimm, dealers in commercial paper, although comparatively a young man, has attained an enviable position among the younger business men of the city of Hartford. Mr. Pimm was born September 5, 1875, in the town of Newington, Connecticut, son of Ebenezer and Anne (Bladon) Pimm. The name of Pimm is a very old one and is found as far back as 1250, at which time it was located in Somersetshire, England, and was originally spelled Pym.

Ebenezer Pimm, father of Alfred B. Pimm, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1840, and was a son of William Pimm. His educational opportunities were limited, but availing himself of every opportunity he acquired a knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and at the age of eighteen years went to South Africa, where he followed this occupation for the succeeding three years. Returning to England, he remained a short time before sailing for America. On arriving in this country, he first located in Detroit, Michigan, where he was at work at his trade until 1869. In the latter year he came to Hartford, and in a small way engaged in business on his own account as a contractor. He continued in this manner for some years, meeting with success in his undertaking and making a reputation as a high class workman. Mr. Pimm is now retired from active business cares, enjoying a well deserved rest. He married, just before coming to this country, Anne Bladon, daughter of James Bladon, natives of Birmingham, where James Bladon was long engaged in the business of glass manufacturing. The Bladon family is one of the oldest in Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Pimm were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity. They are: Lillian, wife of Charles Yeager; Annie, married Lynde May; Effie Frances; William; and Alfred Bladon, of extended mention below. Mr. and Mrs. Pimm are regular attendants of the Newington Congregational Church, active in its good works and contributors to its support.

Alfred P. B. Linn

The elementary education of Alfred B. Pimm was secured in the schools of Newington until he reached the age of eleven years. The ensuing three years he spent as a student in the Hartford schools, and immediately upon his graduation he entered the employ of Stedman & Redfield (dealers in commercial paper) in the capacity of a stenographer. He was in the office of that firm for a dozen years and had acquired a wide and extensive knowledge of business transactions. In order that he might gain an insight into all its phases, he spent some time as a salesman on the road in the interests of that firm. Mr. Pimm was in the employ of the above named firm for over a quarter of a century, to be exact, twenty-six years, and in those years he had worked faithfully and diligently, learning every detail of the business and equipping himself to realize his ambition to be at the head of his own business. Mr. Pimm retired from his position in 1917, at which time he was holding the office of credit man of the firm, sufficient indication of the ability he possesses and of the value he was to his employers. The same year, Mr. Pimm organized the corporation of which he is now the acting head in this city (Hartford), and the business is conducted under the name of Blake Bros. & Pimm. He is a member of several of the progressive organizations of the city, among them: The Rotary Club, City Club, Sequin Golf Club and Hartford Automobile Club. Mr. Pimm is a veteran of the Spanish War in which he served as a member of Company K, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and by virtue of this service holds membership in the Spanish War Veterans' Association of Hartford.

Mr. Pimm married Norma Frances, daughter of Norman Eaton, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Pimm are the parents of five children: Phyllis, Alfred Bladon, Jr., Constance, Norma, and Rhoda Pimm.

Of a very domestic nature, Mr. Pimm does not seek many outside interests, except those of a nature affording recreation from business such as golf, of which sport he is an ardent devotee. Mr. Pimm is fond of travel and has visited all of the principal cities of his own country and has also been abroad several times. In this manner he has acquired a broad knowledge on many matters of interest, and can speak interestingly about many scenes visited in his journeyings. As would naturally be expected of a man of Mr. Pimm's progressiveness, he takes interest in civic affairs, although he is not a seeker for any preferment in office. He is willing to aid insofar as he is able in the furtherance of those movements tended to enhance the general welfare, but desires to do so quietly and without any display. His greatest pleasure and relaxation is found within his family circle, and in reading, especially books of travel.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit,

First President of Johns Hopkins University.

The American ancestor of Daniel Coit Gilman was Edward Gilman, who was a son of Edward Gilman, who was a son of Edward Gilman, from the parish of Caslow, England. The latter married, June 12, 1550, Rose Rysse. Edward Gilman, the American immigrant, was the second son of this marriage, and was one of a party of one hundred and thirty-three men, women and children that Rev. Robert Peck, of Hingham, England, led from their native country to America. The ocean voyage was made in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, England, commanded by Captain John Martin, and amongst those who composed the pilgrim band were Edward Gilman with his wife, who was Mary (Clark) Gilman, with their three sons, two daughters, and three servants.

Edward Gilman, the immigrant, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, December 13, 1638; three years later a grant of land eight miles square, then called Seekonk, now Rehoboth, was granted to Edward Gilman and others by the Plymouth Colony. His name does not appear in the records of Seekonk after 1646, but the following year it is recorded at Ipswich, Massachusetts. His sons, Edward and John, subsequently removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and from the latter of these the subject of this narrative was descended. John Gilman was one of the first counsellors under the provincial charter, a judge, and Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. From this sterling New England ancestry there was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831, Daniel Coit Gilman, son of William C. and Eliza (Coit) Gilman.

The boyhood days of Daniel Coit Gilman were spent in his native town, attending the common school. His preparation for his collegiate course was obtained in New York City. Later he became a student at Yale College, graduating in 1852. He then devoted two years to observation and study in Europe, during which period he was first attached to the United States Legation in St. Petersburg, Russia; subsequently he became a student under Ritter and Trendelenburg in Berlin, and then a commissioner to the French Exhibition in 1855. Returning home that year, he became successively librarian of Yale College, Professor of Physical and Political Geography in the Sheffield Scientific School, trustee of the Winchester Observatory, and visitor of the Yale School of Fine Arts. While connected with Yale College, he was for a short time city superintendent of schools in New Haven, and subsequently secretary of the State Board of Education.

It was in 1872 that he accepted the office of president of the University of California, to which he was originally called two years previous. He became the first president of that institution, and was instrumental in securing from capitalists large gifts, notably the Francis Lieber Library, also $50,000 from Michael Reese; the Agassiz chair of oriental languages; the Mills chair of philosophy; $100,000 for a law college; a gymnasium; and he assisted in securing the Lick Observatory. The university prospered under his administration, and he remained as president until 1875, when he was called to Baltimore, Maryland, to become the first president of the Johns Hopkins University. This institution, which has trained a large number of professors, investigators and lecturers, soon under his management took first rank among America's scientific and literary schools of learning.

President Gilman was called upon in 1889 to aid in the organization of an allied institution, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, of which he was made a director. He was one of the original trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedmen, and was for some time secretary and subsequently president of the board of trustees of the fund; also he filled the office of vice-president of the Peabody Education Fund. He resigned as president of Johns Hopkins University in 1901, and was made president emeritus, and the same year became president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., a position he filled for three years. In the meantime he had become editor-in-chief of "The New International Cyclopædis," and also president of the National

Civic Service Reform Association. President Gilman held many and various positions in scientific, literary and civic associations. He was a corresponding member of the British Association, and the Massachusetts Historical Society; an officer of the Public Instruction of France; president of the American Oriental Society, 1893-1906; president of the American Social Science Association; counselor and vice-president of the Archæological Institute of America; president of the Association of Colleges in the Middle States. He also was one of the board of visitors of the United States Military and Naval Academies; a member of the committee of awards at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895; a commissioner on the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, 1896-97; a member of the committee to draft a new charter for the city of Baltimore, in 1897; also a member of the Board of School Commissioners for that city, in 1900; and a trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation. On his graduation from Yale he received the degree of A. M., and in 1876 he was honored by Harvard University conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. He also received the latter degree from St. John's College in 1876; from Columbia University in 1887; from Yale University in 1889; from the University of North Carolina in 1889; from Princeton University in 1896; from the University of Toronto in 1903; from the University of Wisconsin in 1904; from Clark University in 1905; and from William and Mary College in 1906.

Both theoretically and practically, President Gilman was much interested in physical, historical and political science. He published a large number of reviews, reports and educational papers appearing from time to time in such periodicals as "North American Review," "Cyclopedia of Political Science," etc. He was eloquent as a speaker, making noteworthy addresses before the American Social Science Association at meetings held in Baltimore and Boston, upon the benefits that the university confers upon society in general. No less notable was his eloquent address at the opening of Sibley College at Cornell University, and at the opening of Adalbert College at Cleveland, Ohio. Besides his strictly educational writings, he was the author of the bi-centennial discourse at Norwich, Connecticut, published privately in 1850; an inaugural address published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 1876; "Life of James Monroe," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883, and a second edition in 1898; "University Problems," Century Company, 1888; "An Introduction to DeTocqueville's Democracy in America;" "Life of James D. Dana, Geologist," Harper Bros., 1899; "Science and Letters in Yale," 1901; "Launching of a University," Dodd, Mead & Company, 1906.

President Gilman's first marriage was celebrated in 1861, to Mary, daughter of T. Ketcham; she died in 1869. His second marriage took place in 1877, to Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of John M. Woolsey, librarian and secretary of the Sheffield Scientific School, and Professor of Physical and Political Geography, Yale University. President Gilman died at Norwich, Connecticut, October 15, 1908.

BREWSTER, Chauncey Bunce,

Protestant Episcopal Prelate.

Chauncey Bunce Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, of Scrooby, England, the spiritual head of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in America, was born at Windham, Connecticut, September 5, 1848. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Brewster, who at the time of the birth of the son was rector of the parish at Windham, and was afterward rector of parishes at New Haven, Connecticut, and Brooklyn, New York. Through his mother, Sarah J. (Bunce) Brewster, Bishop Brewster is descended from two of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.

The early education of young Brewster was received in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut, and he entered Yale College as a freshman in the class which graduated in 1868. He maintained high scholastic rank in both school and college, taking many prizes in English composition and in debate, and was unanimously elected class orator. He was for a year after his graduation a post-graduate student, and the next year a tutor in Greek and Latin at his *alma mater*. He then studied theology in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. After being ordained a deacon in 1872, he served as assistant rector of St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Connecticut. The following year he was ordained priest, and entered upon the rectorship of Christ Church, Rye, New York, where he remained until 1881. In that year he removed to Detroit, Michigan, to become rector of Christ Church in that city, and while there represented the Diocese of Michigan as clerical deputy in the General Convention of 1883. He was rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1885 to 1888, when he became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, New York. While he was the parochial head, a parish house was purchased out of the offerings of the people. He represented the Diocese of Long Island in the General Convention of 1892, also in that of 1895, and served the diocese on the standing committee.

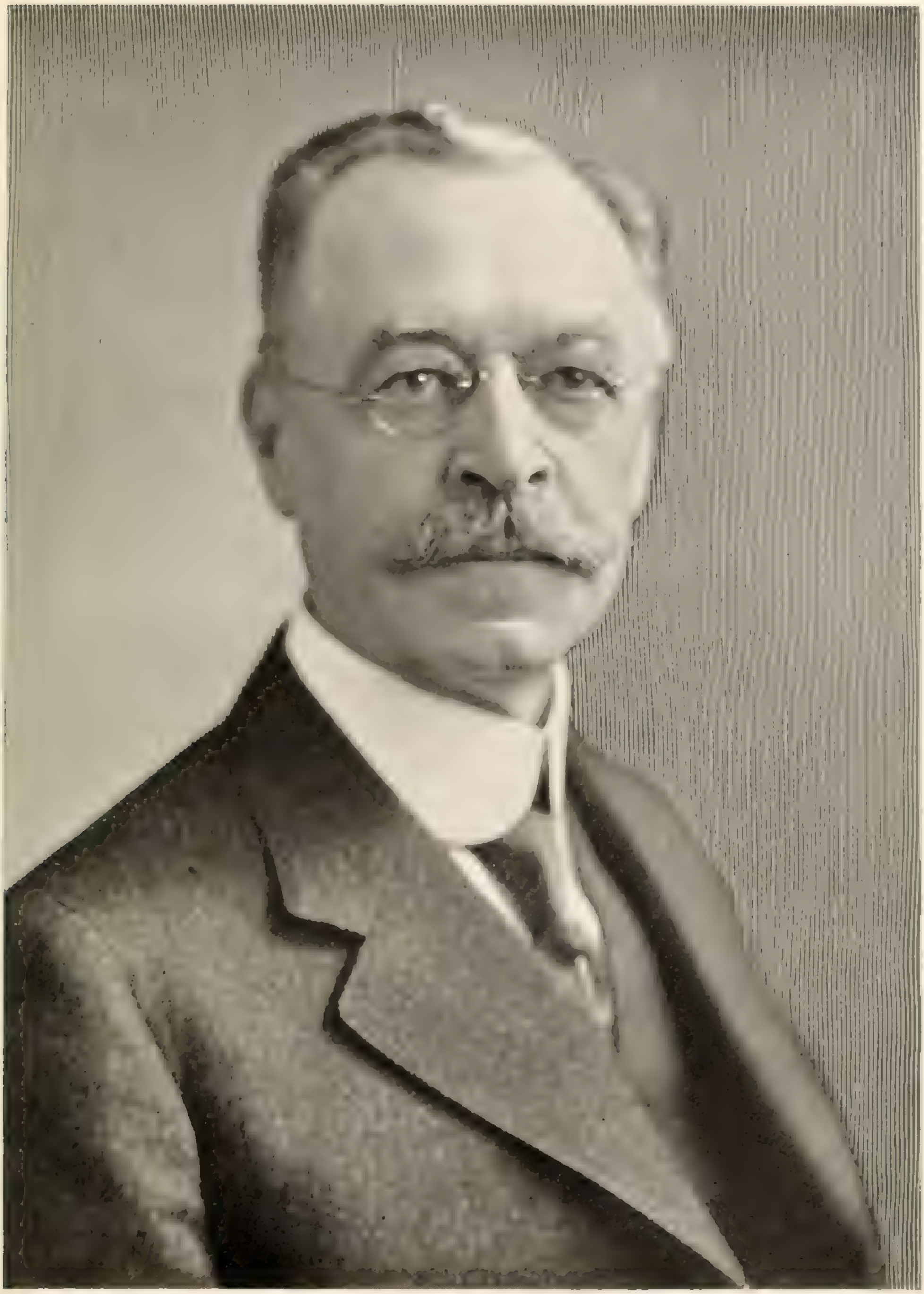
He was consecrated as bishop-coadjutor to Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, October 28, 1897, and upon whose death, February 7, 1899, he succeeded as bishop of the diocese. He thus became the fifth Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, and the one hundred and eighty-third in the succession of the American episcopate. During his ministry Bishop Brewster, in addition to his active duties, has been a frequent writer on philosophical and religious topics. His publications are: "The Key of Life," 1894; "Aspects of Revelation," 1901; "The Catholic Ideal of the Church," 1905; "The Kingdom of God and American Life," 1912. In addition, he has contributed articles on similar subjects to the "Andover Review," and to various other periodicals of like character. His sermons are distinguished by literary grace, and breadth and grasp of the underlying principles of theology. An agreeable speaker "on occasion," especially at academic gatherings, both as a clerygman and man he is respected and beloved for his abilities and the unaffected simplicity of his nature. He is independent in politics, and is largely concerned with sociological problems. Though a scholar, his interest goes far beyond the world of books—to the humanity to whose service his life is dedicated. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1897, by Yale University in 1898, and by Wesleyan College in 1903.

Bishop Brewster's first wife was a granddaughter of Eli Whitney. He married (second) June 20, 1893, Alice Tucker Stephenson, of East Orange, New Jersey.

PLUMB, Rollin Jesse,

Manufacturer.

The history of the Plumb family is one that wakens pride in the hearts of its descendants and inspires them to uphold to a high degree by their own achievements the standard attained. It has long been prominent in the annals of Connecticut,



and its members have ever been men of worth and stamina. Like many of the old names, there have been different spellings of the name of Plumb, and it is frequently found as Plume.

(I) John Plumb, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor of a widely dispersed line of descendants, born in England, came to America before 1635, with his children, and settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, removing thence to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635. In the Pequot War he served under Captain John Mason. In 1644 he was in Branford, Connecticut, and there he died, in July, 1648. He was the father of Robert Plumb, of further mention.

(II) Robert Plumb, son of John Plumb, was born in County Essex, England, and accompanied his father to America. He was baptized December 30, 1617, at Ridgewell, England. He went with his father to Wethersfield, and was a settler in Milford, Connecticut, as early as 1639. He married, January 9, 1642, Mary Baldwin, daughter of Sylvester and Sarah (Bryant) Baldwin. She was born February 19, 1625-26, died in Milford, February 1, 1708, the wife of William East. On the Milford record, November 29, 1639, the name of Plumb is written Plum. Robert Plumb died May 12, 1655.

(III) John (2) Plumb, son of Robert Plumb, was born August 12, 1646, at Milford, and died previous to 1728, in which year his estate was administered by his son, Joseph Plumb. He was a large landowner, and much of his land was deeded to his son and grandson before his death. He married, November 24, 1668, Elizabeth Norton, and they were the parents of Joseph Plumb.

(IV) Joseph Plumb, son of John (2) Plumb, was born in 1683, and died May 27, 1742. He lived for a time in Wallingford, and his death occurred in Milford. He married (second) Thankful Gaylord, and was the father of Simeon Plumb.

(V) Simeon Plumb, son of Joseph Plumb, was born October 10, 1738, at Milford, and died in 1813. He lived in Wolcott, Connecticut, at one time a part of Farmington, and married, in 1762, Mary Atkins, whose death occurred in 1807.

(VI) Samuel Plumb, son of Simeon Plumb, was born July 13, 1766, at Wolcott, and died October 24, 1840. On January 17, 1797, he married Sarah Scarritt, born September 6, 1778, died January 28, 1873. They were the parents of Rollin Wiard Plumb.

(VII) Rollin Wiard Plumb, son of Samuel Plumb, was born in Wolcott, February 11, 1821, died January 27, 1901. He learned the trade of mechanic, and when he was a young man he removed to Plymouth, where he was employed in this occupation. There he was a member of the Congregational church, and married, September 1, 1844, Caroline Nancy Brooks, who was born October 13, 1824, and died September 3, 1907. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter: Rollin Jesse, of further mention; Henry Brooks, and Caroline Louise.

(VIII) Rollin Jesse Plumb, son of Rollin Wiard Plumb, was born September 13, 1853, at Plymouth, and there he received his education in the public schools. An earnest ambitious lad, young Plumb worked during the vacations on the paternal farm and in the lock factory. He was only fifteen years of age when he was working as a mechanic in Terryville, and sixteen when he entered the employ of the Eagle Lock Company. Sufficient indication of his ability and industrious application to his work is evident in the fact that he now holds the office of president of this company. With the paramount idea in his mind of mastering the details of his business, he started in a modest way and soon was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and in 1881 became assistant secretary. His rise was rapid from that time on, and despite the rewards which were conferred on him, he did not hesitate in any way to take advantage of any opportunity which presented itself. He concentrated his mind on his work, on making himself satisfactory to his superiors, and thus enhancing his value as an employee. In March, 1882, he was made a director, and that same year became secretary. Steadily and surely progressing, he was successively treasurer, vice-president, and eventually president. The Eagle Lock Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in New England, and the business acumen and accurate judgment of Mr. Plumb has been a large factor in its success. His ideas are progressive and he is keen and alert to any new measures which may increase or promote the business. He is a director of the Bristol National Bank.

Mr. Plumb is a Republican in political principle, and though not desirous of public office, he is a worthy citizen, and is willing to lend his aid in time of finances towards the furthering of any just cause for the general betterment. He is naturally public-spirited, and his assistance is never appealed to in vain. He possesses a genial and pleasant personality, and enjoys well-deserved esteem. Mr. Plumb is a Mason, and in that great fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree. "To the craft he is sincerely devoted, and to his influence and labor for many years, freemasonry in his vicinity is largely indebted for its success, integrity and strength." He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons; Granite Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons; Waterbury Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters; and Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. In these organizations he has several times been honored with high offices. The Congregational church of Terryville has been fortunate in having a man of his caliber and business ability in the office of deacon, which office he has held for several years and now holds. Mr. Plumb's favorite pastime is fishing, and indulgence in this recreation relieves the strain of business cares.

Mr. Plumb married, July 29, 1872, Cora Jane Rossetter, who was born September 25, 1853, the daughter of Jonathan Addison and Huldah (Wetmore) Rossetter. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have been blessed with five children: 1. Charles Wetmore, born December 28, 1873. 2. Carrie Louise, born August 27, 1879. 3. Cora Rossetter, born April 16, 1886. 4. Helen May, born May 4, 1889. 5. Alida Grace, born July 23, 1893.

The record of Mr. Plumb in the retrospect is a most honorable one, and through his courteous and unassuming manner he has gained many loyal and lasting friends; he is one of the most substantial citizens of the thriving little town of Terryville.

GREENE, Jacob Lyman,

Civil War Veteran, Insurance Actuary.

Jacob Lyman Greene was born in Waterford, Maine, August 9, 1837, and died March 29, 1905, son of Captain Jacob H. and Sarah W. (Frye) Greene, both members of well known New England families, and the mother, of a descendant of Major Joseph Frye, of the Revolutionary army, who served under Washington, and with distinction.

Jacob Lyman Greene passed his youth on the parental farm in his native State, amid surroundings conducive to a vigorous development of both mind and body. His early education was only such as was afforded by the primitive neighborhood schools of his day. Such advantages he utilized to the utmost, and he was also an indefatigable home student, and with a sufficient educational equipment he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, completed the course, and was admitted to the bar. However, he was diverted from the course he had marked out for himself. The Civil War was on, and patriotism impelled him to devote himself to the service of his country. Enlisting in Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry Regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant, August 22, 1861, and went to the field, not even visiting his Maine home to take leave of his parents. He was honorably discharged on expiration of his term of service, January 28, 1862. On July 14, 1863, he returned to the army, with the commission of captain in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry Regiment, and later the same year was serving as assistant adjutant-general. He was taken prisoner in one of the many engagements in which he took part, and was held in durance in Libby and other prisons until the latter part of 1864, when he was exchanged. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Trevilian Station, and faithful and meritorious services during the war." His later service was under the dashing General George A. Custer, in Virginia, and he later served that officer as chief of staff in Louisiana and Texas. He was honorably mustered out of service, March 20, 1866, the war being long closed.

Colonel Greene now returned North, and went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where was the home of his brother, Dr. William Warren Greene. This brother, a leading physician, was prominently connected with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, at Pittsfield, and at his instance Colonel Greene took employment with it, and rendered himself of such service that he attracted the favorable attention of his superiors. Soon he was called to the principal office of the company and made assistant secretary, a position for which he instantly proved his adaptability. He soon became a recognized authority on insurance, largely through his masterly articles on insurance and actuarial topics which came from his pen from time to time, and which, attracting the attention of high officials of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Hartford, brought from them a proffer of the assistant secretaryship in the home office. This was accepted, and Colonel Greene removed in 1870 to Hartford, where was thereafter his home. In the following year he became secretary, and in 1878 president, which position he held until his death. His ideals, as expressed in the policy of the great company over which he so long presided, were of the loftiest, and might well stand as models for all time. It was his firm conviction that his insurance company existed for the sole purpose of protecting its policy holders, and that the principle of mutuality should alone command in its control. He wrote many articles on the subject, and his official annual reports were looked upon as models of their kind.

Colonel Greene was highly regarded, and his judgment so highly prized that he was consulted by all sorts of people and in every manner of contingency. His pen was rarely powerful, and, in the language of Bishop Brewster, "was always devoted to high and generous purposes." He was a man of profound knowledge of financial principles, and more than once exerted himself in defense of sound business policies. One such occasion was during the silver crusade. "Bimetallism, or the Double Standard," "Our Currency Problems," "The Silver Question," and "What is 'A Sound Currency?'" were among his articles at that time, and which were reprinted and circulated in all parts of the country, proving to be most effective refutations of the popular financial heresy of the time. Aside from such and similar service, Colonel Greene took no active part in politics, and refused all offers of public office. He was of a deeply religious nature, an Episcopalian in faith, and served as representative layman in many of the diocesan conventions. He was a member of very many industrial, financial, educational, scientific and benevolent bodies, and was unfailing in his relations to them all. Especially dear to him was the venerable Trinity College of Hartford, which he served as secretary of its board of trustees and richly in a personal way. He was intensely patriotic, as witnessed by many of his public utterances, notably an eloquent address on the occasion of the Grant Memorial services in Hartford. In 1890 he issued an able volume, "General William B. Franklin and the Battle of Fredericksburg," and in 1903 an "In Memoriam of General Franklin." In 1897 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1904 he received the LL. D. degree from Trinity College. His clubs were the Century, Hartford, Country, and Hartford Golf; and he held membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. At his death, fervent tributes were paid to his memory, notably by the Insurance Company of which he was so long the honored head, by the vestry of Trinity Church, by Bishop Brewster, and by Rev. Mr. Twichell.

Colonel Greene was survived by his wife, Caroline S. Greene; a daughter, Mrs. H. S. Richards, of Buffalo, New York; and a son, Jacob Humphrey Greene, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

DUNHAM, Sylvester Clark,

First Authority on Accident Insurance.

Upon foundations strong and true, laid by the founder, James C. Batterson, his successor, Sylvester Clark Dunham, carried to completer fullness that business so magnificent in proportions and far-reaching in its salutary benefits, known to the world as The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. He came to that company in 1885, when its expanding business made necessary a resident lawyer as counsel, and in which capacity he performed great service in protecting it against vicious legislation and litigation. He became a director in 1897, vice-president in 1899, and president on October 14, 1901, on the death of President Batterson.

He sprang from an honored ancestry, tracing back to Richard Dunham, of record in Devonshire, England, in 1294. John Dunham, of the eleventh recorded generation, was founder of the family in America. He was born in 1589, at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, where was born Elder William Brewster, and where the Pilgrim church was organized. It is claimed by the family historian, that owing to the persecutions which drove the Pilgrims hitherward, this John Dunham temporarily changed his name to Goodman, and that he was the John Goodman who came in the "Mayflower," and was a signer of the famous compact. His son John, born in Holland, was succeeded by another John, and he by an Ebenezer, whose son of the same name was the father of Jonathan Dunham, a captain in the Revolution. Ralph Dunham, son of Captain Jonathan Dunham, was father of Jonathan Lyman Dunham, born at Mansfield, Connecticut, who married Abigail Hunt, daughter of Elijah Eldridge, who traces her ancestry to Elder William Brewster and John Hopkins, of the "Mayflower" company.

Sylvester Clark Dunham, son of Jonathan Lyman and Abigail Hunt (Eldridge) Dunham, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, April 24, 1846, and died in Hartford, October 26, 1915. His early education was obtained in Ohio, where his parents resided for a time, returning to their home State when the son was eleven years old. He was for a year a student at Mount Union College, but his education was principally self-acquired, he having a penchant for the best authors. For a couple of years he taught school, then entered the Normal School at New Britain, from which he graduated at the head of his class in the year he came of age. He then became editor of the "New Britain Record," and was clerk of the City Court for three years, meantime studying law in the office of Charles E. Mitchell. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and for some years practiced with a partner, Henry C. Robinson, in Hartford, also serving as city attorney for two years. Returning to New Britain, he was for a time secretary of the Corbin Company, and became associated with its successor, the American Hardware Company, of whose directorate he was a member at the time of his death. During these years he had made fine reputation as a lawyer, and on the installation of the legal department of the Travelers' Insurance Company in 1885, he was called to the position of general counsel, and removed to Hartford, the seat of the company, and where was his home ever after. His labors in his new position were extremely arduous, taking him into almost every State of the Union. The company had invested largely in irrigation projects in Colorado, and became involved in litigation in a suit brought against it for more than a million dollars. He gave this case practically his entire time for seven years, involving twenty-seven trips to Colorado, in the end bringing his case to a successful issue, recovering complete title to 70,000 acres of arable land and to the irrigating canals feeding them, together with a judgment for $90,000. Other companies shared in this success, and Mr. Dunham became secretary-treasurer of the holding companies formed, the Travelers' being the principal stockholder. Such service found its reward, as hereinbefore related.

Arrived at the presidency of the Travelers', he came to the command of an army of subordinates, with the interests of thousands of policy holders to be conserved, and $33,000,000 in assets to be safeguarded. He was more than equal to every requirement, and during the fourteen years of his administration he had increased the company's assets to $100,000,000, nearly trebling the sum for which he was responsible at the outset. While his service to the Travelers' was his principal business crown, that did not bound his activities. He had served as president of the American Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters; and was a leading figure in the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, president of the Travelers' Bank and Trust Company, vice-president of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford; and was a member of the directorates of the Metropolitan Bank, and the American Surety Company, both of New York; the United Gas and Electric Corporation, and the American Hardware Company, both of New Britain; the Glastonbury Knitting Company, the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford City Gaslight Company, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, the Underwood Typewriter Company, and the First Reinsurance Company of Connecticut.

Outside the realm of business, Mr. Dunham was widely known, his genial social nature leading him into various clubs, while his patriotic ancestry opened wide to him the doors of societies basing their membership upon Colonial residence or Revolutionary service. In 1903-04 he lectured at Yale University on the science of insurance, giving a course which was subsequently put into book form. He served his city as water commissioner, 1893-95; and as a member of the board of finance, 1910-11. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican. His societies were the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Wadsworth Branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of Founders and Patriots. His clubs were the Hartford Golf, Farmington Country, Twentieth Century (former president), and the Union League, the latter of New York City.

Mr. Dunham married, October 18, 1877, Mary Mercy, daughter of Dr. James H. Austin, of Bristol. A son of this marriage, Donald Austin Dunham, a graduate of Yale, became assistant secretary of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

WATROUS, William Henry,

Manufacturer.

To rise from a simple position to the head of a flourishing organization marks a man as being endowed with qualities far above the average. Possessed of such qualities, William H. Watrous was born July 18, 1841, at Hartford, Connecticut, and died at his summer home in Westbrook, that State, September, 1918.

He was educated in the Arsenal School of that city, attending the high school for the period of one year. At the age of fourteen years he left school to accept a position in a factory conducted by his uncles under the name of Rogers Brothers Company. They were located in the building now occupied by the Jewell Belting Company, and were engaged in the manufacture of electro plated ware. Mr. Watrous diligently applied himself to the mastering of this trade, and spent four years in the work. Then in 1859 he became associated with the firm of Rogers, Smith & Company. The outbreak of the Civil War temporarily postponed the continuance of his apprenticeship, as Mr. Watrous was one of the first to offer his services in defense of his country. He enlisted in Rifle Company A, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Captain Joseph R. Hawley, and at the date of mustering out was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

On his return to civil life, he again resumed connections with the Rogers Brothers, and in 1868 removed to Waterbury to assume charge of the plating department of the firm which was located there. Mr. Watrous had now a complete knowledge of the business and was making a success of his work. He founded, in company with Asa Rogers, the Rogers Cutlery Company, located at Hartford in 1870. The business was extremely small to start with, numbering only two employees, but in the short space of nine years Mr. Watrous had, through purchase and other means of acquirement, secured control of the industry which had grown to large proportions, employing over one hundred and fifty men, and requiring much larger accommodations. He continued to purchase other businesses in other cities, including the Norwich Cutlery Company and Eagle Sterling Company of Glastonbury, and his manufactures included knives, carvers and similar wares. He organized the Watrous Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, of which he was president. His business flourished and for many years was one of the most successful of its kind. The career of Mr. Watrous in manufacturing pursuits was most commendable. He rose from the humble position of appren-

William H Watrous.

tice to one of prominence and success, which he owed to no fortuitous circumstances, but to his own perseverance and pluck. He made himself master of his trade, and then through industry and diligent effort placed himself at the head of his own business. He was a most estimable employer, and many of his men remained with him for several years. Likewise he held the respect and esteem of those with whom he sustained business relations, because of his uprightness and integrity in all business dealings Thoroughly unselfish, he sought rather to do good in the world than lay up riches. His charities were large and numerous.

A Republican in politics, he was at all times willing and anxious to shoulder his share of civic affairs, giving the same conscientious attention to their performance as to his own business. He served as a member of the Hartford Aldermanic Board in 1894 and 1895; was water commissioner; and in 1895 and 1896 represented his city in the General Assembly. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, and was a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and was commodore of the Hartford Yacht Club for two years. For many years he was a regular attendant of the North Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford, and long served as a trustee.

Mr. Watrous married (second) Agnes E. McFayden. He left no children.

STARKWEATHER, Henry Howard,

National Legislator.

Henry Howard Starkweather was born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, April 29, 1826. After receiving a common school education, he adopted the profession of law and engaged in practice He aided in the formation of the Republican party in 1856, and in the same year was elected to the Legislature, and voted for its first presidential candidate, General Frémont. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of his party in 1860, that which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Soon after his inauguration, President Lincoln appointed him postmaster of Norwich, Connecticut, and he was reappointed by President Johnson. Meantime he had been made chairman of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, and a member of the Republican National Executive Committee, and resigned from his post-office in 1866.

Mr. Starkweather was nominated for Congress, from the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, was elected, and on March 4, 1868, took his seat at the fortieth session. He was reëlected to three succeeding congresses, and served until his death, in Washington City, January 28, 1876. He was a most efficient public servant during his period of congressional service, and served on the committees on naval affairs, on expenditures of the Treasury Department, and particularly as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia when important improvements were in hand with regard to the streets, grounds and buildings in the national capital.

WILSON, Frank Milton,

State Legislator, Public Worker.

The late Frank Milton Wilson, during the greater part of his active business life, was one of the leading citizens of Willimantic, Windham county, and, being a man of strong character, and possessed of an enviable reputation for honorable dealings and public-spirited actions, he was preferred to many responsible town and State offices, including that of State Legislator. Frank M. Wilson was born March 20, 1849, at Mansfield Depot, Connecticut, the son of Milton B. and Harriet (Metcalf) Wilson. His ancestry in the maternal lines brings him into the genealogies of some very old New England families, the Metcalfs, Jewetts, and Badgers. The Metcalfs and Jewetts both were represented in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars, and the Metcalf genealogy traces back to very ancient times.

Michael Metcalf, progenitor in America of the Metcalf family, was born in Tatterford, County of Norfolk, England, in 1586, and was a direct lineal descendant of James Metcalf, of Nappa, in Wensleydale, who was a captain at the battle of Agincourt, under Henry V., in 1415, and was Lord of the Manor of Nappa. Michael Metcalf emigrated to New England in 1637, and located at Dedham. A distinguished Metcalf of later generation was William Metcalf, maternal grandfather of Frank M. Wilson. He was known as the "father of Mansfield," because of his long service in public office, having been first selectman for many years, and on more than one occasion Representative in the General Assembly. His wife was Chloe Jewett, daughter of Captain David and Elizabeth (Hughes) Jewett, of Tolland, Connecticut, the former born about 1740, a Revolutionary soldier who served with honor at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and who was reputed never to have shed a tear excepting when he heard of the death of General Washington. Harriet Metcalf, born May 6, 1820, daughter of William and Chloe (Jewett) Metcalf, married Milton B. Wilson, May 7, 1846, and became the mother of Frank Milton Wilson.

The Wilson family was of Scotch origin, not for many generations resident in America. The "History of Tolland and Windham County" (1903) states that "Milton B. Wilson, father of Frank M. Wilson, was a member of a Scotch family who established the art of paper making in the United States." He resided in many places in New England before eventually settling in Willimantic, where he died. The children of Milton B. and Harriet (Metcalf) Wilson were: Frank M., of whom further; Hattie R., born in 1855, married James P. Northup, an attorney of Jersey City, New Jersey; William, born in February, 1863.

Frank Milton Wilson attended school in Mansfield and Coventry, and when fourteen years of age entered the Rockville High School, after graduating from which he began business life as a clerk in Wilson's Drug Store. To that first employment probably may be traced his later determination to enter the pharmaceutical profession. He liked the work, and about 1867 went to Willimantic to take the position of clerk in Dr. Fred Rogers' Drug Store. He remained with Dr. Rogers for ten years, but in 1878, having formed a partnership with John L. Leonard, he resigned from the service of Dr. Rogers, and joined in purchasing from W. C. Fuller the oldest drug store in the city, the business having been established in 1829. In 1885, Mr. Leonard retired, and Mr. Wilson became sole owner. Five years later, he took W. P. Jordan into partnership, and the business name was then changed to F. M. Wilson & Company. As such, and as so constituted, the business was continued until 1898, when the partnership was dissolved. Thereafter, until his death, Mr. Wilson was sole owner. His death came quite suddenly, of neuralgia of the heart, on May 1, 1900, while playing with his children. And then ended a life which had

Wm Arnold Shanklin

Photo by Champlain Studios

been more than meritorious; Mr. Wilson had led in most of the public movements in Willimantic—political, commercial, and social—and he had gained the sincere respect of the community by his conscientious life and comprehensive understanding of public matters. At one time he was chairman of the Willimantic School Board; was elected as Representative from that district to the State Legislature in 1895, during which session he was appointed to serve on the committee on cities and boroughs. For three years he was a member of the old high school committee, and his high standing in the town is shown by the fact that he was thrice reëlected to the Board of Burgesses, acting as such in the years 1888-89-90-91. In 1892 and 1893 he was first selectman. Not only in civic affairs was he prominent; professionally he was honored, in 1886 being elected by his *confreres* to the presidency of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association. And in matters of business organization, he must have been able, as he was for some years vice-president of the Willimantic Building and Loan Association, as well as of the Willimantic Board of Trade.

Fraternally a Mason and an Odd Fellow, these two orders, immediately following his death, indicated by resolutions the respect in which he was held by the members of the lodges with which he had been affiliated. And in church work Mr. Wilson was active, for several years being chairman of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society.

Mr. Wilson married (first) June 4, 1879, Gertrude Seaman, of Babylon, Long Island, and to this marriage one son was born, Raymond, on November 24, 1885, but who died on February 16, 1914. Mrs. Gertrude (Seaman) Wilson died in September, 1893, and was interred in Willimantic Cemetery. On December 20, 1894, Mr. Wilson married (second) Lucy Byles, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Sharp) Byles, of Ashford, Connecticut. Mrs. Wilson is a woman of many accomplishments and strong initiative. Prior to her marriage, she had been at work in Boston, and had gained good repute in medical circles of that city, having for some years been a skillful nurse in Boston hospitals. She took up nursing as a profession, and was a graduate of the Boston City Hospital. In addition, by reason of her ancestry, she was admitted a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of late years has been a prominent member of that organization, and especially of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter at Willimantic. She comes of an old Colonial family, for five generations resident on the ancestral farm at Ashford, Connecticut, where she was born. And in the maternal line, she is a great-granddaughter of Robert Sharp, a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted from Pomfret, Connecticut.

The children of Frank M. and Lucy (Byles) Wilson are: Dorothea, who was born on August 3, 1896; she is now a student at Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School at Boston, having resolved to take up educational work; and Milton Andrew, who was born on December 10, 1897, and is now at Dartmouth College.

In 1908, Mrs. Wilson removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where she has since resided, and has endeavored to provide her children with educations such as will fit them for useful positions in life and society, and where she continues to actively interest herself in association work.

SHANKLIN, William A., L. H. D., LL. D.

Clergyman, Educator.

Ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1889, Dr. Shanklin entered upon pastoral work while yet a student in the Theological Department of Northwestern University, and when graduated, was pastor of the First Methodist Church of Spokane, Washington. In 1905 he decided to enter the educational field as president of Upper Iowa University. His high rank among educators proves the wisdom of his judgment in choosing this field of usefulness. Since 1909 he has been the honored president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, which, while founded by a group of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in traditional sympathetic relationship thereto, is an independent university. He rapidly attained an eminence in the councils of the church, and with the years has broadened and grown until he occupies a prominent position among the educators of the country.

Dr. Shanklin is a grandson of Samuel Shanklin, of Wythe county, Virginia, and the son of Wesley Dunscombe Shanklin, a successful merchant and banker of Carrollton, Missouri, who married Lockie Ann Arnold, daughter of Wyatt and Frances (Austin) Arnold. These were the parents of William Arnold Shanklin, whose career is herein traced.

William Arnold Shanklin was born at Carrollton, Missouri, April 18, 1862. He prepared for college in the public school of his native place, and entered Hamilton College in 1879, graduating, A. B., class of 1883. He prepared for the ministry, and in 1887 was admitted a member of the Kansas Conference, and was stationed at Peru. In 1889 he entered Garrett Biblical Institute, the Divinity School of Northwestern University, whence he was graduated, B. D., class of 1891. During the latter part of his term at the university he became minister of the First Methodist Church at Spokane, going thence, in 1893, to the First Church of Seattle, Washington. In 1896 he was transferred to historic St. Luke's Church, at Dubuque, in the Upper Iowa Conference, where he had a remarkably successful pastorate of four years, 1896-1900. He was then transferred to the Philadelphia Conference and stationed at Memorial Church in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he served acceptably until 1905, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa. The eighteen years Dr. Shanklin spent in the itinerant ministry of the church were years of blessing both to himself and the churches he served. He developed strong intellectual qualities, and both as pastor and preacher fulfilled the highest expectations. Even before leaving Iowa, in 1900, he had become widely and favorably known and had been called to the presidency of an important educational institution, an honor which he declined. So, too, his call to the Reading Church was begotten of his prominence as a divine, and his five years with Memorial Church added to his fame and to the great development of that church.

Upon assuming the presidency of Upper Iowa University, Dr. Shanklin lost no time in entering vigorously upon his plans for the development of the institution, and during his four years' incumbency accomplished a wonderful work. His energy and enthusiasm inspired others, and he was able to do a great deal to place the university on a sound basis, and largely increased its standing as a State educational asset. He continued at the university until 1909, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, an office to which he had been chosen by the university authorities, November 13, 1908.

During his years as pastor and university president, Dr. Shanklin had formed a wide acquaintance with men of note in public life, in church and in educational circles, a fact which was plainly attested upon his formal installation as president of Wesleyan University, November 12, 1909. There were in attendance upon that occasion, in addition to the trustees and the hundreds of alumni, forty presidents of educational institutions sitting as delegates, with more than fifty others, five bishops of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal churches, the governor of Connecticut, with five former governors, the president and the vice-president of the United States, and other distinguished guests, gathered to honor the university and the man selected to guide its destinies. For eleven years he has been at the head of Wesleyan University, and the wisdom of the choice then made has been fully demonstrated. The growth and development of Wesleyan throughout this period have been remarkable. Wesleyan fills a high place in the educational field which it is its right to fill, and its career, always one of honor, was never more brilliant or so full of promise.

Among the honors accorded to Dr. Shanklin are those from institutions of learning which have conferred their highest degree. The degree of LL. D. was conferred by Baker University in 1906, and L. H. D. by Upper Iowa University in 1909. LL. D. has also been conferred upon him by Trinity College, 1910; University of Vermont, 1911; Allegheny College, 1912; and Hamilton College, 1913. He is a member of the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that body having jurisdiction over all the educational institutions of the church. He is a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and was formerly chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa. In politics he is Independent. He is a trustee of the American University Union in Europe, and a member of the advisory council of the Institute of International Education, and a member of the State Board of Education in Connecticut. He was president of the Association of American Colleges in 1919. Member of Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Shanklin married, October 14, 1891, Emma Elizabeth Brant, daughter of Jefferson Emery and Mary Ann (McAllister) Brant, of Bloomington, Indiana. Children: Mary Arnold, William Arnold, and Anna Brant.

SISISKY, Samuel,

Lawyer.

Samuel Sisisky, who is one of the most successful among the younger attorneys of Enfield, Connecticut, is himself a native of this country, but is of Russian parentage, and exhibits in his personal character that ready adaptability to new conditions and that ability to labor without fatigue for a chosen objective which is so characteristic of that great race from which he sprung. His grandfather, Joseph Sisisky, was a doctor in Korna, Russia. His father, Nathan Sisisky, was born in Russia, educated at the University of Chakov, Russia, and emigrated to the United States when he was but eighteen years of age. His first occupation in this country was that of a farmer, locating first in Somers, Connecticut, and then in Maspeth, Long Island. He later became a merchant in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and then engaged in the real estate business, first in New York City and later at Thompsonville, where he now resides, retired from active life. He is the present owner of a very considerable estate in Thompsonville, and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of that place. He married Pauline Schmidt, and the following children were born to them: Philip, a resident of Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he is engaged most successfully in business as a merchant; Rae, who became the wife of Joseph Slaybard, of New York City; Flora, who became the wife of Max Block, of Thompsonville, who is engaged in the auto supply business there; Michael, a resident of Thompsonville, engaged in a line of mercantile business there; Abraham, a member of the Third New York Artillery Regiment; and Samuel, of whom further.

Born at Maspeth, Long Island, June 15, 1895, Samuel Sisisky, son of Nathan and Pauline (Schmidt) Sisisky, came with his parents at an early age to Holyoke, Massachusetts, but moved to Thompsonville, Connecticut, June 15, 1906. Here it was that most of his youthful associations and impressions were formed, and here it was that he received the elementary portion of his education. He was graduated from the Thompsonville Grammar School in 1908, and then studied at the Enfield High School in Thompsonville, Connecticut, graduating from the same in 1912. He had in the meantime decided upon the legal profession as his career, and accordingly, matriculated at the Boston University Law School. He studied at this well known institution from 1912 to 1914, establishing in the meantime an excellent reputation for himself both as a scholar and as a man of good character, but in the latter year left that school and continued his legal studies at the George Washington University. He graduated from this institution with the class of 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, after which he entered the Yale Law School for postgraduate work and received from that institution the degree of Master of Laws in June, 1916. He was admitted to practice law at the bar of Connecticut in the month of June, 1916, and in the month of September, 1916, at the bar of Massachusetts. He engaged in the practice of law in Thompsonville, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. In spite of the fact of his extreme youth, Mr. Sisisky has already proved himself a man of great ability and a lawyer of unusual brilliancy, and at the present time much important litigation is entrusted to his care. He has devoted himself with the utmost singleness of mind and purpose to the mastery of his profession, and as a student is far more profoundly versed in his principles than many a man twice his age. In that still more difficult realm of the law in which theoretical principles are applied to the circumstances of real life, he has also shown a remarkable talent, and his grasp of the significant facts of the case, and his skill in presenting them in a logical and orderly manner to the untrained minds of the average jury, seem to promise a great success for him in the future. Mr. Sisisky is a member of Temple Bethel, at Springfield. He is a Republican in politics, and has already identified himself closely with the local organization of that party. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Springfield, Massachusetts; a veteran of the World War, having enlisted on a waiver of physical defects; and the organizer and first president of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of Enfield, Connecticut.

IVES, S. Mary,

Physician.

In 1886, James Bostock Ives and his wife, Mary Collins (Johns) Ives, and their seven children, came from their home in London, England, and established a new home in Toronto, Canada. Four years later, the family came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Dr. Ives obtained her professional education and received

Walter Scott

her M. D., and here began practice. Seven years later, she came to Middletown, Connecticut, where she is nearing the end of her second decade as a successful practitioner of the Homœopathic School of Medicine. Many honors of the profession which richly rewards its successful members have fallen to the lot of Dr. Ives, among them the presidency of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. She is well established in practice in Middletown, where she is held in highest esteem, professionally and socially.

James Bostock Ives was born in London, England, in 1840, and died in March, 1915. James B. Ives was head of a house furnishing business in West End, London, a business established by his father. He was a man of education and culture, a fellow of the Geological Society of London, and the inventor of the Ives Strata Map and of the Ives Historical Map, these inventions both perfected after his coming to the United States in 1886. His first American residence was in Toronto, Canada, where he remained four years, 1886-1890, his residence in Philadelphia beginning in the last-named year. Mr. Ives married, in London, in 1864, Mary Collins Johns, born in 1834, died in 1912. She was a daughter of Thomas Coke and Susanna (Goodson) Johns, her father a printer, who went out to Russia to print the first Bibles printed in English, he being sent out by the London Bible Printing House. Mr. and Mrs. Ives were the parents of seven children: James Edward, born in 1865; Susanna Mary, of further mention; Robert Glendenning, born in 1868; Thomas, born in 1869; Effie, born in 1870, married William C. D. Amon; Henry Goodson, born in 1872; Sarah Edith, married Rev. James J. Cogan.

Susanna Mary Ives was born in London, England, October 16, 1866, and there passed the first twenty years of her life. She was educated in the North London Collegiate School for Girls, Camden Town, London, leaving her native city in 1886 with the family, and going to Toronto, Canada. From there she came to the United States, and in Philadelphia entered the Women's Medical College, whence she was graduated M. D., class of 1894. She then began professional practice in Philadelphia and during the year following, studied at the Post Graduate School of Homœopathics, Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1895. Dr. Ives continued practice in Philadelphia until 1901, then located in Middletown, Connecticut, where she continues (1920) in successful practice.

Dr. Ives is a member of the Central Medical Association of Middletown; American Institute of Homœopathy; International Hahnemannian Association; Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, of which she was president in 1907-1908; Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene; member of the Ethical Culture Society of Philadelphia; the University and College clubs of Middletown, and others.

SCOTT, Walter,

Manufacturer.

Scott, as a man's name, is probably as old as the nation itself. It was common in both the Celtic and Teuton races in the early centuries, and first appeared in England in the thirteenth century. The origin of the name is unknown.

Walter Scott, general manager of the Standard Worsted Company of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, was born in Wilsden, Yorkshire, England, on August 25, 1860, the only son of John and Elizabeth (Jowett) Scott. The grandfather, Jacob

Scott, was born in Wilsden, where he resided most of his life. He began the manufacture of worsteds in the days when all weaving was done on hand looms, and had the distinction of being one of the first manufacturers in that section of his country to install power looms in his plant. This improvement greatly increased his output and he had acquired a considerable fortune by 1869. This fortune, amounting to about £80,000, was entirely swept away by financial reverses incident to the Franco-Prussian War. Worry and disappointment caused by his business failure wrecked his health. He married Margaret Tyson, and their son John Scott, father of Walter Scott, was born in Wilsden, England. He became employed at his father's mill at an early age. When his father failed he was obliged to seek a position elsewhere, and at first accepted employment as a regular journeyman, for the small compensation of twenty-two shillings per week. He did not remain in this position long, however, and gradually worked his way up into responsible positions; being thrifty he was able to retire from business some years previous to his death. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Jowett, who came to America in his later years, locating in Wisconsin, where he died.

Walter Scott's early ambition was to retrieve the family fortune lost at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and with this end in view he entered the mill as a small lad in 1870, taking the position of bobbin boy. He represented the third successive generation engaged in the textile business. In 1884 he came to America, locating at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and was employed as a weaver in the Lorraine Manufacturing Company. After remaining here a year and a half he transferred to the Delaine Mill in Providence, as a weaver. He next became a spinner in the Weybossett Mills, and from there was engaged by the Washington Mill as a spinner when this mill was first opened. After a successful year here he was elected to the position of overseer in the Woonsocket Worsted Mill. In 1897 he came to Stafford Springs as superintendent of the Standard Worsted Company of Stafford Springs, and remained in this position thirteen years, at which time he returned to Woonsocket to accept the position of agent of the Samoset Mill. After continuing here successfully for six years he returned to Stafford Springs as general manager and assistant treasurer of the Stafford Worsted Company.

He had nine brothers and sisters: Margaret, who resides in Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Frank, of Newark, New Jersey; Emma, deceased; Louise, deceased; Alfred, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Clara, deceased; Arthur; Eva; and John Tyson, deceased.

Walter Scott married Emma, daughter of Benjamin Farnell, of Bradford, England. They have two children: Edwin, born September 28, 1907, and Muriel, born May 25, 1912. They attend the Congregational church in Stafford Springs.

WENDHEISER, George Peter,

Merchant.

One of the most representative houses in Tolland county is the firm of Peter Wendheiser & Son, dealers in musical instruments. This company is favorably known throughout Eastern Connecticut. It was founded by the father of our subject, Peter Wendheiser, who was actively identified with its management until his death.

The name Wendheiser signifies "one who lives or dwells among the Wends." The latter name is given to those who make their homes along the shores of the

Baltic sea. Peter Wendheiser was born in 1835, in Rhine Province, near Cologne, Prussia, and died January 31, 1894, at Ormond, Florida, where he spent the winters in the latter years of his life. His father, Nicholas Wendheiser, was a stone mason, and when Peter was a lad of twelve years, came to America, bringing his wife and child with him. The boy, Peter, attended school for a time at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where the family had located, and then worked in a woolen mill. He was an ambitious lad and soon sought a means of learning a trade whereby he could make a comfortable living. Subsequently, he mastered the cabinet maker's trade, and in 1860 came to Rockville, Connecticut, where he became foreman of the Metcalf Hand Made Furniture Company. At that time the greater part of furniture was made by hand, and one experienced in that trade was always in great demand. Mr. Wendheiser continued with the Metcalf Company until a short time after the close of the Civil War. He then engaged in business upon his own account, first starting in a modest and humble way, and gradually but surely increasing. At the time of his retirement from this line of business in 1881, a large and flourishing trade had been established.

In the years that followed, Mr. Wendheiser was at one time in partnership in the undertaking business, and invented a "body preserver"—a system for preserving bodies in and restoring them to natural condition. This system was in general use throughout the United States until the present method of embalming was adopted. Next, he became interested in a boot and shoe business, which was followed by the purchase of a music store from the late George W. Randall. In 1889 his son became associated with him, and the firm name became Peter Wendheiser & Son. At the beginning the space occupied was small, and this has been increased to keep pace with the increase in business until (in 1918) the space on two floors was equivalent to that usually occupied by three ordinary city stores. In addition to a general line of music supplies, pianos and other musical instruments are also carried. When the talking machines first appeared on the market, this new innovation was added to the stock of the firm, and several salesmen have always been kept busy, under ordinary conditions, in Tolland county and adjacent territory.

Mr. Wendheiser was a musician of talent, and for many years served as organist of St. Bernard's Church in Rockville. He was a Democrat in politics and one of the first fifty voters of Rockville. He married, in 1861, Delia B. Kivel, the only daughter of Henry and Margaret Kivel, natives of New York City. They were the parents of George P. Wendheiser, of whom further.

George P. Wendheiser was born March 27, 1867, in Rockville, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools. He was a student at the Fordham University for a period, after which he became associated with his father in business. In September, 1889, he was admitted a member of the firm, and in 1894, after his father's death, assumed full charge of affairs. A large amount of credit is due to him for the rapid and consistent growth of the business. He is possessed of true business ability and judicious judgment, and is well and favorably known among the business men of his native city. Mr. Wendheiser inherited the talent of his father and is always to be found identified with all of the prominent musical organizations and affairs of Rockville and vicinity. He is at the head and virtually the founder of the Rockville Orchestral Club;

for a season he was the director of the orchestra at one of the leading White Mountain hotels.

The business and executive ability of Mr. Wendheiser has been recognized by his fellow citizens and he is prominent in many public offices. He is a member of the Rockville Fair Association and also a member of its executive committee. This association annually conducts a fair that is considered one of the best in the Eastern States. From all over New England, visitors flock to see the exhibits of others and place their own particular articles on display. It is a great success in many other ways besides financial. Mr. Wendheiser is also a member of the directorate of the Rockville Savings Bank; he has served on the town and high school committees for several years, having held the offices of secretary and treasurer; he is treasurer of the Vernon town schools, and chairman of the committee on building supplies and school repairs.

A thoroughly public-spirited man, he is ever ready to promote and support any movement for the general welfare, and among his business associates he is regarded in high esteem. He is treasurer of the Rockville Chamber of Commerce, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1350.

BRAINERD, Horace Bright,

Business Man.

The surname Brainard or Brainerd is one of the most ancient, and is undoubtedly a place name, derived from Brentwood, meaning burnt wood. As early as 1350 the name is found in England. There are two traditions connected with the family, one of which is especially interesting concerning the derivation of the name. The founder of the family was the Saxon chief, Bran the Hurd, the conqueror of the Scottish border counties, who took by force of arms and married the daughter of the chief of the Clan of Gordon, and lived in and controlled the four border counties on the Saxon English or Celtic side thereof. He was known as "Bran the Hurd" because of the large number of sheep, cattle, goats and horses which he owned. We can readily understand from this traditional account how the surname Brainerd could have evolved. The second tradition is that the family originally came from Braine in Flanders. The manuscript from which these facts are gathered is in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts.

(I) Daniel Brainerd, ancestor of the family in America, was born probably in Braintree, County Essex, England, in 1641. He came to America when a boy, and lived with the Wadsworth family in Hartford until the year 1662. He then settled in Haddam, where he founded the family, and where to this day his direct descendants are to be found. He was constable, surveyor, fenceviewer, assessor, collector, and on many committees. He was the first justice of the peace in Haddam, "commanding great respect; a judicious, sagacious and penetrating man, of superior sense." He was elected captain of the train band. He was a commissioner to the General Court in 1669, and a deputy many times between 1692 and 1706. He was a deacon of the church many years, and was holding that office at the time of his death, April 1, 1715. His gravestone is in the old cemetery at Haddam, near the court house. He married (first) about 1663, Hannah Spencer, born at Lynn, daughter of Gerrard and Hannah Spencer. He married (second) March 30, 1693, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wakeman) Arnold, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth

Wakeman, of England. He married (third) November 29, 1698, Mrs. Hannah (Spencer) Sexton, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bearding) Spencer, the widow of George Sexton, of Winslow, Connecticut. The children of Daniel Brainerd, all by his first wife, were born at Haddam, and baptized in the church at Middletown. Of these children, seven were sons: Daniel, James, Joshua, William, of whom further; Caleb, Elijah, and Hezekiah. The only daughter, Hannah, married Thomas Gates.

(II) William Brainerd, fourth son of Daniel and Hannah (Spencer) Brainerd, was born March 30, 1673-4, baptized May 5, 1674. He was fenceviewer, and lieutenant in the military company. He married, December 13, 1698, Sarah Bidwell, born September 20, 1674, at Middletown, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stow) Bidwell.

(III) Josiah Brainerd, son of William and Sarah (Bidwell) Brainerd, was born May 4, 1711, and died July 8, 1792. He was a farmer, and quarried stone extensively, his product being shipped to different points for paving. He served in the French and Indian wars, was ensign, and later lieutenant. In 1737 he built the house which he occupied, and which stood until 1883, when it was razed. He married, September 12, 1738, Hannah Spencer, born September 9, 1709, died July 8, 1792, daughter of Nathaniel Spencer. Josiah Brainerd and his wife were members of the Haddam church when it was formed, September 24, 1740.

(IV) Ezra Brainerd, son of Josiah and Hannah (Spencer) Brainerd, was born at Haddam Neck, August 17, 1744, and died October 11, 1811. He lived in the house built by his father, and in 1762 was owner of the quarry. He served as justice of the peace, and was one of the two delegates from Haddam to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention in 1818. He was a deacon in the church, November 27, 1771, and held that office until his death. He married, August 31, 1762, Jerusha Smith, born February 25, 1743, daughter of Lieutenant David and Dorothy (Brainerd) Smith.

(V) Frederic Brainerd, son of Ezra and Jerusha (Smith) Brainerd, was born in Middle Haddam, in 1763, and was a farmer, also operating the stone quarry. He was a member of the Board of Relief in 1822. He married, October 12, 1786, Anna Brainerd, born August 14, 1764, died February 14, 1850, daughter of Deacon Nehemiah and Sarah (Brainerd) Brainerd, of Haddam. Husband and wife are buried in the Rock Landing Cemetery at Haddam Neck.

(VI) Jared Brainerd, son of Frederic and Anna (Brainerd) Brainerd, was born at Haddam Neck, February 21, 1789. He married, June 23, 1811, in Sutton, Massachusetts, Mary Pierce, born March 7, 1786, daughter of John and Lucy (Stone) Pierce, of Millbury, Massachusetts. They lived in Enfield, where Jared Brainerd was a deacon in the Congregational church. He moved in 1819 to Thompsonville, and here served as grand juror, selectman, surveyor, assessor, and as a member of the Board of Relief. In 1834 he was representative of his town in the Legislature. He died April 25, 1874, and his wife October 1, 1881.

(VII) David Brainerd, son of Jared and Mary (Pierce) Brainerd, was born October 31, 1823, and died February 15, 1911. He was a farmer, and also engaged in the fire and life insurance business. He served as registrar of voters, notary public, justice of the peace, and collector of taxes, also as representative in the Legislature. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln assistant internal revenue assessor, First Congressional District, and held the office until 1871. He was originally a Whig in politics, later uniting with the newly formed Republican party. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and was an elder in the church. He married (first) May 16, 1844, Caroline King, born January 3, 1824, daughter of Colonel Jabez and Rebecca (Terry) King, of Enfield; she died January 9, 1859. He married (second) May 3, 1860, Henrietta King, sister of his first wife, born January 3, 1820, died December 2, 1902. Children, by first wife: David King, died in youth; Horace King, of whom further; Charles King.

(VIII) Horace King Brainerd, son of David and Caroline (King) Brainerd, was born in Thompsonville, October 8, 1848. He conducted a grain, flour and feed business in that city, and also a department for the sale of agricultural implements. He was also interested in fire and life insurance, and was highly regarded as a business man and citizen. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, May 19, 1869, Frances Bright, born in Thompsonville, July 17, 1849, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Wallace) Bright. Benjamin Bright was born in England, October 24, 1823, son of James Bright, who died in England in 1836. Benjamin Bright married Rachel Wallace, born in County Armagh, Ireland, October 29, 1820, died July 6, 1914, in her ninety-fifth year. Horace King and Frances (Bright) Brainerd were the parents of five children: Caroline, born July 10, 1870, died in childhood; Horace Bright, of whom further; Bessie Louise, born November 29, 1878; Leslie Carlton, born May 8, 1880, married Nellie Calderwood; Marjorie Wallace, born October 17, 1890, married Willard C. Fuller of Springfield, Massachusetts, and has a daughter, Barbara Brainerd.

(IX) Horace Bright Brainerd, son of Horace King and Frances (Bright) Brainerd, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, August 9, 1874. After completing public school studies, he entered the Styles School at Ithaca, New York, and there finished preparatory work. He then entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, there remaining until 1895, when he became his father's business associate. He continued in the grain and insurance business in Thompsonville for ten years, and in 1905 accepted a position as purchasing agent for the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, with offices in New York and at Thompsonville. Mr. Brainerd is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Thompsonville.

Mr. Brainerd married, in Thompsonville, November 16, 1898, Edith Campbell, born February 6, 1875, daughter of William Alexander and Ella (Morrison) Campbell. William A. Campbell, born in Jaredstown, West Virginia, January 14, 1849, was a druggist in Thompsonville for five years, then moved to New York, but later returned to West Virginia. His wife, Ella Morrison, was born in Thompsonville, October 19, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd are the parents of two daughters: Dorothy Hobart, born February 5, 1900; and Louise Campbell, born August 12, 1901, died July 22, 1912.

GRIFFING, Louis Sherwood,

Electrical Contractor.

In the harnessing of one of the greatest forces of nature the first experimental ventures required sublime courage. In these days the multiplicity of uses to which this force is applied demand of the producer the utmost ingenuity. Furthermore, the practical application of electricity, from the power that lights the city and moves the street cars to the delicate utensils that makes the morning toast, re-

Louis S. Giffing

quires the most brilliant intelligence and the most consummate skill. The name of Griffing is one well known in electrical circles in this State.

The Griffing family, according to Welsh historians, is one of the oldest of which records can be found, and dates back several centuries before Christ. The claim has been made that the Welsh people originated in the Caucasian country, coming to Britain to colonize the island under their chief, Hu Cararn. At later periods Celtic colonists emigrated from Loire and Gascony, in France and Brittany. According to Welsh genealogies, the founders of this family in America are descended from Prydian, son of Aedd, the Great, who led the colonists from Loire some centuries before the Christian era. Nearly all of the nobility of Wales, as well as some of the Royal family of England, trace their ancestry to the earlier generations of the Griffith line. According to Z. T. Griffen, of Chicago, who has done considerable research work on this family, Jasper Griffing, who was the immigrant ancestor of the branch here under consideration, was a cousin of Sergeant John Griffen, who founded the Griffen family in Connecticut. Jasper Griffing was undoubtedly of the same line, and if he was a cousin in the present significance of that term, he was ninety-eighth in direct line of descent from Prydian, son of Aedd.

Before family surnames came into use, people had but one name, usually suggested by the occupation, or by some personal quality. Some took their father's name, using prefixes or suffixes indicating the relationship. The name Griffin has been derived from Gruff—plural, Griffion—a sneer, irony (feminine); Grif—plural, Grifonan, aggressive mass (masculine). The former means boldness, fierceness. In a Welsh poem, "Gruffudd" is called the "Noble Speared," and "Griffon," of our "Noble Race." In Dwnn's Pedigrees, the family in which we are now interested is given as Pengriffin, signifying "Head Griffin," or "Chief Griffin." The following is the coat-of-arms of this family:

Arms—Gules on a fesse, between three lozenges or, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first. A demi-rose between two gryions, segreant of the fold.

Crest—A gryion segreant.

Motto—Semper paratus. (Always ready; in Welsh "Bob amser yn bared.")

(I) Jasper Griffing, born about 1648 in Wales, died April 17, 1718. His wife's Christian name was Anna. She was born at Manchester, New England (probably Massachusetts) in 1653, and died April 20, 1699, aged forty-six years and eight months. In 1647, the records show, he lived in Marblehead, and in 1670 in Essex county, Massachusetts. He married, about 1675, and came to Southold, Long Island, where he died. He was the father of eighteen children.

(II) John Griffing, son of Jasper Griffing, besides the fact of his death about 1714 or 1715, we find no record except that he built a house in Riverhead, New York.

(III) John (2) Griffing, son of John (1) Griffing was born in 1710. He married (first) February 13, 1735, Sarah Paine, born in 1716, died September 12, 1761. During the Revolution he removed with his family to Connecticut.

(IV) John (3) Griffing, son of John (2) Griffing, was born in 1737. He married Deborah Wells, daughter of Samuel Wells, of Southold, Suffolk county, New York. He died at Riverhead, New York, January 17, 1822.

(V) Stephen Griffing, son of John (3) Griffing, was born October 21, 1777, in the house built by the first John Griffing at Riverhead, New York, called Mill House. He married, February 21, 1798, Deborah Fanning, born June 11, 1780, daughter of James and Mary Fanning. She was a descendant of Edmund Fanning, an early settler of Riverhead, Suffolk county, New York.

(VI) Charles Griffing, son of Stephen Griffing, was born December 10, 1808, and died May 6, 1838. He was a merchant tailor, and shortly before his death purchased a farm in Farmington. He married Almira Gorham, of New Haven.

(VII) Alonzo Griffing, son of Charles Griffing, was born about 1833, and died in Willimantic at sixty-two years of age. During the Civil War he was a sutler in the army. He learned the trade of carriage trimming. He started in business for himself while yet a young man. Later he followed his trade in Willimantic, part of the time as journeyman and part of the time in business for himself. He married Susan Saunders, of Manchester.

(VIII) Charles Rivers Griffing, son of Alonzo Griffing, was born May 13, 1857, in New Britain, when his parents resided there for a short time. He attended the public schools, and then learned the trade of painter and decorator. At about 1870 he removed to Hartford, and soon after started in business for himself. He has continued thus until the present time, and has the distinction of being one of the oldest contracting painters in the city. He served several years as a member of the Light Guard. On May 22, 1871, he married Nettie, daughter of Norman and Jeannette (Taylor) Keney, of South Glastonbury. They have three children: Maud, who married Bernard Sheley; Myrtle, deceased; and Louis S., of whom further. Mrs. Griffing is a member of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, and is also a member of Welcome Chapter of the Rebekahs.

(IX) Louis Sherwood Griffing, son of Charles Rivers Griffing, was born in Hartford, January 24, 1887. He was educated in the public schools, and then served his time at the electrical trade with Hanlon & Murphy, of Hartford. He remained there about eight years. In 1910, seeing the possibilities offered by the phenomenal development in applied electricity, he started in business along this line, in partnership with Ernest W. Cadwell, under the firm name of Cadwell & Griffing. The business was continued under that name for two years, then was incorporated under the present name with Mr. Griffing as president and Harry Schofield as treasurer. In 1915 the business was again reorganized, Mr. Schofield withdrawing from the company. The Griffing Schofield Electric Company do a general electrical contracting business all over the New England States, and employ an average of twenty-five men. Mr. Griffing is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 19, of East Hartford, the City Club of Hartford, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Wethersfield Country Club, and the Elks of Hartford.

Mr. Griffing married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Clark, of Hartford, and has one son, Louis Sherwood, Jr. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of East Hartford. Mrs. Griffing is a member of the Episcopal church.

CHASE, Warren Doty,

Lawyer, Manufacturer.

The Chase family, represented in the present generation by Warren Doty Chase, lawyer and manufacturer of Hartford, is said to be of Norman descent. In old English records it is spelled Chace and Chase. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was spelled Chase, and as early as 1326 families by the name of

Warren D. Chase

Chase resided in Suffolk. The surname Chase is derived from the French "chasser," to hunt, and the family has been prominent in England since the first use of surnames. The seat of the family in England was at Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, through which runs a rapidly flowing river called the Chess, whence the name of the town. Here stands the old Manor House with remnants of a Catholic family chapel in it.

William Chase, the first American ancestor of the line described in this article, was born in England in 1595, and came to Boston in 1630 with Governor Winthrop. He is said to have descended from Thomas Chase, of Chesham, the first of the family recorded in the Chesham Parish Register. Among the children of Thomas Chase recorded in said register are: Richard, baptized August 3, 1542, and William, born in the reign of Queen Mary, presumably in 1553, as another child, Christian, was also born afterwards in the same reign.

This son, William Chase, is believed to have been the grandfather of the first William Chase in America, who in that case was the cousin of Thomas and Aquila Chase, brothers, the American settlers in Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1636 to 1640. Thomas and Aquila Chase descended from the original Thomas Chase, of Chesham, through the latter's son Thomas, who was the father of the first Aquila Chase. This is the only family of Chases in England known to have furnished American settlers.

(I) William Chase settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the First Church. The record of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian apostle, and pastor of this church, has the following entry: "William Chase, he came with the first company in 1630; he brought one child his son. He later had a daughter, which they named Mary, born about the middle of the 3rd month, 1637, after which date he removed to Scituate, but went with a company who made a new plantation at Yarmouth." In 1634 William Chase was made a freeman at Boston; in 1639 he was constable at Yarmouth, Massachusetts; in 1643 his name, as well as that of his son, was on the list of males able to bear arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty; in 1645 he served in Myles Standish's company that went to the banks opposite Providence in the campaign against the Narragansett Indians. The children of William Chase and his wife, Mary, were: William, mentioned below; Mary, born in May, 1637, in Roxbury, died young; Mary, born in 1639, in Yarmouth; Benjamin, born about 1640, in Yarmouth. His will was dated May 4, 1659, and proved May 13, 1659, and the court ordered Robert Dennis to divide the estate as he ordered. Benjamin, his son, received two-thirds, and William, the eldest son, received the third part. In October, 1659, his widow Mary died.

(II) William (2) Chase, the eldest son of William (1) and Mary Chase, was born in England, about 1622, as he was made a freeman in Yarmouth in 1643, presumably at the age of twenty-one. He received one-third of his father's estate by will, and had considerable means at the time of his death, February 27, 1685, in Yarmouth. The children of William (2) Chase were: William; Jacob, mentioned below; John, Elizabeth, Abraham, Joseph, Benjamin, and Samuel. No record has been found of the wife of said William Chase nor of a will, but the foregoing facts are well established and have been accepted by all authorities for many generations.

(III) Jacob Chase, second son of William (2) Chase, was born in Yarmouth, in 1647, and removed to Swansea, Massachusetts, where he acquired much property, and died in his eighty-seventh year. For many years he kept a tavern in that part of Swansea that is now Warren, Rhode Island, near the State line. Jacob Chase's will was dated January 25, 1734, and proved April 16, 1734. It is recorded in the Bristol, Massachusetts, County Probate Records, vol. 8, page 95. The probate proceedings refer to his widow, Mary, and his children: Isaac, Jacob, Samuel, Ephraim, Joseph, Joshua; Oliver, mentioned below; Hannah, and Mary. Oliver, therefore, appears as the youngest son and not the second as stated in some genealogies.

(IV) Oliver Chase, youngest son of Jacob and Mary Chase, was born about 1700 to 1705, in Swansea, and was an extensive trader in real estate. He married (first) October 24, 1729, Priscilla Round, daughter of John and Sarah (Carter) Round, of Swansea, who were married there on November 26, 1711, all as shown by the vital records of that town. In the will of John Round, made July 19, 1758, he refers to his daughter Priscilla Chase. The children of Oliver and Priscilla Chase, all of whose births are recorded in the Swansea records, were: David, mentioned below; Oliver, born March 5, 1733; Mary, born May 6, 1735; Freelove, born June 3, 1738; and Samuel, born June 15, 1741. Oliver Chase married (second) after the death of his first wife, Priscilla Chase, Mary Wheaton, of Rehoboth, August 9, 1764, as shown by the records of that town. That Priscilla Round and Mary Wheaton were both married to the same Oliver Chase is shown by the different recorded deeds of the said Oliver and by his will which was probated July 7, 1777. Here is corrected an error appearing in some genealogies giving Comfort Horton as the first wife of the said Oliver. Here is also corrected an article in the January, 1919, issue of "The Chase Chronicle" entitled: "An Interesting Discovery," in which Oliver Chase was given as the second son of Benjamin and Mercy (Simmons) Chase, and in which Oliver's birthplace was given as Freetown, Massachusetts, and the birth date as September 22, 1709. In discovering one error set forth in said article, an assumption was made which was also erroneous. The "missing link," referred to in that article, was due to the fact that the vital records of the Swansea-Rehoboth section do not show the relationship between Jacob and Oliver Chase which was claimed in some publications after this branch of the family made its original searches in 1864. This has now been substantiated by land and probate records.

(V) David Chase, eldest child of Oliver and Priscilla (Round) Chase, was born September 20, 1730, in Swansea, and was married there, August 5, 1756, by Elder Russell Mason, to Susanna Pierce, of Rehoboth, according to the Swansea Quaker Records. They afterwards lived in Rehoboth. With their two sons, Edward and Samuel, they removed to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1779, and settled near East Killingly, a short distance westerly of the present Chase Reservoir on the farm on the old Hartford and Providence turnpike, now known as the Wilcox place, and land westerly thereof running northerly to include the old homestead of Judge David Chase, below mentioned. David Chase purchased this farm from David Hulet, of Killingly, for nine hundred and seventy-five pounds, as shown by Killingly Land Records in vol. 16, page 218. David Chase died early in November, 1805, leaving his widow and the two sons before mentioned. His estate was settled in the Probate Court at Plainfield, Connecticut, the records thereof appearing in vols. 11 and 12.

(VI) Edward Chase, son of David and Susanna (Pierce) Chase, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, May 31, 1757, and was married, according to the Swansea Friends' Record, November 20, 1777 (by the Rehoboth Vital Records, August 25, 1778) to Chloe Bullock, of Rehoboth, who was born July 5, 1753, and died September 30, 1848. Their children, all born in Killingly, were: David, mentioned below; Daniel, born October 8, 1781; Edward, born February 26, 1784; Sampson, born January 24, 1786; Thomas, born July 19, 1789; Israel, born June 15, 1794. Edward Chase died in Killingly, in April, 1842, and is buried in the old Chase family burying ground near the home of John Chase, of East Killingly. His gravestone calls him "Deacon Edward Chase," the name by which he was commonly known.

(VII) David (2) Chase, Judge, eldest son of Edward and Chloe (Bullock) Chase, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, November 5, 1779, and died in Killingly, January 31, 1866, after a long life of distinguished service to his town and State. He was trained as a surveyor and afterward became a lawyer. He held many public offices and represented Killingly in the State Legislature several times. As a lawyer of judicial mind, clear judgment, and firm and upright principles, he was repeatedly appointed by Governors of Connecticut one of the judges of the Windham County Court which corresponded to our present State Superior Court of general jurisdiction. It was largely through Judge Chase's efforts that the town of Killingly was made a separate probate district; and as a recognition of these services he was chosen as Killingly's first probate judge and held the office for two terms. In his younger days Judge Chase was active in military circles, serving as lieutenant, and afterward, during the trying Embargo Period preceding the War of 1812, as captain of the Fourth Company of the Eleventh Regiment. Judge Chase married, August 29, 1803, Alma, known as Amy, daughter of Whitney Graves, of Killingly, who fought in the Revolutionary War. She was born August 15, 1782, and died in February, 1869. Their children were: 1. Roxana, born July 29, 1804, who married Uriah Coman, and resided at Painesville, Ohio. 2. Chloe, born August 1, 1805, who married Turner Miller, and resided at Olneyville, Rhode Island. 3. Alvia, born October 19, 1807, resided in Killingly, a surveyor. 4. Giles, mentioned below. 5. Lewis, born January 26, 1813, resided in Killingly. 6. Amilda, born April 6, 1815, died in early childhood. 7. Esther, born August 25, 1817, who married William Mason, and resided in Providence, Rhode Island. 8. Alma A., born April 8, 1822, who married William Gleason, and resided in Killingly.

(VIII) Giles Chase, second son of David (2) and Alma (Graves) Chase, was born August 23, 1810, in Killingly, Connecticut, and died there, October 28, 1902. He attended the schools of his native town, after which he learned surveying and engineering from his father. He used the instruments belonging to his father, and these are still preserved in the family. As a surveyor he did much in the way of laying out plans for manufacturing plants, making surveys for roads, and later he devoted his entire attention to civil engineering. He located on a farm northeast of the one belonging to his father. In 1868 he removed to Mechanicsville, Connecticut, where he resided until 1888, and then returned to his native town. In addition to his work as a surveyor, which he followed during the summer months, he was a teacher in early manhood, serving in that capacity for thirty successive winter seasons in Hopkins Mills, Rhode Island, Windham county, Connecticut, and Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. In early life Giles Chase was identified with the old Whig party, but at the birth of the Republican party he heartily adopted its principles. He served as selectman of the town of Killingly and in various other offices.

Mr. Chase married, May 1, 1842, Orpah D. Spaulding, born September 16, 1822, died March 24, 1898, daughter of Joshua and Achsah (Mowry) Spaulding. The line of descent through her father to the immigrant ancestor was through Jacob Spaulding and his wife Lydia (Low) Spaulding; Simeon Spaulding and his wife, Hannah (Paine) Spaulding; Jacob Spaulding and his wife, Hannah Spaulding; Edward Spaulding and his wife, Mary (Brockett) Spaulding; John Spaulding and his wife, Hannah (Hale) Spaulding; Edward Spaulding and his wife, Margaret Spaulding, who came to New England probably between 1630 and 1633. The children of Giles and Orpah D. (Spaulding) Chase are: O'Meara G.; born January 11, 1844, now residing in Sterling, Connecticut; Canova M., born May 14, 1846, now residing in Killingly; David, born April 3, 1848, now residing in East Orange, New Jersey; Charles Dexter, mentioned below; Cassius S., born April 23, 1854, now residing in Hartford, Connecticut; Emma F., born November 14, 1860, now residing in Lynn, Massachusetts.

(IX) Charles Dexter Chase, fourth son of Giles and Orpah D. (Spaulding) Chase, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, April 29, 1852. After completing his studies in the public schools of Killingly, he accompanied his parents to Mechanicsville, Connecticut, in 1868, and there learned the business of woolen manufacturing. In 1877 he went to Jefferson, Massachusetts, where he superintended a woolen mill for nine years. On January 1, 1886, he came to Killingly, Connecticut, with his family where, in company with his brothers, Cassius S. and David, he purchased the Potter woolen mill in Elmville and conducted it for fourteen years on fancy cassimeres. In 1900 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Chase purchased the Hines woolen mill in East Killingly, formerly owned by the partnership. This business was continued by Mr. Chase until the fall of 1916, when he sold the property to the Davis & Brown Woolen Company, remaining as manager until November 1, 1918. For seventeen years Mr. Chase has also been president of The Chestnut Hill Reservoir Company, which owns the large reservoir system at East Killingly. For a number of years he was a trustee of the Windham County Savings Bank, and served for several terms as selectman of the town. He is a member of Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwich.

Mr. Chase married, June 28, 1877, Eliza J. Doty, born in Milford, Massachusetts, November 28, 1850, daughter of Nathan and Huldah (Carpenter) Doty. Children: Warren Doty, mentioned below; Marion E.; Charles E., deceased; Harrie S., deceased; Herbert G.; A. Blanche; Olive C., deceased; and Orpah S., twin of Olive C.

(X) Warren Doty Chase, eldest son of Charles Dexter and Eliza J. (Doty) Chase, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, April 15, 1878. On January 1, 1886, he went with his parents to Killingly, Connecticut. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and was graduated from the Killingly High School in 1895. In the same year he

Charles D. Chase

founded the Killingly High School Alumni Association, of which he is an ex-president. The following year he spent in his father's mills, studying the woolen manufacturing business. In 1896 he went to California and entered Leland Stanford Junior University and remained for two years, taking as his major subject Economics, as a preparation for a career in the woolen business. After leaving the university, he entered the employ of Catton, Bell & Company in San Francisco, California, and learned the grading and sorting of wool. Upon his return to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1899, during a slack period in the woolen business, he became a reporter on the "Windham County Transcript," for which he had been a local correspondent in his high school days. This work brought him in contact with Judge Harry E. Back, who came to Killingly during the absence of Mr. Chase in California, and the friendship formed led Mr. Chase to give up for the time being his business aims and to take up the study of law in Mr. Back's office. During this period he was very active in educational, military and political matters. He was a member of Company F of the old Third Regiment and served as regimental clerk for two years. On January 1, 1903, he entered the law office of Edward D. Robbins in Hartford, Connecticut, to complete his studies and was admitted to the bar in June of that year. He remained with Mr. Robbins until July 1, 1906, when he opened his own law office, and at the same time became treasurer of the former Rowe Calk Company. On April 1, 1907, he joined the legal staff of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in New Haven as assistant attorney, giving particular attention to corporate organization and interstate commerce matters. In the fall of 1909, Mr. Chase's business interests became so large as to require all his time in Hartford, and he again opened a law office in Hartford and handled his business affairs there. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Chase discontinued his office in Hartford to give all his attention to business, and although still living in Hartford he can be found daily at the Plantsville, Southington, Connecticut, office of The Rowe Calk and Chain Company, of which he is president and general manager. He is also president, treasurer and general manager of the Diamond Chain Company, of York, Pennsylvania, and vice-president and a director of The E. Horton and Son Company, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. For many years he was secretary, treasurer and a director of The Chestnut Hill Reservoir Company of Killingly, Connecticut, which he reorganized under a special legislative act in 1901. He is a member of Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Chase married, September 1, 1906, Elizabeth Spencer Ward, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Ward, of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Commander James Harmon Ward, of Hartford, the first Union naval commander killed in the Civil War, and for whom the United States named the destroyer "Ward" launched at San Francisco, June 2, 1918, and great-granddaughter of Colonel James Ward, who was largely identified with the early life of Hartford. Mrs. Chase is a direct descendant of Andrew Ward, who, curiously enough, came to New England in 1630 with Governor Winthrop on the same boat with Mr. Chase's pioneer ancestor, William Chase. Children: Charles Ward, born February 28, 1908, and Warren Doty II., born June 8, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are Episcopalians.

The Doty family, from which Mr. Chase is descended through his mother, Eliza J. (Doty) Chase, is also one of the oldest in New England, having been founded by a "Mayflower" passenger. This name has various spellings in early records, but the one most used is that found in this article.

Edward Doten was a London youth who came over in the "Mayflower" as an apprentice of Stephen Hopkins. The first account we have of him is in Cape Cod harbor, where he signed the cabin contract. After the first winter the next allusion found to him is when he fought a duel in single combat with sword and dagger with Edward Lister, both being wounded, one in the hand and the other in the thigh. This was the first duel fought in New England between white men. In 1624 the people requested the Governor to set off land, and Edward Doten received his share on what is now Watson's Hill. In 1627 there was another allotment "to heads of families" and "to young men of prudence" and Edward was given a large share under this designation, though unmarried, which shows him to have gained the confidence of the Governor. He was a private in the militia, and lived in the town of Plymouth, High Cliff, Plain Dealing, which is the name Theodore Roosevelt adopted for his Virginia country place. Edward Doten died August 24, 1655, and his will bore date May 20, that year. He married Faith, daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke, January 6, 1634-5. She was born in 1619 in Ipswich, England. Her parents came to Plymouth in 1634.

The fifth son of Edward Doten was Joseph Doty, born April 29, 1651, in Plymouth, who was one of the original purchasers of Rochester, Massachusetts, where he settled about 1683, and spent the remainder of his life. He married, about 1674, in Plymouth, Elizabeth Warren, born there, September 5, 1654, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the Mayflower Colony.

They were the parents of Ellis Doty, born April 16, 1677, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, who lived in Rochester with his wife Ellinor.

Their son, Barnabus Doty, was born May 17, 1707, in Rochester, and died there before June 29, 1759, when his estate was administered by his widow and her second husband. He married, October 24, 1729, Sarah Turner, born August 6, 1711, in Rochester, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Jackson) Turner.

Their son, Barnabus (2) Doty, born in September, 1738, in Rochester, resided there until the spring of 1792, when he settled in Montpelier, Vermont, where he died January 26, 1807. He purchased two lots there containing three hundred and ten acres for one hundred pounds. Barnabus Doty performed considerable service at various times in the Revolutionary army. He was a sergeant in Captain Seth Briggs' company, serving four days on the Lexington Alarm. Subsequently he was first lieutenant in Captain Jabez Cottles' (Tenth) company, Colonel Sprout's (Plymouth County) regiment, serving fifteen days. The company marched under the command of Lieutenant Doty to Frogland Ferry, Rhode Island, on the alarm of December 8, 1776. His commission bore date of May 9 of that year. Under the same commanders he served May 6 and 7, 1778, on an alarm at Dartmouth. He commanded a company in Colonel Sprout's regiment from September 5 to 11, 1778, serving six days on the Dartmouth alarm, also from September 13 to 17, same year, on an alarm at Falmouth. He was commander of the Tenth Company in the Fourth Plymouth County

David Gordon.

Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White, from July 30 to August 8, 1780, nine days, on an alarm at Rhode Island. In 1794, Barnabus (2) Doty was made captain of the First Militia Company at Montpelier, about six months after its organization. He was treasurer of the town in 1793-94-95, selectman in 1794-95, and was appointed in 1796 on a committee to fix the site of public buildings in Montpelier. A man of sound judgment and executive ability, he was long active and useful in civic affairs.

He married, December 24, 1767, in Rochester, Catherine Freeman, baptized there, September 9, 1744, daughter of Isaac and Deborah (Foster) Freeman, a descendant of Edmund Freeman, who was born in England in 1590, and came in the ship "Abigail," in July, 1635, with his wife, Elizabeth, and several children, settling in that year in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Their third son, Nathan Doty, born July 18, 1770, in Rochester, was eighteen years old when the family removed to Montpelier, where he died August 25, 1813. He was captain of the Washington Artillery Company of Montpelier, and a Mason of high degree. He married there, September 15, 1802, Polly Thompson, born August 2, 1783, in Holden, Massachusetts, daughter of Phineas and Azubah (Stephens) Thompson, died September 4, 1851, in Milford, Massachusetts.

Their youngest child, Nathan (2) Doty, was born March 14, 1814, in Montpelier, nearly seven months after the death of his father. He lived in Milford, Massachusetts, and Killingly, Connecticut, where he died, August 19, 1886. He married Huldah Carpenter, born December 10, 1816, died November 15, 1909, and they were the parents of Eliza J. Doty, who became the wife of Charles Dexter Chase, as previously noted.

GORDON FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The surname Gordon is derived from the parish name of Gordon and is also found in the following forms: Gordan, and Gordanach. From the Scottish Clans we learn "that the first Gordon of whom there is any distinct trace is Richard of Gordon, said to be the grandson of a famous knight who slew some monstrous animal in the Merse in the time of Malcolm III. That Richard was lord of the Barony in the Merse is undoubted, as between 1150 and 1160 he granted from that estate a piece of land to Monks of St. Mary of Kelso, a grant confirmed by his son Thomas. Other Gordons figure in history about this time apart from Bertram de Gordon, whose arrow in 1199 wounded Richard of England at Chalons. Adam Gordon, a soldier among the thousand auxiliaries whom Alexander III. sent with Louis of France to Palestine, where he was slain, was the grandfather of Sir Adam Gordon from whom, says Douglas, all the Gordons in Scotland are descended. He first appears in history in 1297, at which time he gave assistance to Wallace to recapture the Castle of Wigton, of which he was made governor. There were two regiments bearing the name of the Gordon Highlanders. The first of these was formed in 1777, by Hon. Colonel William Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and disbanded in 1783, known as the old 81st. The second, the 92d, was raised by Marquis of Huntly in 1794, memorable for its high valor in every war since then. When the system of linked battalions was instituted, the old 75th and 92nd became the Gordon Highlanders, and it is the former who were the heroes of Dargai."

David Gordon, head of the family herein under consideration, was a native of the town of Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, and married Margaret Carr, who was also a native of that place.

David (2) Gordon, son of David (1) and Margaret (Carr) Gordon, was born at Brechin, and married Elizabeth Tait, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gray) Tait, of the Isle of Wight. James Tait was a blacksmith and followed this occupation in Colton, Glasgow.

William Gordon, son of David (2) and Elizabeth (Tait) Gordon, was the first of this family to come to America. He was born in Colton, in January, 1813, and in 1844 was located in Paterson, New Jersey, having a short time previously emigrated to America. There he followed his vocation of weaver, and after two years removed to Auburn, New York, thence in 1847 to Thompsonville, Connecticut, and in 1852 to Hazardville, that State. He married Jean Bachop, born October 3, 1815, in Pollockshire, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mills) Bachop. They were natives of Bucklyvie, Stirlingshire, Scotland. The children of William and Jean (Bachop) Gordon were: Margaret, Elizabeth, David, Andrew, Janet, George B., Peter, and Mary.

David Gordon, son of William and Jean (Bachop) Gordon, was born June 11, 1840, in Glasgow, and was but a child of four years when brought by his parents to this country. He received his education in the public schools and supplemented these courses with night school training. At the age of seventeen years, he learned the trade of tinner. In 1862 Mr. Gordon embarked in business on his own account in association with Franklin Smith and John Spencer, in the manufacture of tinware and the wholesaling of cotton and woolen rags and waste, which they gathered from mills and various other sources, and later Mr. Gordon absorbed the interests of his partners. The brothers of Mr. Gordon, Andrew and George B., were subsequently admitted to partnership, and thus the well known firm of Gordon Brothers Company was founded to manufacture shoddy and wool extracts, of which Mr. Gordon became president. This concern is now among the most prominent in its line in the eastern section of Connecticut, and through the upright business dealing of its members, enjoys well deserved esteem as a business house. Mr. Gordon had various other business interests: President of the Assawaga Company, of Dayville, Connecticut; president of the Warren Woolen Company, Stafford, Connecticut; director of the Third National Bank of Springfield; steward of the Methodist church of Hazardville. In politics he was a Republican.

David Gordon married (first) October 8, 1863, Fidelia Martha Woodworth, daughter of Arnold and Belinda (Granger) Woodworth, and she died in November, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were the parents of the following children: Sarah B., who became the wife of Rev. Edwin S. Holloway, of New York City, and they have four children: Florence E., Rachel, Alice, and Gordon E.; William W., of whom further; and Howard D., of whom further. In 1899 Mr. Gordon married (second) Ada Belle Crosby, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. Mr. Gordon died October 10, 1916, in Hazardville.

GORDON, William Watson,

Manufacturer.

William Watson Gordon, eldest son of David and Fidelia Martha (Woodworth) Gordon (q. v.), was born at Hazardville, Connecticut, December 3, 1866. He was educated in the primary and grammar schools of Hazardville, Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, and Wesleyan

W. W. Gordon

Academy of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He chose a business career, and for three years after leaving Wesleyan, 1885-88, he was engaged as a tinner's apprentice. He was in the employ of his father's firm, Gordon Brothers, until 1891, then was admitted as partner and has since been intimately connected with the management of the well known textile manufacturing house, Gordon Brothers, his present relation being as vice-president of the company. He was long connected with the manufacturing department of the business, and many improvements in machinery and method are traced to him. In fact, he continues his experiments and research to the present time, and new ideas are constantly being introduced in the factory department as well as in the offices of the company.

He is a partner in the firm, Gordon & Gordon, of Hazardville, that firm buying from the Dupont Powder Company their old powder manufacturing plant at Hazardville, and converting it into a modern textile extracting plant. He has other business interests of importance, including directorships in the Assawaga Company and Warren Woolen Company. He is widely known in business circles, and is one of the strong men of the textile industry.

In politics Mr. Gordon is a Republican, but political office holds no lure for him. He is a Master Mason of Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Thompsonville, Connecticut; a companion of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Suffield, Connecticut; in Cryptic Masonry, he is affiliated with Suffield Council, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; and a noble of the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the veteran members of the Hazardville Volunteer Fire Department. He is a member of the Hazardville Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as steward, and in 1916 was elected lay delegate to the quadrennial general conference of the church, which met at Saratoga Springs.

Mr. Gordon married, February 5, 1889, Harriet May Covil, born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 2, 1868, daughter of William B. and Mary E. (Chase) Covil. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of eight children: Greta C., married Bertram O. Moody, of Hazardville, and has two sons, Gordon and Lincoln Moody; Edna C.; Jean C.; David, married Doris Clark, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and has a son, William Clark Gordon; Donald C.; Elizabeth C., died in infancy; Carlton C.; Lois C.

GORDON, Howard D.,

Business Man.

Howard D. Gordon, son of David and Fidelia Martha (Woodworth) Gordon (q. v.), was born September 28, 1870, in the town of Enfield, Connecticut, and his elementary education was obtained in the schools of Hazardville, and at the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield. He graduated from the latter institution in 1888, and four years later from Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut.

The year following, Mr. Gordon was connected with the importing house of Horace Dutton Company, of New York, and in 1894 he became associated with the Gordon Brothers Company, now holding the position of purchasing and sales agent of the company. He has imbibed worthy characteristics and possesses business acumen which, combined with his genial nature, makes him altogether an admirable business man and executive. Outside of his own business interests, Mr.

Gordon takes an active part in several other enterprises, and is a member of the board of directors of the Warren Woolen Company, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut.

Mr. Gordon is a Republican in political principle, and his interest is more than a passive one. He gave most satisfactory service as a member of the Hazardville, Connecticut, school board. Mr. Gordon finds recreation in his membership in the Nyasset and Winthrop clubs, both being located in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gordon married, October 2, 1895, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, Hattie Gertrude Kelsey, born November 10, 1869, in Iowa, daughter of James and Emma Kelsey. James Kelsey was a "forty-niner," and went to California in that year. He died in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of two sons: John Stewart, born March 29, 1901; and Alexander Donald, born February 19, 1904.

SMITH, James Dickinson,

Banker.

A writer in the Stamford "Advocate," apropos of the death of Commodore Smith, remarked: "No one could write a history of Stamford for the last fifty years without numerous mentions of the name of James D. Smith." In commenting on the foregoing sentence, Mr. E. T. W. Gillespie, in an address before the Stamford Historical Society, said:

> In this sentence as terse as it is true * * * we find an epitome of his relationship to the community happily suggested in a single expression. That relationship was manysided. * * * It illustrated always a broadminded and brotherly spirit, which had a genial smile, a kind word for the humblest, while the advantages of his fortune, the habitual suavity of his deportment and the manly distinction of his presence, made him both an ideal host and a welcome guest among the most highly organized circles of society. His presence in the toastmaster's chair at a public banquet was a guarantee that the feast would be spiced with a bright and genial humor to stimulate enjoyment and to promote good fellowship. His social instincts were strong and broad enough to include all classes of his fellow citizens in the scope of their interest and concern. These traits of his character deserve emphasis in estimating his worth as a citizen. They represent qualities of mind and heart which go to ameliorate the sometimes harsh lines of social and political divisions in a community, and thereby exert a useful influence in the cause of peace and order and general content. And they indicate a disposition too rare among those who are able to afford the luxury of living wholly to themselves and for themselves. The day of a militant, revolutionary, socialism would long be postponed if those who have accumulated or inherited liberal incomes had more the broad, genial temper, the wide human sympathy and consideration for his less fortunate fellows, which was so characteristic of Commodore J. D. Smith. The man, whose greatest pleasure in the production of a splendid annual exhibit of chrysanthemums was to invite the whole body of his fellow townsmen and townswomen to come and share with him in the enjoyment of their bloom and beauty, displayed a spirit finer and wider than that which too generally prevails in our social organization. * * *
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> Naturally, such a man was in request in the councils of the political party with which he had always affiliated. * * * But he was seldom induced to appear as a candidate for office and on those few occasions only when it was made apparent that the party needed his personal candidacy, and needed it emergently. Thus, in 1880, he accepted a nomination for the Legislature and was elected, though the candidate with him on the representative ticket failed. A year or two later, owing to the death of the gentleman who had been elected Treasurer of the State, it devolved on Governor Bigelow to appoint a successor. There was a very important piece of work to do in that office. The State had a large debt that was to be refunded at a lower rate of interest if possible. The Governor felt that the occasion called for a man of uncommon ability and large financial experience. Such a man he found in Stamford, who promptly responded to the Governor's call. The debt was refunded at a lower rate of interest than the State had ever till then paid.
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> This added greatly to Commodore Smith's fame

and popularity, and he was again asked to become a candidate for Governor, but, as on previous similar occasions, he declined the well-merited honor. He served his home city as councilman-at-large for some years, never failing of election in any instance in which he appeared as a candidate. But he never became a seeker for public office or entered the business of practical politics. He was prominent in the various presidential campaigns of his party, and was always in request for the chairmanship of great popular meetings. The manly distinction of his figure, his ready wit and overflowing good humor, together with that background of genial, popular, good will, which was always his, seemed to make his selection for the chairmanship of such occasions the most fitting that could be made. The chief seat at board or banquet or mass meeting, seemed by common consent to be his proper place. Like the Douglas, where he sat, there was the head of the table.

As commodore of the New York Yacht Club, Mr. Smith became well known internationally as one of the leading American exponents of the sport of yachting. Under the headline "The Commodore in Port at Last," "The Daily Advocate," his home paper, published an appreciation from which the following expressions are quoted:

> "His death makes a vacancy in the community life of Stamford that none can fill." "He was respected by every class of people from the big financiers of New York to the humblest workman in Stamford." "The crew on his yacht adored him, recognizing a real sailor." "His fellow-townsmen esteemed him because they found in James D. Smith a real man." "The predominant impression of his life on the minds of his fellow-citizens was the pervading geniality of his temperament, his broadminded, warmhearted disposition, which knew no bounds of class or creed, but everywhere and always marked in intercourse with his fellow-men, wherever their lives touched his in the wide circle of his business and social relationships. And it is these habitual and constant elements of his character whose sincerity and depth have been shown in so many ways, that rise first to the thought and sharpen the edge of regret and sorrow for his passing away. If that name leads all the rest, 'who loved his fellowman,' surely that position of distinction and primacy belonged to him whom Stamford so deeply mourns to-day."

It is not only interesting, it is instructive to inquire, Who were the antecedents of such a man? What manner of persons were they? We find that Commodore Smith was the worthy scion of honored and honorable forebears. In his veins flowed the blood of families prominent in establishing on this continent a new religious, political and economic order of life that in its development has placed America in the forefront of civilized nations. Among the names prominent in Colonial history that appear in Commodore Smith's lineage may be mentioned William Partridge, one of the founders of Hartford; Lieutenant James Treat; Hugh Gaylord; John Woodruff; Colonel Thomas Lowery, a New Jersey patriot in the Revolution.

Family names were derived from a number of sources, such as places of residence, personal peculiarities, occupations and so forth. The name of Smith belongs to the latter class, and was applied in ancient times as it is to-day to artificers in many kinds of metal, such as goldsmith, silversmith, coppersmith and so forth. Smith was one of the oldest patronymics adopted in England, being found on record soon after the Norman Conquest (1066) while the practice of taking surnames did not become general until two or three centuries later.

(I) The founder of the family of Smith in America to whom Commodore Smith belonged was Samuel Smith. According to the Candler Papers in the Harleian Library, he and his wife Elizabeth were thirty-two years of age when they came to America in 1634. They left Ipswich, England, and became part of the Watertown, Massachusetts, settlement. On September 3 of that year, Samuel Smith was admitted freeman. He was a member of the band of sturdy pioneers who settled Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he immediately became a leader. He was unquestionably a man of exceptional intellectual endowment and superior training, and of the highest character, for he held the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was chosen representative for more terms than any other man of his time, serving almost continuously from 1641 to 1653. In 1658 he was exempted from military training. He served on many town committees, among which was the committee chosen to settle for the purchase of Saybrook and its dependencies. Samuel Smith sided with Rev. John Russell in the "Hartford Controversy," and was one of the leaders among those who removed from Connecticut and founded the town of Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659. He represented that town in the General Court from 1661 to 1673; served as lieutenant in command of the militia from 1663 to 1667; also as magistrate of the town. He died in 1680, and was survived by his widow, Elizabeth, who was aged ninety when she died, March 16, 1685.

(II) John Smith, fourth son of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith, was born in England, about 1636. On November 12, 1663, he married Mary Patridge, of Hadley. She was probably the daughter of William Partridge, one of the founders of Hartford. John Smith was killed in the Falls fight with the Indians, May 30, 1676. In his "History of Hadley," Mather says: "And though encompassed by numerous swarms of Indians, who lay in ambush behind almost every tree and place of advantage, yet the English lost not one man, until within one hundred rods of the town when five of ours were slain, among whom was a precious young man, whose name was Smith, that place having lost many in losing that one man." His widow married Peter Montague, and survived until 1680.

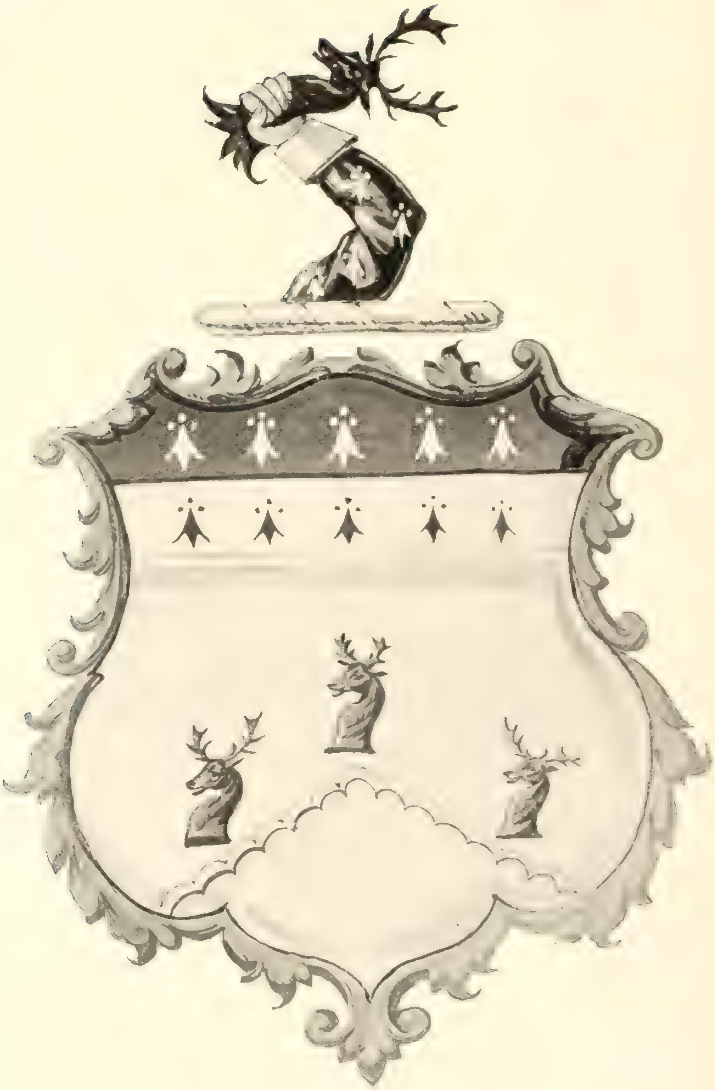
(III) Benjamin Smith, youngest son of John and Mary (Partridge) Smith, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, January 10, 1673. About 1700, he removed to Wethersfield, where he had land set off to him by the courts of Northampton as his share of his father's estate. On March 14, 1700, he married Ruth, daughter of Henry Buck, of Wethersfield, and their youngest son was Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Josiah Smith, son of Benjamin Smith, was born January 31, 1707 (according to Stiles, 1708-09), died October 17, 1773. His title as captain of the train band, conferred by the General Court, was the highest in any town. It entitled him to the best seat in the church, and he necessarily became a leader of the social element; he married into one of the most famous families in the colony. His wife, to whom he was married September 4, 1740, was Mary Treat, born March 7, 1715, daughter of Joseph Treat, nephew of Governor Robert Treat, and son of Lieutenant James Treat.

(The Treat Line).

Lieutenant Joseph Treat was born in Wethersfield, about 1680, and died September 15, 1776. He married, July 16, 1716, Mary Robbins, born July 10, 1692, died September 7, 1760, daughter of Captain Joshua and Elizabeth Robbins, of Wethersfield. He was appointed ensign of the South Company in May, 1714; lieutenant in 1716. In 1705, he served as hayward; selectman in 1716; his will was dated April 8, 1754.

Lieutenant James Treat, his father, was born in Pittminster, England, in 1634, baptized July 20 of that year, and died February 12, 1708. He married, January 26, 1665, Rebecca Lattimer, daughter of John Lattimer, one of the first settlers of Connecticut. She died April 2, 1734. The epitaph on her tombstone, now almost illegible, reads: "That Godly Woman, Rebecca Treat." Lieutenant Treat was listed as a trooper in 1658, and was elected lieutenant of the Wethersfield train band in 1679. He served in the Indian wars, and was one of the most active citizens in town affairs. He was constable in 1682; deputy to the General Court, 1672-1707; justice of the peace,



WOODRUFF

Hartford county, 1698-1708; member of the Governor's Council, 1696-97-98, besides serving as selectman, auditor, and in other offices.

Richard Treat, father of Lieutenant James Treat, and founder of the family in Connecticut, was born in Pittminster, County Somerset, England, August 24, 1584, and died in 1669-70, in Wethersfield. He first appears of record in this country at Wethersfield in 1641, but it has been supposed that he came to Connecticut with Sir Richard Saltonstall's company in 1630. He was one of the founders of Wethersfield, of which he was one of the most influential citizens, being accorded the title of "Mr." In 1644 he was chosen deputy to the General Court, and was elected to that office annually for fourteen years. He was elected assistant magistrate eight times from March, 1647-48, to 1655. In 1663 he served as a member of Governor Winthrop's council. Richard Treat was chosen corporal of the train band of Wethersfield, the first body of cavalry in Connecticut. He married, April 27, 1615, Alice Gaylord, daughter of Hugh Gaylord, another noted founder of the Colony.

(V) James Smith, son of Captain Josiah and Mary (Treat) Smith, was born in Wethersfield, January 20, 1756, and died February 20, 1832. He probably served in the Revolution, but the records show so many of the same name that it has been impossible thus far to identify him. His first wife, whom he married on March 14, 1780, was Sarah Hanmer, daughter of John Hanmer; she died April 21, 1800. Their son, John, is of further mention.

(VI) Rev. John Smith, son of James Smith, was born in Wethersfield, September 2, 1796, and died in Stamford, February 20, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1721, and at Andover Theological Seminary. His first regular pastorate was at Trenton, New Jersey, where he served the Presbyterian church for three years, until 1828. The following year he accepted a call from the Congregational church at Exeter, New Hampshire; his services there were followed by pastorates at Wilton, Connecticut, Kingston, New Hampshire, and York, Maine. He was a man of great intellectual ability, splendid learning, profound thought, deep piety, and was a forceful, inspiring speaker. Wherever he labored he was recognized as a powerful influence for good, not only in a religious sense, but in matters relating to the general civic welfare. While at Wilton, he conducted a notable revival which left a permanent impression upon the community. He married Esther Mary Woodruff, daughter of Hon. Aaron Dickinson Woodruff. Rev. John and Esther Mary (Woodruff) Smith had the following children: Susan Woodruff; James Dickinson, of whom further; Esther Mary; Walter Mitchell; Maria Lowery.

(The Woodruff Line).

The Woodruff family is an ancient one in America and had early attained prominence in England. It is a compound name formed from Wood, meaning in this sense a hunting ground or game preserve, and ruff, also spelled roffe, ruffe, rough, roff, meaning an officer of legal capacity. In the sense it is used here it means bailiff, or keeper of the King's preserves or hunting ground. In 1579 Sir Nicholas Woodroffe was Lord Mayor of London. The Woodruff (Woodroffe) coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads couped gules; a chief per fesse, ermines and erm.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, habited ermines, the cuff, argent, holding in the hand proper a like buck's head.

John Woodruff, the founder of the family in America, came from Wooley, near Wakefield, in West Riding, Yorkshire, England. He was a resident of the Massachusetts Bay Colony previous to 1637, and settled first at Lynn. He left there with the little colony that founded Southampton, Long Island, among whom was John Gosmer, whose daughter Anna he married.

John Woodruff, their eldest son, was adopted by his maternal grandfather, from whom he inherited large tracts of land. He removed with his wife Mary to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and is named in the list of Associates. He acquired there a plantation of one thousand acres to which the name "Woodruff Farm" clings to this day. He was a man of prominence, honored with many public offices. He was made constable, December 11, 1674; ensign, July 15, 1675; and high sheriff of the county, November 28, 1684. He married Mary ———.

John Woodruff, son of John and Mary Woodruff, was born about 1655, and was an early Associate of Elizabethtown. Like his father, he was called to serve in public offices. He was one of the burgesses of the Colonial Legislature, and was appointed high sheriff of Essex county in 1697. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1666, and died July 2, 1727.

David Woodruff, son of John and Sarah Woodruff, was born about 1678, and was only about twenty years of age when he was admitted an Associate of Elizabethtown. By his wife Eunice he had eleven sons, of whom Elias was the sixth.

Elias Woodruff, son of David and Eunice Woodruff, was born in March, 1727. He removed with his family to Princeton, New Jersey, in 1772. He early took part in the War of the Revolution, and was appointed commissary of supplies for the New Jersey troops, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He married Mary Joline, daughter of John and Phoebe Joline, Huguenot settlers.

Hon. Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, eldest of nine children born to Elias and Mary (Joline) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 12, 1762. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) as valedictorian of his class. He was admitted to the bar, having won by his uncompromising integrity the confidence of all. His splendid ability and unswerving fidelity to every trust reposed in him won for him the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. He served for a time in the New Jersey Legislature, and was instrumental in having Trenton selected as the State Capital. A man of strongly benevolent impulses, he was the unostentatious friend of the poor, and the defender of the fatherless. He married Grace Lowery, daughter of Colonel Thomas Lowery, of Alexandria, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

(The Lowery Line).

The Lowery family, which was long settled in Ireland, was originally Scotch. The name is said to have been derived from Laurel, the name of the bush dedicated to Apollo, the leaves of which were used in making wreathes for the crowning of the victors in the Greek games. It is thought that Thomas Lowery, the progenitor of the family in America, was a descendant of James Lowery, Esq., who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in the seventeenth century. Thomas Lowery was born in Ireland, September 3, 1737. His mother was a Miss Patterson, descended from an old Scotch family who settled in Ireland, probably during the Cromwellian period. Thomas Lowery was ten years of age when he came to this country with his widowed mother and her brother, Thomas. This brother, Thomas Patterson, reared him and educated him. Thomas Lowery's remarkable success in after life would seem to indicate that he had received excellent mental training, and had gained a valuable business experience in the counting room of some able merchant or financier. He was possessed of great natural shrewdness, fine executive ability, boundless energy, boldness in enterprise, and unremitting vigilance. In 1750, he made his first purchase of real estate, six hundred fifty square feet of land sold him by his father-in-law. On this lot he erected a building in which he established the first store opened in Flemington, at that time simply a hamlet known as Fleming's. That he prospered is evidenced by the fact that he began acquiring land in 1761. In 1772, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Thomas Skelton, to conduct a store at Amwell, Mr. Lowery holding a two-thirds interest in the business and doing the firm's buying in New York and Philadelphia. The following year Mr. Lowery erected a grain and produce store, which he carried on in connection with a mill that he operated on the South Branch.

He was among the first to offer his services in the defense of his adopted country, and from that time to the close of the War of the Revolution, he was one of the most ardent and active patriots in his section. He was given the rank of colonel and was appointed as commissary. The Continentals stored a lot of muskets in Colonel Lowery's mill. Learning of this the British raided the place, carried off the guns, and the mill was long famous because of that incident. Colonel Lowery enjoyed the confidence and friendship of General Washington, who had been a guest at his home during the war. In 1780, when the American army was suffering from a scarcity of supplies, Mrs. Lowery was chosen one of a committee of ten ladies to coöperate with similar committees in other counties in soliciting contributions for the relief of the soldiers. They collected $15,408, in twelve days. In 1789, Mrs. Lowery was one of the matrons in charge of the ceremonies at Trenton on the occasion of the reception to General Washington.

Colonel Lowery represented Hunterdon county in the Provincial Congress of 1773, and was a member of the Legislature for several years after the war. At one time he owned about one thousand acres of land where Frenchtown is now located. The Frenchtown part he sold for £8000. By 1800 he had completed the old red mill and the saw mill at Milford, which was first called Lowerytown. He was the founder of Frenchtown, where he resided until his death, November 10, 1809. His widow, Esther, survived him until October 13, 1814, being seventy-six years of age at her decease. She was the daughter of Samuel Fleming, who was born in Ireland, April 2, 1707, and died at Flemington, February 10, 1790; he came to this country, it is said, with the Widow Lowery, and his son, Thomas, and Thomas Patterson. In 1750, he purchased what is now Flemington village, and at later dates acquired other properties. He also was an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He built the first house in the village, which he kept as a tavern. It is claimed that the Fleming family is descended from Archibald Fleming, a nobleman of Flanders, who went to England with William the Conqueror, and acquired the manor and lordship of Bratton. His descendant, Archenbald Fleming, attended Henry II. in his invasion of Ireland, and obtained the lordships of Alsmayn and Eskertenen in Tipperary and New Castle and Slane on the river Boyne. He was a great baron in Ireland, and from him the Irish Flemings are said to be descended.

(VII) Hon. James Dickinson Smith, son of Rev. John and Esther Mary (Woodruff) Smith, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, November 24, 1829, during the pastorate of his father at that place. One who knew the family well said that Mr. Smith "inherited the best traits of his ancestors and it is not difficult to trace in him the prominent characteristics of the Treats, Woodruffs, Lowerys, and Flemings, as well as the progenitors whose name he bore." His formal education was directed with a view to his becoming a business man. His experience began as a clerk in a country store. From there, while still a young man, he went to New York City, where he entered the dry goods business and won an enviable success among merchants in that line; but he was even more successful as a financier, for which nature seems to have especially gifted him. He established the banking house of Jameson, Smith & Cotting, which subsequently became James D. Smith & Company, and for nearly half a century he was a prominent factor in the world of finance, as well as a promoter of great business enterprises. When he retired from business he was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, which had honored him twice by electing him as its president. The fact that he passed through some of the greatest financial crises that the country has ever known, and maintained an unspotted escutcheon, evinces foresight and business sagacity of the highest order. He was cautious and conservative, possessed excellent judgment, and strong determination, and cherished the highest ideals. As a director and stockholder, he was interested in some of the greatest railroad enterprises in the world, notably, the Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Panama railroads, extending over thousands of miles, developing barren wastes of millions of acres, comparatively valueless, into fertile acres and into great and flourishing cities and industrial centers. But such was the scope of his mind, the breadth of his interests and sympathies, that his activities reached far beyond the fields of business and finance. His splendid public service rendered at much sacrifice to his personal interests has already been touched upon. His interest in yachting and his contributions to the sport demand a more extended notice. A writer in a well-known yachting publication said of him:

> Mr. Smith has won an international reputation as a yachtsman, devoting his leisure hours to

that royal sport with an enthusiasm and energy which have contributed largely to that predominance of yachting in America, which has done so much to preserve and popularize the traditions of her old achievements on the sea, and so far at least as national pride is involved, to compensate in some measure for the decadence of American marine commerce. Incidentally, Commodore Smith's example and influence have done more in the last twenty years than those of any other individual to promote the interests and keep alive the spirit of this noble, outdoor pastime in his home port of Stamford where he has been seen during the past five years, a revival of an interest in yachting affairs culminating in the summer of 1892, in the organization of the Stamford Yacht Club, and the erection of one of the finest yacht club houses on the Connecticut shore.

Commodore Smith's membership in the New York Yacht Club dated from the spring of 1873. He was its commodore in 1882, a member of the regatta committee in 1884, and a member of its committees on admissions in the following year. For twelve years he was chairman of the America's cup committee, and during that time three British challengers, the "Galatea," "Thistle" and "Valkyre" tried to win back the trophy, but it is still with us. He was a member of many other clubs, among them the Union League Club of New York, with which he had been identified for forty-five years; the Colonial, Players, New York Club, and the Suburban Club of Stamford. He had served as a director of the National Academy of Design, and as vice-president of the Stamford Historical Society. He filled the office of president of the Stamford Hospital from its organization, and was one of the incorporators of Woodlawn Cemetery in 1863 and served on its board of trustees. He was elected its first secretary, and filled that office until he was elected president in 1896, to which he was continuously reëlected as long as he lived.

In 1857, Commodore Smith married Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Archibald Henderson, of New York City. Four children were born of this union: Mary Louisa, deceased; Archibald Henderson; Helen Woodruff; Dickinson Woodruff. Commodore Smith died September 21, 1909.

Well merited and fitting resolutions were adopted upon his decease by practically all the organizations with which Commodore Smith was identified. He was universally esteemed and his loss was as widely mourned.

HEALY, Frank E.,

Legislator, Public Official.

In the life of certain men there is a quality of distinction which causes them to stand out among their fellow citizens, and while there is no positive rule for the achievement of success, it is this quality combined with an honesty of purpose and courageous perseverance which makes it possible. We find this truth illustrated in the career of Frank E. Healy, Attorney-General of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Healy is preëminently a man-of-affairs, a man of wide interests and sympathies, and it was mainly through his efforts that the Workmen's Compensation Act became a law. An original thinker, he has been a leader in all of the progressive movements of Windsor Locks, his native town, and especially during the recent War Work campaigns, Mr. Healy has been an ardent worker, personally directing all of the activities.

The surname of Healy was originally Heah Leach, signifying High Lea, which gradually evolved itself into the present form. It is usually spelled Healy, although often found Healey, and belongs to the class known as place names.

Frank E. Healy was born November 8, 1869, in Windsor Locks, Connecticut,

Frank E. Healy

and there he has continued to make his home. His father was Patrick Healy, born in County Galway, Ireland, son of John Healy. The former came to America when he was a young man, about seventeen years old. Patrick Healy entered the employ of the predecessor of the Windsor Paper Company, continuing one of their most valued employees until his death. Mr. Healy was a member of the Democratic party, taking more than a passive interest in its affairs; although not desirous of political preferment, he served as one of the town assessors for a number of years. He married, in Windsor Locks, Anne Mullen, who was born in the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland. Six of their children grew to maturity, as follows: John P., deceased; James A.; Thomas L., deceased; Joseph H., deceased; Frank E., of further mention; May L., deceased.

Frank E. Healy was a student of the town schools of Windsor Locks, and in due course of time entered the high school of that town. For a time subsequent to finishing his course there he received private instruction, and in 1891 entered Yale Law School, graduating in 1893. The student gave promise of the man even in the days when he was attending high school, and his aptitude for the solving of civic and public matters was apparent in many ways. Mr. Healy was admitted to the bar in 1893, and immediately engaged in general practice. Despite the many outside demands which have been made upon his time, Hr. Healy has continued his profession, maintaining an office in Hartford.

Early identifying himself with the interests of the Republican party, Mr. Healy was appointed chairman of the Town Committee of Windsor Locks in 1895 and has held the office to the present time. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, representing the seventh district. He has been much sought as a servant of the public, and on three different occasions has represented his town in the State Legislature, 1913-15-17. In 1897, Mr. Healy was assistant clerk of the House; clerk in 1899; clerk of the Senate, 1901; clerk of bills, 1903; engrossing clerk, 1905. In 1913 he was chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, and in the 1915 and 1917 sessions, was Speaker of the House. He has the distinction of being the only man who has held the Speakership twice since the adoption of the biennial sessions. He served as tax commissioner under Governor Henry Roberts. In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the Statute Revision Commission by Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, and the same year was a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Connecticut, Mr. Healy has proved himself to be a faithful and efficient legislator, and has been instrumental in the passage of various important legislative measures, among them being the Workmen's Compensation Act, referred to in an earlier paragraph. Since the time he became a voter, Mr. Healy has been a delegate to every State Convention of his party. He is president of the Windsor Locks Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Windsor Locks Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Healy is a member of Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor Locks, and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford.

Mr. Healy married, in 1911, Florence M. Bragg, daughter of Frederick Bragg, of Brooklyn, New York. They are the parents of a daughter, Anne Healy, who was born December 5, 1913, and a son, Frank E., Jr., born June 3, 1915.

CUTTER, Solomon Marcella,

Evangelist, Inventor.

The fertile brain of Mr. Cutter devised several machines that are in very extensive use to-day and have greatly aided in developing the manufacturing interests of New England. He was born February 11, 1850, in Portland, Oregon, son of David and Emily (Simpson) Cutter, who had gone from Maine to the far West. Both died while he was yet a small boy, and after the age of twelve years he made his own way in the world. Soon after the death of his parents, he returned to New England and found employment in Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools, and by his intelligence and forceful character gained the friendship and assistance of others in procuring an education. He graduated at the University of Ohio, working his own way through college, and later was employed by the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, where he became familiar with mechanical arts. While in this employment he invented what is known as the Simplex Machine, which drives the nails into heels of shoes. Mr. Cutter was subsequently employed in Quebec and Montreal in connection with the shoe machinery business and became a patent solicitor. While a resident of Canada, he united with the Baptist church and became very much interested in evangelism. Although he was never ordained as a clergyman, he continued for some time as pastor of the Congregational church in Ashland, Massachusetts, and later was in charge of the Chestnut Street Church in Lynn, same State. Though deeply interested in evangelism, he found it necessary to engage in other occupations in order to maintain himself, and about 1906 he became superintendent of the Capewell Horse Nail Company in Hartford. He had invented a machine employed in the manufacture of horse nails, and this led to his engagement in that capacity. He was a man of most generous and sympathetic nature, and continued his evangelistic labors whenever opportunity afforded. In the midst of his greatest usefulness he died, July 16, 1917, in his sixty-eighth year, at his home in Wethersfield. Mr. Cutter was widely known as a very interesting and forceful speaker. In 1915, he made the memorial address at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and in 1916 at Ashland, that State. With his broad sympathy and deep interest in human welfare, it was natural that he become allied with the great fraternity devoted to that object. While in Ashland he was chaplain of the local Masonic Lodge, and worthy patron of the Eastern Star Chapter. While he never mingled much in politics, his abilities led to his choice as selectman of the town of Ashland while residing there. Naturally interested in all uplifting work, he was an active worker in the cause of temperance and became grand commander of the Royal Templars of the Province of Quebec. He was also active in the political movements in that province, and delivered one hundred lectures in one hundred nights during a political campaign. In the United States he acted with the Republican party. He was a member of the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, and universally esteemed and honored wherever known.

Mr. Cutter married, in November, 1897, at Montreal, Clara W. Russell, a native of Andover, Massachusetts, daughter of Augustine K. and Abby (Woodbury) Russell, of that town. She was always in close sympathy with the work of her talented husband; was worthy matron of Eastern Star Chapter; is a deaconess of the Fourth Church of Hartford, and has long been active in the work of the Relief Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Cutter were the parents of a daughter, Phyllis Russell, born in 1899, graduated in 1917 from Mrs. Tewkesbury's School at White Plains.

The Russell family, of which Mrs. Cutter is a scion, is one of the several bearing that name early in New England. The founder of this line in America was William Russell, a native of England, who was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1645, and he and his wife, Martha, were members of the church there. He died February 14, 1662, in Cambridge, and his widow was twice married afterward. Their third son, John Russell, born September 11, 1645, in Cambridge, was one of the original members of the church organized at Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, in 1696, and the largest subscriber to the fund for the erection of a meeting house. He resided in that section at the organization of the town in 1693, and was a man of considerable wealth for his time. He married, about 1674, Elizabeth Fisk, daughter of David and Seaborn (Wilson) Fisk, granddaughter of David Fisk, a pioneer of Watertown. Their third son, Benjamin Russell, born April 3, 1677, in Cambridge, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where his son, Benjamin Russell, was born January 15, 1718, in that portion of the town known now as Danvers. He was baptized August 30, 1719, in the Second Church of Salem, and was the father of John Russell, baptized November 5, 1738, in the same church. He married, in Danvers, June 13, 1771, Elizabeth Wilkins, born April 1, 1744, in Middletown, Massachusetts, daughter of Solomon and Patience (Lambert) Wilkins. They were the parents of John Russell, born June 13, 1775, in Danvers, died there November 5, 1847. He married, October 22, 1795, Elizabeth Hadley, born August 12, 1775, in Danvers, died there October 14, 1837. Their son, John Gardner Russell, born October 8, 1797, in that town, lived in Bradford, Massachusetts. He married, January 9, 1820, Hannah Kimball, born March 17, 1801, died December 12, 1840, daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Kimball) Kimball, of that town. Their son, Augustine K. Russell, born June 24, 1821, in Bradford, lived in Andover. He married there, June 5, 1845, Abby Woodbury, and they were the parents of Clara W. Russell, wife of Solomon M. Cutter, as above noted.

HINCKLEY, Denison Chesebrough,

Retired Business Man.

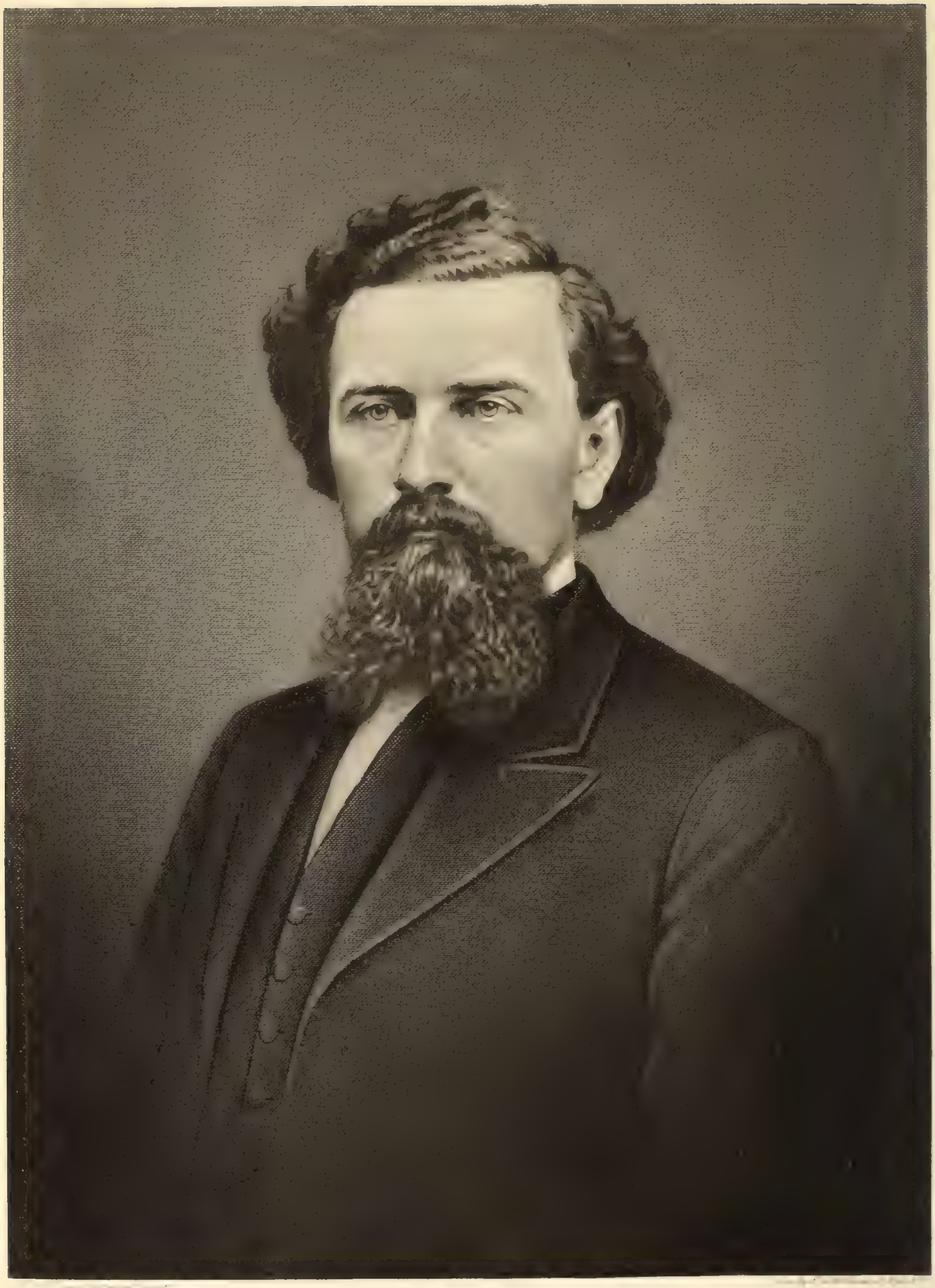
Long established in the furniture business in Westerly as a member of the firm of Hinckley & Mitchell, and then as head of the Westerly Furniture Company, Mr. Hinckley, after a busy and active career, has since 1917 lived retired from business affairs. He is thoroughly identified with the life of his city, well known fraternally and socially, sharing his time between his Highland avenue home and his place on the Isle of Pines, in the West Indies.

Mr. Hinckley's paternal ancestry is of the noted Hinckley family of Massachusetts, and he is also a descendant of the prominent Denison and Chesebrough lines. Among his possessions of family and antiquarian interests is the saddle used by an ancestor, Thomas Hinckley, as a post rider, carrying mail between Westerly and Norwich. This Thomas Hinckley was also a well known surveyor, and Mr. Hinckley has the compass he used in his profession. In the Denison line he is descended from Captain George Denison, born in England in 1618, who, after the death of his first wife, returned to England, served under Cromwell in the army of the Parliament, won distinction, was wounded at Naseby, was nursed by

Ann Borodell in the house of her father, John Borodell, married her, returned to Roxbury, and finally settled at Stonington, Connecticut. He has been described as the Miles Standish of the Stonington settlement, but "he was a greater and more brilliant soldier than Miles Standish," and "except perhaps Captain John Mason, he had no equal in any of the colonies for conducting a war against the Indians." Through his maternal grandmother, Mr. Hinckley is descended from William Chesebrough, the first white man who made what is now Stonington, Connecticut, his permanent place of abode, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1594, coming to America with John Winthrop in 1630. He held numerous positions of trust, not only in the Massachusetts Colony, but was prominent in the settlement of the town of Rehoboth, in the Plymouth Colony, and was deputy to the General Court at Hartford, in 1653-54-55-56.

Denison Chesebrough Hinckley is a son of Charles H. and Lydia J. (Knight) Hinckley, grandson of Charles H. and Mary (Schofield) Hinckley. The name of Schofield is closely linked with the textile industry in New England, where they were pioneers in the use of power looms in woolen manufacture. Charles H. (2) Hinckley was born in Stonington, Connecticut, May 16, 1816, and attended the country school at Hinckley Hill, Stonington. Subsequently he was a student in the Worcester Academy, and after a course in Brown University became a teacher, specializing in mathematics and mechanical drawing. He taught first in New Jersey and afterward in the schools of Providence, the old Union street school in Westerly, and the Stonington schools. He followed pedagogy until he was forty-five years of age, and throughout his entire life retained his love for mathematical problems of unusual intricacy. He inherited one of the three old Hinckley homestead farms, known as the Hinckley Hill farm, at Stonington, and during his residence in the place of his birth was a citizen of standing and influence. He filled the office of justice of the peace, was active on the Stonington School Board, and in association with Charles H. Babcock was for many years school visitor. He became a resident of Westerly about 1887, and affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Westerly, also demitting from Asylum Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stonington, to Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, of Westerly. He was a man of rigidly upright life, as exact and reliable in all relations of life as the mathematical laws he knew so well, and was regarded with universal honor and respect. Charles H. and Mary (Schofield) Hinckley were the parents of: Denison Chesebrough, of whom further; John S., born July 9, 1870, a dealer in auto supplies in Providence, Rhode Island.

Denison Chesebrough Hinckley was born on the old home farm in Stonington, Connecticut, July 31, 1866, and as a youth attended the public schools of Stonington and Westerly, graduating from the Westerly High School, in the class of 1888. He was employed in several mercantile estabments of Westerly until 1887, when he purchased the furniture business of J. M. Aldrich, on High street. H. R. Mitchell became his partner in 1890, and not long afterward the establishment and stock were totally destroyed in the fire that consumed the entire block. The firm reopened immediately in the Potter Loveland block, occupying the entire second floor, later expanding to take in the ground floor and installing an elevator to facilitate communication and the handling of stock. About 1905, fire again brought misfortune to the business, the entire block being consumed by the flames, and



Seth Hill.

the business was housed for two years in an old barn near the depot, after large expenditures in making the necessary alterations and improvements. The firm purchased the only piece of land sold from the old Brown estate to the present time, the remainder of the estate now Westerly's beautiful park, and on this tract erected a three-story brick building, sixty-five by one hundred and forty-five feet, with a storage addition in the rear. This was the second time the business has been reconstructed from a complete wreck, and after incorporation as the Westerly Furniture Company, prosperous and successful operations were continued. In 1915, a third fire, caused by defective wiring, resulted in a considerable stock loss, and in June, 1917, Mr. Hinckley retired from business.

Elected to office as a Democrat, he served Westerly for two years on the Town Council, declining to become a candidate for a second term because of the pressure of business. He is active in Masonic circles, a past master of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westerly, a past high priest of Palmer Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons, and a past commander of Narragansett Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hinckley married, in October, 1891, S. Anne H. Burdick, daughter of Benjamin and Martha S. (Dyer) Burdick.

HILL, Seth,

Physician, Legislator.

William Hill, the progenitor in America of that branch of the Hill family from which the late Dr. Seth Hill, one of the most prominent and successful men of the medical profession in the entire county of Fairfield, Connecticut, is descended, came to America in the ship "William and Francis," arriving in Boston Harbor on June 5, 1632. He remained for a time at Dorchester, Massachusetts, but after a time removed to Windsor, on the Connecticut river, where he bought land and set out an orchard. Some time later, however, he moved to Fairfield, and here he resided for the remainder of his life, becoming a man of public importance and prominence in the life of the community. He was deputy and representative in 1639, 1640, and 1644. Before coming to Fairfield he had been admitted a freeman of Massachusetts, November 5, 1633, and a selectman of Dorchester, in 1636. He was also granted land at Dorchester on November 2, 1635. In Windsor, in 1639, he was appointed by the General Court to examine the arms and ammunition of the towns in the colony; he was auditor of accounts; and deputy to the General Court from 1639 to 1641, and again reëlected in 1644. After his removal to Fairfield, as has already been stated, he held public office as assistant senator and collector of customs. In the division of lands he and his son William were given lots between Paul's Neck and Robert Turney's house lot, on the northeast side of Dorchester street and Newton square. From the fact that in the town records for 1649, his wife, Sarah, is called a widow, it is concluded that he died in that year. His will is dated September 9, 1649, and was proved May 15, 1650. It is to be found in a very ancient volume of the records of the "Particular Court for Fairfield County." His children were: Sarah; William (2), of whom further; Joseph, Ignatius, James, Elizabeth.

The Hill family arms are thus described:

Arms—Sable a fess argent between three leopards passant or, spotted sable. The fess is charged with three escallops gules. Supporters: Dexter a leopard gules, spotted or, ducally collared or. Sinister, a stag, azure, attired gules.

Crest—A stag's head and neck azure, attired gules, on a wreath, over a ducal coronet.

Motto—Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.

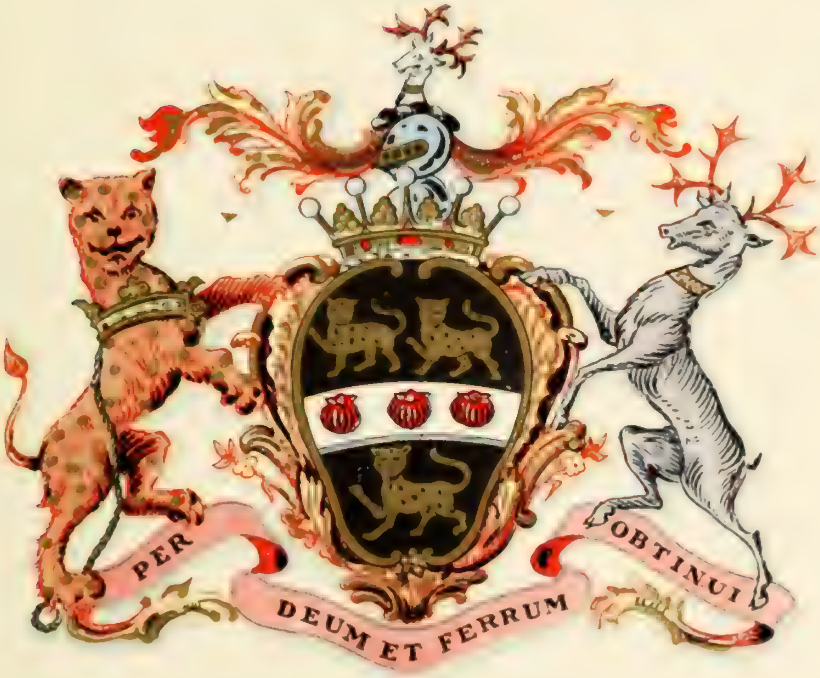
(II) William (2) Hill, son of William (1) and Sarah Hill, was born in England, and came with his father to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and afterwards to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was granted lands. He was one of the most prominent of the citizens of the town. He was town recorder in 1650, acting in that capacity for several years, receiving town papers of value from Roger Ludlow, when the latter left Fairfield, in 1654. Mention is made in early Colonial records of his having received a portion of his father's estate from his father-in-law, Mr. Greenleaf, his mother's second husband. (The term stepfather was not then in use). On February 13, 1670, he was granted the Lewis lot on the northwest corner of Newton square. His death occurred on December 19, 1684. He married, at Fairfield, Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Rev. John Jones, of that place. Their children were: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Eliphalet, whose wife was Esther, died in 1695. 3. Joseph, died in 1696. 4. John, married Jane ———, and died in 1727. 5. James. 6. Sarah, married Richard Widdon.

(III) William (3) Hill, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Jones) Hill, was prominent publicly all his life, and died in 1728. He married Abigail, daughter of David Osborn, of Eastchester, on October 7, 1691. Their children, born at Fairfield, were: 1. Abigail, born January 8, 1694. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. William, baptized May 14, 1699, died young. 4. William, baptized June 12, 1702. 5. David, born April 7, 1706. 6. Catherine, born January 2, 1717.

(IV) Deacon Joseph Hill, son of William (3) and Abigail (Osborn) Hill, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, April 1, 1697. He married Abigail Dimon, on March 30, 1731. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born March 21, 1732; married David Gould, lived in Fairfield, and died at an advanced age. 2. Sarah, born August 21, 1733; married William Wakeman; lived and died in Fairfield. 3. David, born April 22, 1737. 4. Ebenezer, of whom further. 5. Jabez, born June 17, 1744; settled in Weston, Connecticut; was captain of a company in the Third Regiment of Light Horse, and major in May, 1777; he served in the Danbury Alarm in 1777; married Sarah, daughter of Colonel John Read, of Redding, Connecticut. 6. Moses, born January 11, 1748, died October 3, 1777.

(V) Ebenezer Hill, son of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Dimon) Hill, was born February 26, 1742. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War from the beginning to the end, and was distinguished for his bravery. He married Mabel Sherwood, on January 17, 1765. She was born December 8, 1745, and died October 20, 1820. Ebenezer Hill lived in Fairfield for fifty-six years, and was a member of the Congregational church. His children were: 1. David, born July 7, 1766, died December 24, 1848. 2. Ebenezer, born February 20, 1768, died May 5, 1842. 3. Seth, of whom further. 4. Dimon, born in October, 1771, died December 8, 1793. 5. Joseph, born May 3, 1774, died April 19, 1816. 6. Mabel, born in September, 1776, died July 8, 1779. 7. Eleanor, born August 29, 1778, died July 22, 1779. 8. Jabez, born June 13, 1780, died August 2, 1807. 9. Esther, born November 26, 1785, died August 27, 1804.

(VI) Seth Hill, son of Ebenezer and Mabel (Sherwood) Hill, was born December 22, 1769, and died in Weston at


PER DEUM ET FERRUM OBTINUI

Hill

the age of fifty-five years. He settled in Weston, where he married, and lived the remainder of his life. His children were: 1. Polly, born March 5, 1795, died December 30, 1824. 2. Joseph, born February 19, 1797, died August 20, 1832, of cholera. 3. Wakeman, of whom further. 4. Edward, born November 10, 1814, died November 15, 1875.

(VII) Wakeman Hill, second son of Seth Hill, was born November 23, 1804, died August 16, 1881. He settled in Easton, Connecticut, where he married Eunice Lyon, born 1806, died March 11, 1870, daughter of William and Elinor (Bradley) Lyon, of that town. He was highly respected and honored among his townsmen, and was noted for his strict integrity. Children: 1. William Bradley, born August 10, 1828, died October 10, 1876. 2. Joseph Wakeman, born June 20, 1832, died November 6, 1864. 3. Seth, of whom further. 4. Lloyd, born February 6, 1841, died May 30, 1884. 5. Helen Marshall, born January 23, 1844, married, September 11, 1861, Frederick Riley Scribner.

(VIII) Dr. Seth (2) Hill, son of Wakeman and Eunice (Lyon) Hill, was born in Easton, Connecticut, on July 16, 1836, died February 5, 1912, and was buried at Easton. The impression left on the community by the death of a public man is calculated, perhaps coldly, in direct proportion to his value and usefulness in it. But when the man whom death has taken from the community has deeply graven his image and character on the minds of the people, through altruistic, unselfish service, of lifetime duration, the grief, which otherwise is little more than formal custom, becomes real and manifest. Not only was Dr. Seth Hill an eminent and skilled physician, but in and out of his professional capacity he was "the friend of all the world," practicing the great ideal of the medical profession, the great leveller service of humanity. Dr. Hill was a gentleman of the old school, serene of nature, courteous, generous, finding no favor or service too great to perform for the friend, enemy or stranger, suffering or in need.

Dr. Hill received his early education in the elementary schools of Easton, the town where he was born. He later attended the Easton Academy, preparatory to entering college. After being graduated from that institution, he entered the Medical School of Yale University. Here his work was of an unusually fine quality, and he was graduated with honors, with the class of 1866, the valedictorian. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately started to establish a practice for himself in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He remained here but a short time, however, removing next to Bethlehem, and from there to Stepney, where he finally established himself in practice. The value of Dr. Hill's services were such that his reputation was country-wide. He became a leader in his profession, and his practice grew to be one of the largest of the region of Stepney, Easton, Trumbull and the surrounding country. He came to be looked up to not only by the people, but by other medical men of the vicinity, a man to be sought for aid and advice, silent, cool, well of skill and constructive ability, to be trusted in the extreme.

In addition to his extremely active career in the medical profession, Dr. Hill was keenly interested in the political issues of his day and took an active part in political affairs, becoming the local leader of the Republican party in his vicinity. He was a member of the county school board, and as such brought a number of much-needed reforms. In the year 1880 he was elected to the Connecticut State Legislature. Dr. Hill was on the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital; president of the State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Society, and in 1884 president of the Fairfield County Medical Society. In 1901 Dr. Hill became one of the trustees of the Staples Free School of Easton, and did much valuable work in this office.

Dr. Hill married (first) Phebe M. Dayton, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, who died August 29, 1870. He married (second) on June 19, 1872, Mary Frances Nichols, of Tashua, Trumbull, Connecticut, the daughter of William and Mary Melissa (Mallett) Nichols. The parents of Mrs. Hill, who survives Dr. Hill, were both members of families well known and long established in Connecticut.

NICHOLS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Nichols Arms—Azure a fesse three lions' heads erased or.
Crest—A tiger sejant ermine.

The Nichols family is a very famous one in the State of Connecticut, and has furnished in the two and one-half centuries since its founding men who have been prominent in nearly every phase of public life in the State, and whose names are familiar in its history. The family was established in the year 1639 on what was then known as "Nichols' Farms," in the town of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. The land on which the settlement was made embraced 10,000 acres of land given the progenitor of the Nichols family by Colonial grant.

Mrs. Seth Hill, of Stepney, Connecticut, is a descendant of this famous family. She is the daughter of William and Mary M. (Mallett) Nichols. (See Mallett VI). William Nichols was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, on November 30, 1811, the son of Captain John Nichols. As was almost hereditary in the family, he became one of the prominent men of the town. He was a well known figure in the Democratic politics of Trumbull, and though not an office seeker in any sense of the word held many public trusts in the town. He was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Christ Church of Trumbull, in which he held practically all the offices open to laymen. He was always actively interested in the work of the parish and was its treasurer for many years. William Nichols died at about the age of seventy-five years.

He married (first) April 19, 1846, Mary Melissa Mallett, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Beach) Mallett. She died on February 27, 1852, at the age of thirty-three years. He married (second) Emeline A. Blakeman, who died on February 13, 1916. The child of the first marriage was Mary Frances Nichols, mentioned below.

Mary Frances Nichols, daughter of William and Mary Melissa (Mallett) Nichols, was born in Tashua, Trumbull, Connecticut, on November 5, 1847. She married, on June 19, 1872, Seth Hill, M. D., of Tashua, Trumbull. (See Hill VIII). Mrs. Hill is now a resident of Tashua, Trumbull, Connecticut.

MALLETT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The name Mallett is an ancient and honorable one of French origin. The majority of the people bearing the name in the Atlantic and New England sections of the United States trace their ancestry to John Mallett, a French Huguenot, who fled from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1680.

Arms—Gules, a fesse ermine, between six oval buckles or.

Previous to the religious persecution of the Huguenots by the Catholics in France, David Mallet, father of the progenitor of the family in America, was a man of some prominence in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and held a position of high rank in the army, in which five of his sons also served. From very early times the family of Mallet has been very well known in France, Switzerland, and England, and its members have held high positions in the official life of the communities in which they have resided. Both in France and in Switzerland many of the name have been distinguished in literature and professions, as well as in the army and the navy. Representatives of the family are very scattered, but all trace their ancestry to the Norman tribe or family of Mallets, or Malets, who invaded France from Scandinavia early in the eighth century, between the years 700 and 750 A. D. According to a letter written from Southampton, England, in September, 1882, General the Baron de Mallet Molesworth traces the origin of the name Mallet or Malet to a peculiar and distinguishing weapon carried by the tribe and used very effectively in combat, "a long hammer, with a point at the other end"—a mallet with one side pointed, which was perhaps a forerunner of a type of battle-axe used later. To-day in France, members of this family, descendants of the ancient tribe, are to be found nearly everywhere.

The Mallet family was first established in England during the time of the Norman Conquest, when William the Conqueror came to England with his army of Norman nobles and soldiers. After the battle of Hastings and the installation of the feudal system of land tenure, England was exclusively in the hands of the Norman conquerors. In 1069, one of William's followers, William Mallet, was second in command of the castle of York, according to Hume. William Mallet was killed, with three thousand men, in the assault upon the castle of the Danes. Robert de Mallet, one of the Norman nobles in England, is cited as among those nobles who influenced Robert, Duke of Normandy, to attempt to seize the English throne from his brother, Henry I. That the Mallets then in England were large and powerful landholders is certain from the fact that there is mention made in early records of "the great estates of Robert Mallet," which were confiscated and later bestowed upon Stephen, afterwards King of England.

The principal branch of the family in France is the Malet de Graville line. In the year 1530, one of the chiefs of this family, Jacques Mallet, a Huguenot, of Rouen, was compelled to leave France on account of persecution of those who adhered to the Protestant belief. He settled in Switzerland, where Protestantism then flourished under the rule of Calvin. In 1752, one of his descendants, Paul Henri Mallet, was called to a professorship of *belles-lettres* in Copenhagen. Members of the family are still to be found in Geneva.

After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, persecution of the Huguenots became more terrible than before, due not only to the fear of the growing strength of Protestantism on the part of those high in civil and religious authority, but also to the poisoning of the ignorant public mind by the church and state, which were both in the hands of unscrupulous Catholics. After 1680, thousands of Huguenot families left France, some going to England, and some to Switzerland and America. Very early in that period, a colony of Huguenots of about one hundred and fifty families settled in New Oxford, Massachusetts; and the early records of the towns of Charlestown, Massachusetts, of Warren, Maine, and of Rhode Island, there is frequent reference to the name Mallett.

(I) David Mallett, hereinbefore mentioned, fled from France, in 1687, after the death, by torture on the wheel, of his brother and brother-in-law. He took refuge in England and there established himself as a physician in Yorkshire. He had five sons, one of whom went to Germany. His third son, John, was the progenitor of the family in America.

(II) John Mallett, son of David Mallett, was born in France, went to England in 1687 with his father and a brother, who also became a physician in Yorkshire. After the death of his father in England in 1691, John Mallett returned to France, secured some money and sailed with his wife and children in a company of Huguenots bound for South Carolina. His vessel landed at Santee; two other ships which made the same voyage discharged their passengers at Beaufort. His wife and children died, and he later returned to Europe, going to his brother in Germany, where for two years he served in the army. He again set sail for America, coming by way of New York to Santee. He finally located in the Huguenot town of New Rochelle, New York, about 1695. There are contradictory opinions as to the status and occupation of John Mallett, the immigrant ancestor. One is that he was a man of wealth, and succeeded in bringing some of his property with him to America. The other is that he was a ship carpenter, and that he escaped from France, probably Lyons, with only his broad-axe and his Bible. A further version of the second theory tells of his being secreted in a carpenter's chest by his young wife and thus carried on board ship, and that his Bible was hidden in a block of wood shaped like a footstool. The former theory is substantiated by the position of John Mallett in America and his various extensive land purchases, which would seem to indicate that he was a man of means. There is no proof of that latter theory. The branch of the family herein dealt with uphold the former. According to a letter written by General Peter Mallet, of Wilmington and Fayetteville, North Carolina, a grandson of John Mallett, John Mallett purchased lands on the Santee river. in South Carolina, and settled his nephew Peter, who came to America on the first voyage, there; he also bought land in Boston, Massachusetts, and settled his brother in that place. For himself he bought land at New Rochelle, New York, but soon changed it for other land at Fairfield, Connecticut, where he was residing as early as 1710.

He married, in 1695, Johanna Lyon, born in France in 1663, and died at the age of one hundred and one years, September 16, 1764. She was a woman of great physical strength and endurance. Her will is dated March 18, 1763, and bequeaths to her sons John and David. On the west side of Division street (or Mutton lane), now known as Park avenue in Bridgeport, but at that time the dividing line between Bridgeport and Fairfield, and even earlier the line between Stratford and Fairfield, there stood until 1893 a plain frame dwelling, known for many years as the Mallett homestead. This house originally stood on a tract of land of forty acres, originally the property of John Mallett, as is evidenced in several deeds and in the land records of the towns of Fairfield and Stratford. This land is now occupied by many of the fine residences and by a portion of the park at Seaside, Bridgeport. The farm, bounded on the north by the highway, south by the sound, east and west by the lands of Timothy Wheeler and Isaac Hall, was deeded to John Mallett's sons on March

20, 1710, by Lewis Lyon, a merchant of Milford, Connecticut, and brother of Johanna Lyon, wife of John Mallett. The deed was given to David, John, and Lewis Mallett, in consideration of two hundred pounds paid to Lewis Lyon by their father, John Mallett; it contained also the proviso that Jane (or Johanna Mallett) their mother, "shall have the full use of ye above said farm and 'building' during her natural life." On September 10, 1736, Lewis Mallett, of Milford, leased the homestead to his father and mother, John and Jane Mallett, in consideration of one bushel of apples yearly, also a quit-claim of same date. In addition to this property just mentioned, John Mallett bought of Agur Tomlinson, on May 5, 1710, thirty-two acres of land at Tawtashua Hill, for thirty-two pounds. In 1739 and 1740, deeds are recorded showing gifts from John Mallett to his sons David and John of two hundred and thirty acres of land at Tashua, and a gift to his daughter, "Joanna Angevine," of land in Stratford, which is thought to have been situated on the north side of the King's Highway (now North avenue), near its intersection with Park avenue. These lands at Tashua are still in possession of the descendants of John Mallett in the direct line, mostly, however, in the line of David Mallett, the eldest son, of further mention. John Mallett died on September 23, 1745, and is buried beside his wife in the old Stratfield Cemetery. The inventory of his estate amounted to £2,039. He had disposed of the greater portion of his landed property before his death.

The children of John and Johanna (Lyon) Mallett, all born in Stratfield, Connecticut, were: 1. David, of whom further. 2. Captain John, Jr., born October 16, 1703; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel French; died December 5, 1742. 3. Lewis, born August 14, 1706; married Eunice, daughter of Ezekiel Newton; died September 7, 1790. 4. Johannah, born March 10, 1710; married Zachariah Angevine. 5. Peter, born March 31, 1712; married Mary Booth (?); died January 10, 1760.

(III) David (2) Mallett, son of John and Johanna (Lyon) Mallett, was born in Stratfield, Connecticut, on January 10, 1701, and resided at Tashua, Connecticut, where he was an extensive landholder. He died there August 22, 1777. He married Esther Angevine, a Frenchwoman, of New Rochelle, where she was born in 1711. She died on January 16, 1787, at Tashua. David Mallett's will is dated March 15, 1775, and mentioned his wife, his daughter, Esther Wheeler, and his three sons, John, David, and Joseph, but does not mention his daughter, Hannah Porter. His children were: 1. John, born October 28, 1731; married Rebecca Porter, September 25, 1753; died May 25, 1784. 2. Hannah, born September 10, 1733; married Seth Porter, December 27, 1750. 3. David (3), of whom further. 4. Joseph, born March 25, 1740; married, February 4, 1768, Mrs. Jerusha Middlebrook, died September 15, 1818. 5. Esther, born January 1, 1745; married (first) November 26, 1761, John Wheeler; married (second) David Summers; died May 9, 1818.

(IV) David (3) Mallett, son of David (2) and Esther (Angevine) Mallett, was born November 15, 1735, at Tashua, Connecticut, and after a lifelong residence in that place died there on July 16, 1822. David (3) Mallett kept an inn at the old Landlord House, north of Chubb Brook on Tashua street. His family were sometimes called the Nepucket Malletts, according to Anna S. Mallett in her genealogy of the Mallett family. This was in allusion to a story connecting him with the Indians. An Indian squaw lived on the west side of Tashua street, between Chubb Brook and the place now owned by George A. Mallett's heirs. Upon one occasion, before going to "The Salts," as the shore of Long Island Sound was then called, she turned her spotted pig, "Nepucket," into the woods nearby to feed upon the nuts while she was away. Her absence was so prolonged that David Mallett, thinking that she must be dead, caught and killed the pig. Some time afterward the squaw returned and brought suit against him for the pig, "Nepucket," of whom there remained only a piece of pork.

He married (first) Rhode French, the daughter of Gamakill French, born in 1740, and died March 5, 1777. He married (second) Bethia Bennett, born in 1749, and died November 14, 1788, daughter of Gideon Bennett. He married (third) Polly Youngs, who was born in 1747, and died March 13, 1835. The children of David (3) Mallett were: 1. Philo, baptized May 22, 1762; married Eunice Wheeler, July 6, 1780; resided in Canajoharie, New York, where he died April 2, 1820. 2. Benjamin, baptized December 18, 1763; married Olive French, January 6, 1785; died November 6, 1798. 3. Hannah, baptized June 28, 1761; married Isaac Edwards, February 3, 1777; died before 1848 in Waterville, New York, where she resided. 4. Zachariah, married May 18, 1790, Abigail Osborne; resided in Paris, Oneida county, New York. 5. Aaron, of whom further. 6. Rhoda, born May 12, 1765; married ——— Sanford, and removed to Illinois, where she died before 1848. 7. Bethiah, baptized September 30, 1781; married (first) in 1801, Jonathan Nichols; married (second) James Hall. 8. Huldah, baptized January 19, 1783; married, in 1807, Amos Hawley Wheeler; died February 23, 1834. 9. David, baptized August 15, 1784; died unmarried, June 3, 1848. 10. Charity, born September 20, 1788; married, December 25, 1811, Stephen Beach, son of Nehemiah Beach; died February 8, 1835.

(V) Aaron Mallett, son of David (3) Mallett, was baptized June 30, 1771. He was a resident of Tashua all his life, and died there on December 31, 1855. He married, February 24, 1805, Eunice Beach. She was born July 1, 1783, and died in Tashua, November 27, 1860. Their children were: 1. Mary Eliza, born July 3, 1806, died June 3, 1817. 2. George Albert, born January 24, 1808; married, December 24, 1833, Charity Nichols; died March 19, 1893. 3. David Beach, born June 14, 1810, died unmarried, September 13, 1846. 4. Stephen Summers, born May 1, 1812; married Flora M. Sherman daughter of Nathaniel Sherman, May 17, 1843. 5. Rhoda Clarissa, born August 16, 1814; married, December 24, 1849, Ebenezer T. Sanford. 6. Aaron Benjamin, born December 11, 1816; married (first) November 1, 1843, Jane Elizabeth Hawley, who died May 25, 1851; married (second) December 22, 1851, Lydia A. Sherman, who died April 24, 1884. 7. Mary Melissa, of whom further. 8. William Alanson, born May 25, 1821; married, September 28, 1851, Sarah Augusta Wakeley, who died January 23, 1861; married (second) June 18, 1862, Hannah Elizabeth Walker. 9. Parthenia Eliza, born April 27, 1824; married, May 11, 1864, William W. Wheeler.

(VI) Mary Melissa Mallett, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Beach) Mallett, was born in Tashua, Connecticut, March 8, 1819, and died there February 27, 1852. She married, April 19, 1846, William Nichols, son of Captain John Nichols, of Trumbull, Connecticut, who was born November 30, 1811, and died January 10, 1887. Their children were: 1. Mary Frances Nichols, born November 5, 1847;

married June 19, 1872, Seth Hill, M. D., of Tashua. 2. Child, unnamed, who was born and died on February 27, 1852. (For further reference see Hill family).

The part of the Mallett family in the wars of our country is an honorable and distinguished one. They gave their sons and their money freely. Descendants in the direct and collateral lines of the progenitor, David Mallett, who served in the Revolutionary War, were: Captain Lewis Mallett, Corporal Lewis Mallett, Private Miles Mallett, Private John Mallett, General Peter Mallett, Corporal Philip Mallett, Commissary Daniel Mallett, Corporal John P. Mallett, David Baldwin and Lewis Baldwin (died in a prison ship). Against this array of staunch supporters of the cause of Independence are placed the names of Matthew Mallett and Stephen Mallett, Tories, the former of whom lost his life in the English army; Stephen Mallett had his property confiscated "because he had joined the enemy of the United States."

During the War of 1812, William Mallett served under Commander Philip Walker at Bridgeport in 1814; David Mallett, under Commander Walker, from September 30 to October 3; under Commander Charles Parks, Jesse Mallett, from July 12 to September 17. Isaac Mallett enlisted in 1812 from Catharine, New York, became ill and died in the service near Buffalo. The following is the roll of members of the family who served in the Union army in the Civil War: In Company G, Fiftieth Engineers, New York; Sergeant Sylvester T. Malette, Ephraim Malette, Henry Wisner Malette, William Smith Malette, John Fiddler Malette; Huson W. Malette, died in prison at Salisbury, North Carolina; George Able Malette, Connecticut Volunteers; William Averill, Myron Couch, Joel Guild, Charles Bacon, all killed; Eli Plumb Beardsley, Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteers; Eli Plumb Burton; Rollin Stiles Burton, died June 30, 1863; Jerome M. Esney; died September 12, 1862, in the Confederate army; Third Regiment North Carolina, Colonel Peter Mallett, A. Fridge Mallett; Forty-first Regiment, North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mallett, Adjutant Richardson Mallett; First Regiment, North Carolina, Cecil Mallett, John W. Mallett; Third Regiment, Lieutenant C. P. Mallett; Surgeon Du Ponceau Jones, died; Edward Jones, Edward Jones Eccles, George D. Hooper, Charles M. Hooper.

A journal of about one hundred and eighty pages, written by David Mallett, the founder of the family, and John Mallett, his son, and the immigrant ancestor, was destroyed during the Revolution, but was reproduced in some measure from memory by a descendant, General Peter Mallett, who was familiar with its pages. The following excerpts which have bearing on the above-mentioned journal and the early history of the family have been taken from a letter of General Peter Mallett, which explains the loss of the journal, and reconstructs the family history:

> In 1769-70, an Irish gentleman, Mr. Bennis, stayed with me, who read the French language better than English, as he received his education in that country. It so happened that he got a sight of the French books given me by my grandmother, among them a great deal of the laws, trials, disputes, etc., and often the name of my grandfather mentioned. Mr. Bennis enquired of me if I knew the history of my forefathers. I told him not, but my grandmother had given me what she called a journal, written by my great-grandfather. I told Bennis of what my good grandmother had given me, but I was never taught to write or read French, although I could speak no other language, but had now almost forgot to speak it; upon which Bennis undertook to translate it into English. If I recollect right, there were 180 pages or more, written in a large book, and neatly in the style, and often the custom with the General and Field officers in the army. This

book and the English of it, I had laid up carefully at Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, until 1781, when a Colonel Fannen and his troop of horse came there and took the town, broke open the trunks and this, with other books and papers, was destroyed, which, of course, deprives me of giving you a full account; but as I went over the translation of Bennis frequently, and have still in remembrance the substance of what related to my two grandfathers, the first part of which was written by the hand of the elder (whose name was David), the latter part by his son John, my grandfather.

My great-grandfather, and his family, lived in Rochelle, France. He had considerable command there, either in the army, or civil department, in Louis the 14th time. This is clear—because in his book were copies of several letters from Le Tellier, who was, it seems, a judge appointed by the King, probably for the purpose only to try the Calvinists. Bennis read me of a proclamation, directed to David Mallett, Commissary of the 4th Division. Le Tellier writes at the bottom of this proclamation a note in very respectful terms, inviting my great-grandfather to recant, and draw his followers over; advises by no means to suffer his family, or those who relied on him, to go near those Preachers, then about, not to depend too much on a Mr. Colbrit, tells him his son, the Marquis of Louvois, shall meet him at some private place, &c. However, it seems that my great-grandfather would not listen to him; that he and his five sons led many thousands.

At last the King's troops turned out, took Rochelle, put to death all before them—indeed the cruelties committed among women and children, by the soldiers, is beyond expression. My great-grandfather, with his sons, and such of the family as were spared, made a good retreat into the country, where they made a stand for some time.

In 1686 there were four hundred officers broken on the wheel, among them my grandfather's brother, brother-in-law, and their wives and children, either burned, or put to death other ways, for signing some text to a Rev'd ——— Protestant. My great-grandfather and grandfather, with many thousands, forced their way to some shipping, and landed in England in 1687. From every appearance they brought with them a great deal of money and many servants. In 1691 my great-grandfather died; his age I do not recollect. My grandfather returned to France privately, got away his wife, two children and some money, and two ships, which had either been concealed for him or given in payment for some property. These ships came to England. There my grandfather takes in a number of passengers of his own country, and with three other ships sailed for S. Carolina. Three of the ships arrived off Santee, two to the south. . . .

COUCH, Elbert Leroy,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

Elbert Leroy Couch, musician, mechanic, inventor, president of Couch-Dean Corporation of Hartford, is a representative of an old New England family, and by his own achievements maintains the reputation of the family in the realm of music and as a skilled mechanic and resourceful inventor. He was born May 29, 1870, in Northampton, Massachusetts, son of Elbert Milton and Clara Adele (Wilson) Couch.

"One of the most fertile roots of nomenclature was the simple road-side cross," says "Bardsley's English Surnames." The name is still found lingering in our crutched or crouched Friars. Langland describes a pilgrim as having many a crouche on his cloake: i. e., many a mark of the cross embroidered thereon. A dweller by these wayside crucifixes would easily get the sobriquet therefrom, and thus we find atte Crouch to be of early occurrence. It was from living near one of these road-side crosses that the Crouch, or Couch, family derived their names.

Samuel Couch, probably nearly connected with Thomas and Simon Couch, of Wethersfield and Fairfield, settled at Milford and married an Indian woman named Pity (widow of Charles Deal), who, having no relations, bequeathed him by will a house in Milford and one and one-half acres on Milford or Charles' Island. He appears to have married again, as his widow Mary offered his will in June, 1693, for probate in New Haven. In this will he gave his estate to his wife Mary, and his daughter, Elizabeth Couch, of St.

Mary Ottary, in Devonshire, England. This will shows the seat of the family in England. As the Couch family, of which Elbert L. Couch is a member, has been identified with Milford for many generations, it is practically certain that he is a direct descendant of the Samuel Couch mentioned above.

(II) Stephen Couch, son of John Couch, was born in Milford, and baptized January 21, 1753. On December 16, 1781, he was married by Rev. Nathaniel Taylor to Pollipheme Carington (as the church record spells her name, but the family Bible in Mr. Couch's possession spells it Pollyphaenie Carrington). They were married and lived at New Milford, where their three children were born: Daniel, mentioned below; Sally, born January 21, 1785; Tryphena, July 11, 1787.

(III) Daniel Couch, born September 5, 1782, married, January 7, 1805, Mary Chadwick, who was born July 21, 1784, in Lee, Massachusetts. They had the following children: Nancy Emeline, born April 27, 1806; Frederick Manly, May 17, 1807; Sarah Whiton, October 17, 1814; Charles Morton, February 17, 1817; Bradford Milton, mentioned below; Philander Marcus, April 2, 1822; Henry Marshall, November 5, 1826.

(IV) Bradford Milton Couch, born June 1, 1819, received such education as the schools of his native town, Lee, Massachusetts, afforded, and then learned the trade of millwright. He became an expert mechanic. In 1850 he built in Antrim, New York, an overshot waterwheel, which was forty feet in diameter, with buckets measuring forty feet. This was said to be the largest overshot waterwheel ever constructed. He also erected many paper mills and constructed the machinery with which they were equipped. He did a very large business for his time, and while a resident of East Lee, Massachusetts, his force of mechanics numbered one hundred and fifty men most of the time. In 1859 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, and there built a paper mill for William Clarke & Son. After completing that contract he became superintendent of the machine shop of William R. Clapp. He remained in that position about five years, and then took a contract to rebuild a basket factory that had been destroyed by fire. In connection with equipping this factory he invented much machinery of a new type for building baskets. His machinery not only saved much labor, but increased the output. Probably no other man of his time invented so many improvements in basket machinery and methods of production as he. He died in Northampton at the age of seventy-six. He was a member of the Masonic lodge there, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Lucy Lucina, daughter of Austin and Letitia L. (Snow) Davis. She was born June 9, 1821, in Becket, Massachusetts. Letitia L. Snow's father, Lieutenant Nathan (?) Snow, fought under General Greene in the Revolution, and Mr. Couch has his discharge signed by George Washington. Austin Davis was born June 5, 1791, in Lee, Massachusetts. Letitia L. Snow was born February 18, 1800, in Becket, same State. Bradford M. and Lucy L. (Davis) Couch had two children: Helen Esther, married (first) James T. Ripley, of Springfield, and (second) Thomas E. Havemeyer, of the family of sugar refiners of New York, and Elbert Milton, mentioned below. In Northampton Mr. Couch was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was a public-spirited man, active in politics, and interested in everything for the good of the community.

(V) Elbert Milton Couch was born March 7, 1848, in East Lee, Massachusetts. He seems to have inherited from his father a strong bent toward things mechanical. After completing the courses in the public schools of East Lee and Northampton, he learned the trade of machinist and tool maker in the shop of Webster Herrick, in the latter town. On the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Couch found employment as toll and gauge maker in the sewing machine shop at Florence, Massachusetts. He was there about two years, leaving to become superintendent of his father's machine shop, and continued with him for twenty-three and one-half years. The business continued to grow, and by 1880 had assumed such proportions that it had to be removed to Florence, Massachusetts, to secure larger quarters. In addition to a large machine shop they also carried on a large foundry and pattern shop. In 1889 the business was sold and Mr. Couch remained with the new owner for about one and one-half years. He then went to Atlanta, Georgia, as superintendent of the Atlanta Machine Works. Mr. Couch was there only three months and then returned to Florence, where he had accepted a position as designer of tools for the Whitney Fire Arms Company. When he had been there about a year the company went out of business, and Mr. Couch entered the employ of the Ames Sword Company, of Chicopee, where he was placed in charge of a contract for building fifty thousand revolvers. This undertaking involved the designing of special tools and the erection of a factory, all of which was done under Mr. Couch's supervision. After three years Mr. Couch made another change, becoming superintendent for the company engaged in building the "Northampton" bicycle. After two years he came to Hartford as a designer of automatic machinery for the Pratt & Whitney Company. A year and a half later he entered the employ of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Amos Whitney, of the Pratt & Whitney Company, was interested. Mr. Couch remained with this company twelve years as mechanical engineer. Since that time he has lived practically retired. While with the Pratt & Whitney Company Mr. Couch designed the only strictly automatic machine shown at the Paris Exposition, according to a statement of the "Scientific American." This machine received the rough castings of sewing-machine wheels in a magazine, and from there the wheels were placed automatically in position on a lathe, where they were trued up, drilled and finished without being touched by hand.

For many years Mr. Couch was cornetist and alto soloist in the Florence Brass Band, under R. W. Irwin, now judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member and past grand of Nonoluth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Northampton, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts. He was the first chief patriarch of G. Fred Barnes Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hartford, and is a member of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut; member of Meadow City Canton, Patriarchs Militant, in which he holds a major's commission. While a resident of Northampton, Mr. Couch served as chairman of the Democratic City Committee, but since coming to Hartford has not been an active political worker. In recent years he has been identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Couch married, June 15, 1869, Clara Adele, born June 15, 1847, in East Lee, Massachusetts, daughter of Rockwell Denison Wilson, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He married Melissa, daughter of ——— Gifford. Elbert M. and Clara A. (Wilson) Couch have had five children, of whom four grew to maturity: Elbert L., mentioned below; Thomas Edward, married Augusta, daughter of Judge Webster Burbank, of Suffield; Arthur Rockwell, married Hazel Carpenter, of Glastonbury; Helen Lucy, married George Clarence Wooley, of Hartford, and have two children, Bradford F and Adele.

(VI) Elbert Leroy Couch, born May 29, 1870, was educated in the public schools of Northampton, after which he completed his apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, under the direction of his father. He inherited both mechanical genius and musical talent, and it is hard to tell in which of these widely separate fields of endeavor he will utimately be best known. Possessing a rich bass voice, he began to sing at an early age. He came to Hartford in April, 1889, as a bass singer in the Harmonic Quartet, which furnished the music of the Park Congregational Church, under the direction of John S. Camp. This quartet has sung all over New England, and has won an enviable reputation. Mr. Couch studied music with George M. Greene, of New York City, who is now head instructor in the vocal department of Smith College, and finished his formal studies with Alvin Reed, of Boston. Since 1889, he has been a member of the Tempo Male Quartet, a musical organization with a wide and enviable reputation. In 1905, he became superintendent of the Austin Organ Company, being employed as a mechanical expert to standardize the shop practice in the factory and to design special machinery. In 1913, Mr. Couch invented a machine for washing dishes and silverware, which immediately took its place as the leading device of the kind. Two men with this machine, which is called the "Autosan Dish and Silver Cleaning Machine," can wash, sterilize, rinse and steamdry ten thousand dishes an hour. The machine has already been installed by some of the largest hotels in the country, and it has been impossible to manufacture them as fast as they are called for. On December 1, 1913, Mr. Couch, together with his brother-in-law, George Howard Dean, organized the Couch & Dean Corporation, which was organized expressly to manufacture this machine. The company has offices in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, besides the home office in Hartford. Mr. Couch is also a director of the Silver Ease Company, which manufactures a silver cleaning compound. Like his father, Mr. Couch is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, and Nonoluth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellow, of Northampton; also a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is a member of Center Congregational Church, of Hartford, and sings in the choir.

Mr. Couch married Julia Lena, daughter of W. T. Dean, of Holyoke. They have four children: Elbert Dean, Mark, Cyrrel, Helene.

Mr. Couch's reputation as a musician is so wide-spread as to make further comment superfluous. He is recognized as one of Hartford's aggressive and progressive business men, possessing splendid executive ability, courteous in his dealings, and straightforward in all his methods.

WENTWORTH, Daniel F.,

Artist, Musician.

There can be do denying the truth of the universal belief that the artistic sense is a gift which either a man possesses at birth or must continue to lack all his life. The career of Daniel F. Wentworth, the eminent artist, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is so well known as a painter of landscape and cattle scenes, goes far to prove this. He manifested his taste for drawing at an early age, and before he could read, he began drawing little pictures, a talent which he possessed in common with his two brothers. Indeed, he cannot remember when he was not able to draw.

Mr. Wentworth is a member of an old New England family, a direct descendant of Elder William W., who came from England about 1620 and settled in Maine, and a son of George B. and Comfort Whitney (Fisher) Wentworth. His father was a native of Greenwood, Maine, where he was born, in 1820. He was the son of a farmer, but farm life became irksome to him and he went to sea, making several voyages in coasting vessels, and afterwards learned the trade of cabinet making, at which he became an expert. He possessed in a marked degree the talents which his sons inherited, and often made his own designs for his work. About the time of his marriage he removed to Norway, Maine, and engaged in the furniture business for a few years. He then made his home for about one year at Westfield, Massachusetts, after the expiration of which he came to Hartford, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his life, and eventually died, in 1903, at the age of eighty-three. In Hartford he became interested in antique furniture and was considered expert authority along that line. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served with that body through the term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged with a noncommissioned rank. He was a member of Robert Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, who was Comfort Whitney Fisher before her marriage, was a daughter of John and Lucy Fisher, of Bath, Maine. George B. and Comfort W. (Fisher) Wentworth, were the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy, and another in his sixteenth year. Those who grew to maturity were as follows: George William, now deceased; Daniel F., the subject of this sketch; Adaline, who became the wife of Linwood Morgan, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now deceased.

Born November 1, 1849, at Norway, Maine, Daniel F. Wentworth, son of George B. and Comfort Whitney (Fisher) Wentworth, went with his parents while still an infant to Westfield, Massachusetts, and thence to Hartford, Connecticut, which has continued to be his home through the most of his life. It was at Hartford that he received his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose, and then upon completing his studies, secured a position with Isaac Glazier, at that time a prominent picture dealer in Hartford. Mr. Glazier indeed was the first one who sold paintings in that city. He was a man of much artistic taste, and maintained quite a large gallery, so that young Wentworth came in contact with a distinctly artistic atmosphere and was privileged to see and criticize under the guidance of his employer many excellent works of art. The natural talent already displayed by him was stimulated and formed by this training and he grew to have a passionate fondness for the art which he was destined to make his career in life. At first he received very little formal instruction and developed his talent principally in his spare moments, but with the true artist's perseverance, he made use of every means of instruction and help that came within his reach and had that keenest of pleasures which is to

C. Oscar Ekstrom

as a young art student, since then progress by skill and comprehension. Later he was able to travel abroad and pursue his studies in Europe. But although Mr. Wadsworth undoubtedly gained much valuable technical experience from these studies, he has always [illegible] himself from the [illegible] which he has pursued with an indefatigable enthusiasm and untiring patience only to the love of art. He has painted in all parts of New England and the Adirondack Mountains and many notable canvases have come from his brush to perpetuate the natural beauties of these regions. His work clearly indicates his intimate knowledge and love of the great outdoors, whose various and changing moods he portrays with genuine fidelity and the touch of true understanding. His pictures are full of that elusive quality known as atmosphere, which is nowhere more admirably shown than in the soft, mellow tones of his charming sunsets. He has for many years been prominently identified with the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and held the position of secretary there until the death of the late Charles Noel Flagg, when he was elected to succeed him in the presidency. Mr. Wadsworth has been so absorbed by his work that he has found but little time for any of the social activities [illegible] to his [illegible]. He belongs to no fraternal orders, but is devoted to his art and his home.

Another remarkable talent of Mr. Wadsworth's is that of music, in which he has displayed almost as notable ability as in that of the sister art. While in Europe he also studied music, and since his return to Hartford in [illegible], he became organist of the South Baptist Church there. He had several [illegible], organist at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Meriden for nearly five years, but he returned to [illegible] of his [illegible] and [illegible] South Baptist Church for a period of eight years [illegible] he became organist of the [illegible] Church, [illegible] was made [illegible] Congregational Church, where he continued for [illegible] eight years, after which he [illegible] for a short period. [illegible] the following year [illegible] position of organist [illegible] Church [illegible].

[illegible] work in the nature of [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] which have been gathered from all parts of New England and the Adirondacks. He is a [illegible] figure in the world of art today, and the work which he has done will long remain as a typical expression of the American school of this period.

Mr. Wadsworth was united in marriage January [illegible], with Sara D. [illegible], a daughter of Charles and Lucy [illegible] of Hartford. Mrs. [illegible] died in [illegible], Connecticut, in [illegible], and Charles [illegible] died in [illegible] at the venerable age of eighty-seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth one son was born, [illegible] Wadsworth, who is now at Syracuse, New York, where he is manager of the New York State [illegible] Electric Company of Hartford. He was born in [illegible], Germany, in [illegible], while his parents were residing there, and returned with them to this country. He married Clara [illegible] of [illegible], New York, June [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

be found in observing one's own progress in skill and comprehension. Later he was able to travel abroad and pursue his studies in Europe. But although Mr. Wentworth undoubtedly gained much valuable technical experience from these studies, he has always derived more benefit from his own direct study of nature, which he has pursued with an indefatigable patience and industry possible only to the lover of art. He has painted in all parts of New England and the Adirondack Mountains and many notable canvases have come from his brush to perpetuate the natural beauties of these regions. His work clearly reflects his intimate knowledge and love of his great subject, nature, whose various and opposed moods he portrays with peculiar delicacy and the touch of true understanding. His pictures are full of that elusive element known as atmosphere, which is nowhere more admirably shown than in the soft mellow tones of his charming sunsets. He has for many years been prominently associated with the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and held the position of secretary therein until the death of the late Charles Noel Flagg, when he was elected to succeed him in the presidency. Mr. Wentworth has been so absorbed in his work that he has found but little time for any of the social activities indulged in by ordinary men. He belongs to no fraternal orders, but is devoted to his art and his home.

Another remarkable talent of Mr. Wentworth's is that of music, in which he has displayed almost as notable qualities as in that of the rival art. While in Europe he also studied music and upon his return to Hartford in 1885, he became organist of the South Baptist Church there. He had indeed already been organist at the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Meriden for nearly five years, but he returned a master of his instrument and capable of holding similar positions in the largest and most important churches of the community. He remained at the South Baptist Church for a period of eight years and then became organist of Unity Church for twelve years. His next position of the kind was with the Park Congregational Church, where he remained for another eight years, after which he gave up this work for a short period. He began it again the following year, however, taking the position of organist with the First Presbyterian Church, but not long after, once more retired.

Mr. Wentworth is the author of many charming sketches and finished canvases, the subjects of which have been gleaned from all parts of New England and the Adirondacks. He is a distinguished figure in the world of art to-day and the work which he has done will long remain as a typical expression of the American school of this period.

Mr. Wentworth was united in marriage, January 1, 1874, with Sara O. Cooley, a daughter of Chester and Lura A. Cooley, of Hartford. Mrs. Cooley died in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1894, and Chester Cooley died in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth one son was born, Gilbert Rogers Wentworth, now of Syracuse, New York, where he is manager for New York State of the Arrow Electric Company, of Hartford. He was born in Munich, Germany, in 1885, while his parents were residing there, but returned with them to this country. He married Clara Eloise Hoyt, of Syracuse, New York, June 26, 1916.

HEDSTROM, Carl Oscar,

Inventor, Motorcycle Genius.

Conspicuous among the men who to-day march in the vanguard of progress is Carl Oscar Hedstrom, inventor and gasoline engine expert. Tangible evidence of his mechanical ability is found in the "Indian" Motorcycle, which is a product of his inventive mind and is the source through which he has gained an international reputation. In 1901 he became identified with the Hendee Manufacturing Company, makers of bicycles at Springfield, Massachusetts, since which time he has devoted himself to the mechanical department of this concern.

Carl Oscar Hedstrom was born in Smoland, Sweden, March 12, 1871, a son of Andrew and Caroline Hedstrom. He came to this country with his parents in 1880, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he received his education in the public schools. Having exhibited an exceptional talent for mechanics, upon leaving school he entered a watch factory where he became an expert tool maker. When but twenty-four years of age he was well on the road to fame and fortune. A devotee to bicycle racing, which was at that time very popular, he became one of the best riders of the day, at first racing only when it did not interfere with his trade. With his wonderful mechanical genius it was only natural that he should enter upon the design and construction of racing wheels, and his creations were so advanced in styles and so complete that he was commissioned by leading manufacturers to build racing machines for them, which he did. Many of the mounts which the champion riders used in those days were the handiwork of Mr. Hedstrom, but bore the name plates of the leading manufacturers. When in the latter part of the nineties the first motor-paced tandems were brought to this country from France, Carl Oscar Hedstrom undertook to make a tandem after his own ideas, with the result that he produced the most reliable tandem in this country, which rapidly enhanced the name and fame of the builder. Among those who were strongly impressed with Mr. Hedstrom's abilities was George M. Hendee, a manufacturer of bicycles, and in his day the greatest high wheel champion in American cycling history. Foreseeing a wonderful future for the practical motorcycle, he commissioned Mr. Hedstrom to undertake the construction of such a machine, and in January, 1901, he became identified with the Hendee Manufacturing Company, makers of bicycles, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Soon after entering this concern he made the first "Indian" Motorcycle, the forerunner of the American motorcycle industry. In this machine was installed all that was known of the gasoline engine art at that time, together with a number of important inventions which since have become accepted standards of the craft. Prominent among these inventions were the Hedstrom motor, Hedstrom carburetor, double grip control, countershaft hanger construction, cushion fork, bayonet locking inlet valve dome, automatic ignition cut-out switch, Hedstrom motor anchorage system, combination tank construction, and compensating sprocket. Holding the leadership of the industry, which it never has relinquished, the "Indian" to-day is being distributed to world-wide marts, and has gained for its builders the enviable prestige of being the largest producers of motorcycles in the world. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, in token of his motorcycle genius, the jury of awards granted him a silver medal and high diploma of merit, which was the only one granted in the entire motor vehicle section of exhibits. It is interesting to note here that during the World War the "Indian" played an important part, proving its invaluable worth to the courier in the Motor Transport Corps. He is a member of the Middletown Yacht Club of Middletown, Connecticut; Hartford Gun Club, of Hartford, Connecticut; New York Athletic Club, Portland Social Club of Portland, Connecticut, and was a member of the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain. His hobby is motorboat racing, and in 1912 he won the power boat championship of the Connecticut river with his boat called the "Indian."

Mr. Hedstrom married Julia Anderson, daughter of Alfred and Helena Anderson, November 14, 1898. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen Hedstrom. Mr. Hedstrom finds his chief delight in the circle of his home, and is the proud possessor of one of the most beautiful country estates at Portland, Connecticut, which is situated so as to afford a most wonderful view of the Connecticut river. The career of Mr. Hedstrom is one of which he may be justly proud, a success in every sense of the word, and it but proves the fact that America is the land of opportunity for the man who aims to succeed.

McCLELLAN, Wilbert Ernest,

Physician, Hospital Official.

The State of Connecticut has been signally favored in the class of men who have represented the medical profession, and prominent among these is Dr. Wilbert E. McClellan, of Hartford, a lineal descendant of a family that traces back for many generations in Scotland, the clan to which they belonged being known as the MacClellan clan. The name has been variously spelled, even at the present time various members of the family using different forms of spelling. John MacClellan, grandfather of Dr. Wilbert E. McClellan, serving in the British army in the Napoleonic wars, and other members of the family participated in the Sepoy Rebellion in India and were lost in the "Black Hole of Calcutta."

Robert McClellan, father of Dr. Wilbert E. McClellan, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died in 1912, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was reared and educated in his native land, and while yet a youth emigrated to Canada, locating in Lanark County, Province of Ontario, where he took up land, to which he added from time to time by purchase of various tracts, becoming an extensive land owner. He took an active part in local politics, and in later years, when he had acquired a competence, took advantage of the opportunity to make up for deficiencies in his early education, and became a great student and reader. He was a man of enterprise and sagacity, worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and was prominent and influential in the affairs of the community. He married Mary Rath, and among their children was Wilbert Ernest, of whom further.

Wilbert Ernest McClellan was born in Lanark county, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 1, 1882. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native country, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the Toronto University, from which institution he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. He then went to London, England, where he performed post-graduate work in London University College Hospital and Golden Square Hospital for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time he received his degree of member of the Royal College of Surgery. In 1906 he came to the United States, located in New York City, and became resident physician at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in which capacity he served for about two and a half years, gaining a wide and useful experience. In 1909 he took up his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, and has made his home there ever since. He specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and although he is one of the younger representatives of the profession in Hartford, he has a reputation for skill and ability that many an older medical practitioner might well envy. Possessing a broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine and surgery, and with a varied experience, and also by keeping in touch with the progress that is being made toward perfection in the line of medical and surgical science, his future is bright with promise. Dr. McClellan is serving as opthamologist, rhinologist, laryngologist and otologist to St. Francis Hospital, the Babies' Hospital, Hartford Dispensary and Newington Home for Crippled Children, and is also consulting otologist to the Hartford Contagious Hospital. In addition to this he has an extensive private practice, his patients reposing in him the utmost confidence. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgery, licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, member of the Hartford County Medical Society, Connecticut Medical Society, American Medical Association, Mississippi Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Almont, Province of Ontario, Canada, the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, and the New Haven Yacht Club.

FLOYD, Marcus Lawson,

Tobacco Expert.

One of the most active, successful and progressive business men of Hartford, Connecticut, Marcus L. Floyd, general manager of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, and the pioneer in the raising of tobacco by the shade grown process, was born in Quincy, Florida, in 1860, son of Matthew B. and Martha A. (Dalton) Floyd.

Matthew B. Floyd, his father, was engaged in agriculture on an extensive scale, and the son, Marcus L., worked on the farm of his father when not attending the district schools of Quincy. Later he engaged in the growing of leaf tobacco, and in 1898 went to Washington to accept a position with the Department of Agriculture as a tobacco expert. Mr. Floyd was appointed by Secretary James Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture as a delegate to the International Agricultural Congress held in conjunction with the Universal International Exposition at Paris in 1900. He had been honored with this commission by virtue of his expert knowledge and wide experience in the culture of tobacco. At the request of the United States Government, Mr. Floyd visited the countries of Europe in order to ascertain the conditions of the tobacco industry. He made careful notations of his observations, and after several months' travel on the Continent submitted a report covering the desired information, with the recommendation that tobacco be placed under government inspection, and that it be properly and honestly graded. This suggestion was acted upon with very gratifying results.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Floyd took up experimental work for the government, and the experiment of growing the tobacco by the shade process was tried in Connecticut. They produced nearly one thousand pounds of wrapper tobacco that was pronounced by experts to be equal to any wrapper tobacco grown in the world. This lot of leaf was sold at an average of one dollar and fifty-nine cents per pound, and the experiment indicated such commercial possibilities that a boom was started and several hundreds

Marcus L. Floyd

of thousands of dollars were invested. All but one of the growers failed at first to meet with the expected success. The successful grower was Mr. Floyd, this owing to the expert knowledge which he possessed. The shade growing process was a courageous experiment and to-day the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation has three large plantations located at East Hartford, East Granby, and Floydville, the latter town being named in honor of the pioneer, where are employed several hundred persons the entire year. Each year, before anything can be grown on the plantations, it is necessary to expend about ninety thousand dollars for cloth alone. There are about six hundred and twenty acres of tobacco under cloth.

Mr. Floyd is most enterprising and energetic, and in 1916, when the labor situation became a serious one to cope with, he was the first to introduce the negro laborer from the South. Excellent quarters are provided for these laborers and a regular boarding house equipped with shower baths, etc., built on the plantation. Some of the men prefer to and do sleep in tents in the open. There are excellent baseball fields available for them for recreation purposes after working hours. The men are well paid and it is possible for them in the three busy months of the year to clear about one hundred dollars over and above their expenses. The great success of this corporation is largely due to the expert knowledge of Mr. Floyd, not alone in the art of raising and caring for the tobacco, but also to his progressive ideas in the questions of labor and kindred matters; in equipping and carrying on an organiation so that the heads of the firm and employees work in harmony with each other. He realizes the truth of the adage that success lies in the virtue of square dealing, industry, promptness and temperance.

In October, 1917, the Connecticut Tobacco Company merged with the American Sumatra Tobacco Company. The union of these two large concerns formed the largest shade growing tobacco corporation in the world. They have offices at No. 142 Water street, New York City. Apart from their holdings in the North, they own forty thousand acres of land in Florida and Georgia, and grow shade tobacco extensively there, besides several thousand acres in corn, potatoes and other grain crops. Their entire output of tobacco is shade grown, although they do an extensive business in tobacco cultivated by other methods. At the time the shade grown process was adopted by the large growers of Cuba, men trained under Mr. Floyd's system were sent for to instruct the Cuban growers the successful way to produce tobacco.

LATHROP, Hayden Redfield,

Business Man.

Although the cities dominate the commonwealth and boast of their social and business advantages, it is from the wide spaces of the remote country districts that the pulsing life of the city is renewed. It is true that this demand impoverishes the country communities, robbing them of some of their most promising young men, such as are sadly needed in agriculture. But were it not for the vital youth thus poured into the centers of population, the cities would, indeed, fall into decadence.

In South Coventry the name of Lathrop has long held a prominent place. It is one of those names which were derived from the fact of the location of its progenitors. The original family seat was in Lowthorpe Wapentake, of Dickering, East Riding, of Yorkshire, England. This family dates back to 1216, when Walter de Lowthorpe was elected sheriff of Yorkshire. In the natural evolution of written language and the tendency to discard unnecessary letters, the name has come to be written Lathrop.

(I) The Rev. John Lathrop was a member of the old English family of that name, and was among those who suffered arrest and imprisonment for following their religious convictions. His first wife died while he was in prison. When pastor of a Congregational church in London, he was imprisoned with forty-three members of his church (April 29, 1632), because they practiced the teachings of the New Testament. He was released only on condition of leaving the country, and came to America in 1634, shortly afterward establishing a church at Scituate, Massachusetts; was admitted freeman of Plymouth Colony, 1636-37, and later removed to Barnstable.

(II) Samuel Lothrop, son of Rev. John Lothrop, was born in England, and came to this country with his father in 1634. Later he also removed to Barnstable, thence to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut, finally locating in Norwich. He was twice married, first in Barnstable, November 28, 1644, to Elizabeth Scudder, who became the mother of Israel, their sixth child.

(III) Israel Lathrop, as the name is now spelled, son of Samuel Lothrop, was born in October, 1659, and died March 28, 1733. He married, April 8, 1686, Rebecca Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bliss, who died August 22, 1737. Israel Lathrop was a freeman in 1730.

(IV) John Lathrop, son of Israel Lathrop, was born in Norwich, October 2, 1690; married, April 7, 1715, Elizabeth Abel, a daughter of Joshua and Mehitabel (Smith) Abel, of Norwich. They settled in that part of Norwich which has since been set off as a township under the name of Franklin. Both joined the church in 1720.

(V) Zebulon Lathrop, son of John Lathrop, was born January 10, 1717, died in Norwich, January 13, 1781. He married, September 4, 1740, Lois, daughter of Dr. Theophilus and Elizabeth (Hyde) Rogers, of Norwich, where she was born, July 22, 1721, and died September 21, 1777.

(VI) Zebulon (2) Lathrop, son of Zebulon (1) Lathrop, was born November 29, 1744, and married Alice Edgerton, who died in Lebanon, February 3, 1794, aged forty-nine. He died there, March 29, 1814.

(VII) William Lathrop, son of Zebulon (2) Lathrop, was born in 1779, and died June 14, 1807. On March 22, 1803, he married Amelia, daughter of Ammi and Esther (Chapman) Paulk, of Tolland, who was born December 24, 1762, and died October 28, 1810.

(VIII) Kelsey Lathrop, son of William Lathrop, was born in Tolland, October 17, 1803, settled in South Coventry, and died September 4, 1867, by only about two months surviving his wife, who died July 7 in the same year. His wife was Flora, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Cobb, of Tolland, the marriage taking place March 20, 1826. This line of sturdy pioneers leads us down to Walter Herbert Lathrop, father of our subject, of whom further.

(IX) Walter Herbert Lathrop, son of Kelsey Lathrop, was born in South Coventry, November 30, 1844, and died in February, 1900. He was educated in the common schools there, after which he branched out for himself, going to New York, there learning the trade of bank-note printing with the American Bank Note Printing Company. He remained in New York a few years, then returned to this State and established himself in the grocery business on Pearl street, in Hartford. In 1876 he removed to the store on Asylum street, where his son, Hayden Redfield Lathrop, still continues in the business. The father remained in the grocery business as long as he lived.

Walter Herbert Lathrop was a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; was captain on the staff of Major Andrews in the Putnam Phalanx and took an active part in the welfare of that organization. He married, November 17, 1869, Cora Kirtland Hayden, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Redfield) Hayden, of Westbrook, Connecticut. Of this marriage were born three children: Walter Herbert (2); Hayden Redfield, of whom further; and Elisha E. The family have long been members of the Pearl Street Congregational Church.

(X) Hayden Redfield Lathrop, son of Walter Herbert and Cora Kirtland (Hayden) Lathrop, was born in Hartford, June 28, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and Reid's Preparatory School. Being an active youth, and interested in business affairs, he turned his attention in that direction rather than continue his education farther. He entered the employ of Keeney & Roberts, February 19, 1889, and was twelve years in their office. He then succeeded his father in the grocery business, and enlarged the character of the merchandise to meet the demands of the more exclusive trade, which at this time was beginning to see the advantage of the modern sanitary methods of enclosing foodstuffs in cartoons. Following this lead, he added to his regular line those goods known as "fancy" groceries, which have come to be necessities to people of refinement, until he holds the patronage of the best people of Hartford.

In 1917 he became secretary of the Farnham Tobacco Company, growers and packers, and up-to-date producers, growing two hundred sixty-five acres of shade-grown tobacco, one of the largest tobacco firms in the State. Mr. Lathrop is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hartford Club; Shuttle Meadow Country Club; City Club of Hartford; Hartford Chamber of Commerce; Ad. Club; Automobile Club; and Company K, Veteran Corps, First Regiment.

Mr. Lathrop married Antoinette, daughter of Porter Whiton, who was born in West Hartford. They were the parents of four children: Elizabeth Redfield, Elinor Louise, Robert Hayden, and Bernice Cousins. The family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church. Mr. Lathrop is a genial, whole-souled man, such an individual as the people of the city are proud to point out as a representative citizen. His favorite recreation is golf.

(The Redfield Line).

We find the name of Redfield in the early New England records, its form in the first generation, however, being somewhat different. It is found variously as Redfin, Redfen, Redfyn and Redfyne.

(I) William Redfin owned a home in what is now Brighton, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. Later he came to what is now the town of Ledyard, Connecticut. He died about April or May, 1662, the last record of his widow, Rebecca, appearing in 1667. It was during the residence of the family in New London that the spelling gradually reached its present form.

(II) James Redfin or Redfield, son of William and Rebecca Redfin, was born about 1646, and was a tanner. He was married, in May, 1669, to Elizabeth How, daughter of Jeremy How, of New Haven, she born in 1645. The father of Jeremy How, Edward How, was one of the early settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(III) Theophilus Redfield was born in 1682, probably at Saybrook, and died February 14, 1759. On December 24, 1706, he married Priscilla Greenel (or Grinnell) daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Paybodie) Greenel. Lydia Paybodie was a daughter of William Paybodie, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island. William Paybodie was born in England, in 1620, and died December 13, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth, born 1624-25, died May 31, 1717, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the story of whose marriage in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish" has thrilled every appreciative reader.

(IV) Daniel Redfield, born September 22, 1707, resided at Clinton, Connecticut, and died January 11, 1758. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1728, died November 2, 1775, aged seventy-four years.

(V) Roswell Redfield was born September 4, 1731, at Guilford, and about 1764 was lost at sea, with all of his crew. On November 2, 1758, he married his second wife, Mehetible Post, who died, after another marriage, June 12, 1814.

(VI) James Post Redfield, born July 3, 1760, in Clinton, died September 27, 1829. He was a farmer at Westbrook, and married (first) Chloe Post, born April 17, 1765, daughter of John and Chloe (Chapman) Post. The wife died December 5, 1799.

(VII) James Post (2) Redfield, born September 18, 1786, at Westbrook, died August 24, 1832, at Huntington, Long Island. He married Mary Farrington, of Meriden.

(VIII) Mary Redfield, born in Meriden, August 26, 1810, daughter of James Post (2) and Mary Farrington Redfield, married Calvin Hayden, March 7, 1829. He was the son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Geoffrey) Hayden.

(IX) Cora Kirtland Hayden, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Redfield) Hayden, became the wife of Walter Herbert Lathrop, as before mentioned.

TRANT, Thomas,

Contractor.

Thomas Trant, of Hartford, has, by his own initiative, business ability, and straightforward methods, developed for himself a wholesale business said to be one of the largest in its line in the State of Connecticut. He was born February 17, 1866, the son of Maurice and Mary (Coffee) Trant, the former having been born in Ireland, where in early manhood he farmed, and where also he married before coming to America. He reached this country just after the close of the Civil War, and located in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, accompanied by his three eldest children. During his entire life in America he followed farming pursuits, at the outset at Rocky Hill, later in Windsor, and still later in Wethersfield. Eventually, he removed to Hartford, where he died about twenty-five years ago. His wife, who was the daughter of John and Mary Coffee, bore him seven children: John C. and Ellen, twins; Bartholomew; Thomas, of whom further; Morris B.; Timothy; and Mary A.

Thomas Grant

Thomas Trant, third son of Maurice and Mary (Coffee) Trant, was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. After a public school education, he was apprenticed to the plumbing trade, under George Mahl. After three years' service as journeyman, he had saved sufficient money to encourage him to open business for himself as a contractor on construction work. As such he was kept busily employed for ten years, operating concurrently a retail business. This retail store business assumed large proportions in time, and Thomas Trant found himself, in his extensive buying, to be becoming conversant with the wholesale as well as the retail business. In process of time he discovered that his interests would be enhanced by devoting his entire time to the wholesale branch, so that since 1908 he has conducted no retail business. His wholesale connection, however, expands each year, his territory being the whole of New England, over which his three salesmen are constantly traveling. Mr. Trant, who when engaged in the contracting business was well in the forefront of contractors of the city, now employs in his wholesale business twenty-six people. He gives most of his time to business, although he is a member of some semi-public organizations, among them the Chamber of Commerce, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the City Club. For three years he was a member of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, ranking as corporal when he retired.

Mr. Trant married Mary Ann Maloney, daughter of Thomas Maloney, of Hartford, Connecticut.

ELLIOTT, Calvin Hayes,

Physician, Specialist.

One of the rising physicians of Hartford, Connecticut, is Calvin Hayes Elliott, who is making a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics in that city, where he has already gained an enviable reputation for his skill and ability. He is not a native of Hartford, nor indeed of Connecticut at all, being a member of a branch of the Elliott family which settled in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The Elliott family is a very distinguished one, can claim a very honorable antiquity both in this country and abroad, and now has representatives in well nigh every part of the United States.

Dr. Elliott is a son of William Beale and Mary (Hayes) Elliott, his father having been a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He and his wife afterwards resided in Philadelphia, but Mr. Elliott met his death during a visit to his old home in Mifflin county, through a fall from a tree. He had studied at the University of Pennsylvania and in the medical school connected with that institution, and was a lecturer on scientific subjects. He had also studied law at the Milton Academy in Central Pennsylvania, and was a classmate of Governor Curtin of the State, in whose administration occurred the Civil War. He was not quite fifty years of age when he met with his fatal accident, his son, Dr. Elliott, being at that time only three years old. He and his wife were the parents of three children, as follows: David Hayes, of San Diego, California; Calvin Hayes, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; and a child who died in infancy. Dr. Elliott's grandfather was Robert Urie Elliott, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He married there Sarah Beale, a daughter of Thomas Beale, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania.

Dr. Elliott was born January 12, 1879, in Hartleton, Union county, Pennsylvania, and it was in this place that his childhood and early youth were passed.

It was there also that he attended school and was graduated from the grammar school, after leaving an excellent reputation for good scholarship. He then attended Bucknell University Academy, where he was prepared for college and immediately thereafter matriculated at Bucknell University. In these institutions he continued the excellent record which he had already established, and was graduated from the latter with the class of 1902, having taken the degree of B. S. He stood high in his class, particularly in scientific subjects, having inherited a taste and talent for them from his father, and received on this account a scholarship. He had in the meantime decided definitely upon medicine as his profession in life, and accordingly entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, which is now a department of the University of Pennsylvania. From this he was graduated with the class of 1905 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the practical experience which is so necessary as a supplement to theoretical training, especially in the profession of medicine, he entered the hospital associated with his college and there remained as an interne for the period of a year, and this he followed up by a year as physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg. He also held the position of pathologist of the institution. He began his general practice in Fayette county, his native State, and remained there for a period of some six years, during which he was highly successful and established an enviable reputation. Not satisfied, however, with the opportunities and outlook of that position, he went abroad, where he continued his medical studies at a number of famous European clinics, including those at Heidelberg, Munich, Vienna, Berlin, London and Edinburgh. In 1914, he returned to this country and established himself in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, since which time he has met with a high degree of success. He is at the present time on the staff of the Hartford Hospital as visiting obstetrician and gynecologist, on the staff of the Hartford Dispensary as gynecologist, and also at the Woman's Aid Home. He takes an active part in the general interests and affairs of his profession, and is a member of the Hartford Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, University Club, and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. During his residence in Pennsylvania, he was for three years a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard in which he held the rank of sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Regiment. While a member of this organization, he served in the famous coal strike of 1902 for three months. Dr. Elliott chose Hartford as the scene of his labors upon the suggestion of Dr. O. T. Smith, a well-known surgeon, who introduced him to the medical profession here.

Dr. Elliott was united in marriage with Nellie Dunkle, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Frank Dunkle, of that city. They are the parents of one child, Marie Louise.

Dr. Elliott is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world and in all his public relations as one whose principles are above reproach and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional conduct. It is not only in his associations with his patients that these characteristics are displayed, but with all those with whom he comes in contact in his professional career and in

John J. McIntyre

every other department of life. His courtesy and unfailing concern for the welfare of all makes him a highly popular figure in every circle, and has established the esteem in which he is held upon the firmest kind of basis. In his private life these virtues have their analogues. A quiet and retiring character makes him a great lover of home and the domestic ties, and his never failing geniality endears him to the members of his family and to the friends of whom he possesses so many.

McINTYRE, John James,

Master Mechanic.

John James McIntyre, proprietor of the McIntyre Machine Works of Hartford, is a splendid example of a man who has won a place for himself in his community, both in business and social life, by virtue of his own inherent ability and ambition. Without the aid of influential friends, or through any favor of fortune, he has made his own way, steadily and consistently working upward. He naturally possesses those qualities which make for success. Mr. McIntyre was born September 1, 1871, in Bally-Castle, County Antrim, Ireland, son of John and Hannah (Burns) McIntyre.

The name of McIntyre is a very old one, and it has been the theme of many old songs and traditions. The following is quoted from an old song, illustrating the prominence this family has long held in the martial affairs of Ireland and Scotland:

> From sweet Temple More
>   On the high burning shore
> Came the family of John McIntyre
>   So fearless and bold, in Ireland of old
> Their valorous deeds were oft told.

In Gaelic the surname of McIntyre is "Mac-an-t-sair," and signifies the carpenter's son. The traditional history of the family states that they are a sept of the MacDonalds of Sleat, Skye, and this is substantiated by the fact that the family use the same badge, the heather. The legend follows:

> On one occasion, the chief's galley sprung a leak. The hole was discovered and a clansman forcing his thumb into it, cut off his thumb and left it there, so that he might be at liberty to assist in the work of sailing the galley. By so doing he saved the crew from drowning and was ever afterwards called "Saor na h-ordaig"—"The Thumb Carpenter." Some time afterwards a son of this carpenter, who was known as Mac-an-t-saoir—The Carpenter's Son—leaving Sleat in his galley resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere, taking a white cow with him and vowing that wherever the cow would first lie down to rest after landing he would settle there. This she did at Glenoe. It is a well known fact that the McIntyres of Glenoe occupied these lands as early as 1306, and were firmly established there until 1806. For many generations a strong colony of McIntyres were resident at the village of Cladich, and there they carried on an extensive weaving industry. In 1745, there were members of this family fighting under the banner of the Stewarts of Appin.

The family of McIntyre of which John J. McIntyre is a scion were resident in County Antrim for many generations, and there John McIntyre, his father, was born. His early years were spent in the English navy, and learning the trade of machinist he followed this occupation for many years as a journeyman. In 1883 he came to America, desiring to take advantage of the larger and wider opportunities available there. Locating in Hartford, he was for many years actively identified with the interests of that city, and was a skilled and valued workman of the Colt Armory. He married Hannah Burns, who died in January, 1916, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. McIntyre survived his wife three months, dying in March of that year, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of three sons, John James, Edward and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth, became the wife of Philip Carroll, and resides in Burnside, Connecticut; Hannah, the youngest daughter, remains at home.

John James McIntyre, eldest child of John and Hannah (Burns) McIntyre, came to America with his parents, being at that time eleven years of age. He attended St. Peter's Parochial School of Hartford, graduating in due course of time. Mr. McIntyre early displayed a natural talent for things of a mechanical nature, and upon finishing his schooling he applied himself to the mastering of the machinist's trade and tool making. His adaptability and inventive mind soon made him adept in his calling, and for a period of ten years he held a responsible position with the Colt Manufacturing Company. In 1898 he resigned to accept the position of engineer with the Hartford Fire Department, remaining with that institution for nine years.

Throughout these intervening years, Mr. McIntyre had always cherished the ambition to engage in business on his own account. Through his industry, thrift and strict attention to business matters, he was in a position to achieve his desire in 1907, in which year his present business was started. At first it was conducted on a small scale, but under the capable, judicious management of Mr. McIntyre it has steadily and consistently grown to its present proportions. There are now about seventy men employed engaged in general machinist's work, tool making and the manufacture of steel ball bearings. The determination and force of his nature have been important factors in his success. He has molded together those marked characteristics and has used them to good advantage in his business. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. McIntyre are with the following orders: Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Court Ericson, Foresters of America. His genial nature and kindness of manner make him a welcome visitor in these social organizations and he enjoys well-deserved esteem. An adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. McIntyre is always interested in its welfare. Forward movements of any kind for the general welfare also receive his attention; however, he is not in any sense of the word a politician. He is a member of the Hartford Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. McIntyre married Mary M. Farrell, daughter of Maurice Farrell, of Hartford.

BALF, Edward,

Business Man.

Edward Balf, president and general manager of the Edward Balf Company, general contractors and dealers in trap rock, in Hartford, Connecticut, son of Michael and Mary (Katten) Balf, was born in Durham, Connecticut, August 11, 1866. His father was a native of Kildare, Ireland, where he was born in 1822. Michael Balf came to America shortly before his marriage and located in Durham, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1870, at the age of forty-eight years. Of the five children of Michael and Mary (Katten) Balf who survive Edward Balf is the eldest.

When he was still quite young, Mr. Balf's parents moved to Suffield, and there he attended the public school. Unable to pursue his studies further than the elementary course, he left school and went to work on the farm of O. H. Easton in Suffield. Realizing the narrow outlook upon success which farming, except on a large and independent scale, offers, he left the employ of Mr. Easton and pur-

G J Anderson

chased a pair of horses. With these he started in business for himself, doing drayage work for the Weed Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Balf worked indefatigably for the success of this venture, and beside the business which he conducted in the daytime, he did work for other companies at night. His business grew gradually, assuming a prosperous and successful working basis. Mr. Balf was careful to meet all obligations, and became known for his justice and fairness of dealing. He gradually worked into the paving business, and about five years ago incorporated all his different, though related, lines of business into one company, The Edward Balf Company. This firm does paving of all kinds and specializes on asphalt paving. Twelve years ago Mr. Balf bought the Southern New England Paving Company, whose asphalt plant was the first of its kind in Connecticut. He now employs an average total of two hundred and seventy-five men, and uses in his work one hundred and eighty to two hundred head of horses. The business operates all over the State of Connecticut. About ten years ago Mr. Balf bought a quarry at Terryville, and immediately started to operate it. Since that time he has purchased two other quarries. These produce the highest quality of trap rock. In 1915, the company sold eighty-seven thousand tons, which it shipped to all parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York. The entire business in all its different branches, is conducted with the utmost precautions for the health and safety of its employees. The most modern and efficient methods of work which have been devolved are applied here, and the plant is one of the most progressive in New England, easily ranking among the first in that section. Its success has been almost entirely due to the tireless and ingenious efforts of its founder, Mr. Balf. He is one of the oldest members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Hartford. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Hartford, and of the Hartford Landlords' Association. He has been sergeant of the Putnam Phalanx for several years.

Mr. Balf married Rose Welch, daughter of John Welch, of Suffield. The Welch family is an old one in Suffield. Mr. and Mrs. Balf have two children: Edward, born in 1909, and Barbara, born in 1912.

ANDERSON, Eric J.,

Pattern Maker.

Among the people of many countries who came to our shores seeking homes in the new world there are no finer men, no better citizens, than those of Northern Europe. Trained in thrift and industry, sturdy and wholesome physically, morally and mentally, these qualities inherited and inbred from generations of right living, they bring with them and transplant them in our civilization. They come, not as fortune hunters, not seeking adventure, they come to build homes for themselves and their children. Eric J. Anderson came to America from Sweden, knowing nothing of our language nor customs, but overcame all obstacles by his own energy and ambition. He established himself, after a time, in a necessary line of production, and by the excellence of his product has placed himself among the leaders in that line.

Mr. Anderson was born in the parish of Bolstad, Dalsland, Sweden, May 27, 1881, and is a son of Carl and Stina Greta (Anderson) Anderson. His parents were both born in the Province of Dalsland, the father on December 27, 1839, died in 1918. He engaged in general farming, as did his ancestors. His wife was a daughter of Andreas Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of the following children: 1. Hilma Kattarina, who married David Stromberg, now of Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Sarah Augusta, who married Alfred Walquist; now resides in Waterford, New York. 3. Anna Gravilda, who married Axel Anderson, remaining in Sweden. 4. Wendela Elizabeth, who married Emil Larson, also remaining in Sweden. 5. Andrew Gustav, of Hartford. 6. Eric Jr., of whom further. 7. Ellen Gustava, who married Anders Larson, and remains in Sweden. The family are all members of the Lutheran church.

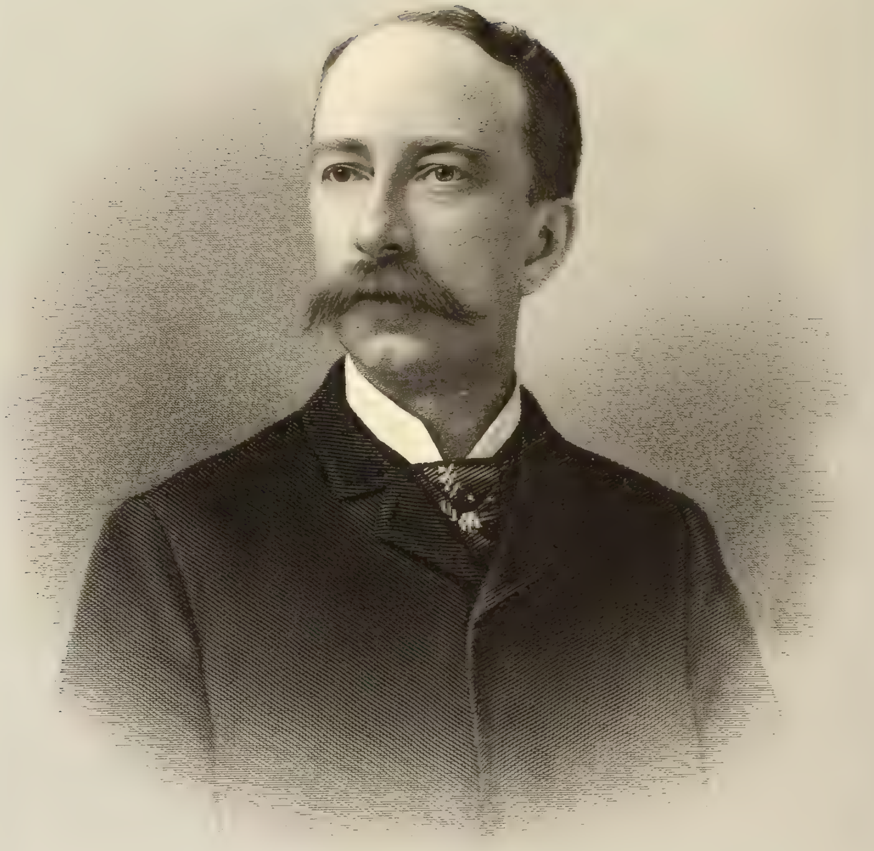
Eric J. Anderson was educated in the public schools, and came to Hartford at the age of sixteen, entering the employ of the late James R. Topping. He remained there five years, by patient application to detail and thorough study of the wide range of possibilities in the trade learning pattern and model making. Then he spent six months on a visit to his home in Sweden. Returning to this country, he entered the employ of The Hartford Pattern and Model Company, where he worked for three years as a journeyman. Then he spent another six months visiting in Sweden. Returning once more to Hartford he started in business for himself in a small shop on Hicks street, in partnership with Bert Andrus, under the name of Anderson & Andrus. Starting in a small way, they did their own work, but by turning out only the best they built up a good trade. After two years Mr. Anderson bought out his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. By carrying out the policy of the firm in his own management, his business gradually increased as he established himself in the confidence and good will of his patrons. Having purchased the site of his present plant, he enlarged the small building already upon it, and moved into his new quarters in July, 1916. He now employs on an average fifteen men, and enjoys the patronage of some of the largest concerns in the country. The character of his work is shown by the fact that he has made some very notable patterns, among them being the valves for the new water works of New York City, the patterns for the propeller on the Gatun Dam of the Panama Canal, also he makes patterns for all kinds of work for the largest automobile concerns in the country.

Mr. Anderson married Minnie Sophia, daughter of John August Josephson, who was born in North Dakota, of Swedish parentage. They have one child, Carl Evert, born June 17, 1917. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

ALCORN, Thomas Grant,

Physician, Legislator.

Thomas Grant Alcorn, one of the most successful and popular physicians of Enfield, Connecticut, and the region surrounding that flourishing town, is a member of a very old and distinguished family, a family that has its representatives in several different parts of the country, and especially in Pennsylvania, where there are a number of branches. In Connecticut, also, there are many of the name, which in origin is Irish, the Alcorns having been seated in Donegal in times past. Thomas Grant Alcorn is a son of John and Barbara (Hamilton) Alcorn, old and highly respected residents of Thompsonville, Connecticut, where Mr. Alcorn, Sr., followed the occupation of machinist for many years. He and his wife were the parents of a large number of children, as follows: 1. Thomas Grant,



Jno. H. Hall

with whose career we are here especially concerned. 2. John S., who now resides at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he is a salesman. 3. William H., deceased. 4. Matthew W., deceased. 5. Charles, who died in infancy. 6. Eliza, who became the wife of Charles S. Morrison, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. 7. Isabella L. 8. Mary, who became the wife of James Patterson, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. 9. Emma.

Born September 21, 1867, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, Thomas Grant Alcorn passed the early years of his life in his native town. There he gained his education, or the early portion of it, and then attended the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut, and here he was prepared for college. In the meantime, however, the young man had decided to follow medicine as his career in life, and with this end in view matriculated at the Medical School connected with the Columbian University of Washington, D. C. Here he was graduated, taking the degree of M. D. In the year 1897, he came to Enfield, Hartford county, and has been practicing in this region ever since. From the outset he was highly successful, and built up a very large and high-class practice here. He is recognized among his professional colleagues as a most skilled and capable physician and surgeon, and a leader of his profession in this region, and he is not less well thought of by the community-at-large.

While the demand made upon his time and energies by his professional duties has been great, Dr. Alcorn has not found it impossible to devote considerable attention to other more general aspects of the affairs of his adopted community. He has indeed, from early years, always been keenly interested in political questions and issues, and has been a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. It has been in connection with the local organization of this party that Dr. Alcorn has been so active since his coming to Enfield. Indeed, he soon made himself felt as a leader in this region, and in the years from 1911 to 1914, was a member of the State Legislature from the town. In 1915 he was elected State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District and continues to hold this responsible post at the present time. Dr. Alcorn is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of the region, and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Masonic Order, the Order of Modern Woodmen, and other similar organizations. He is also a member of County, State and National Medical societies. In his religious belief, Dr. Alcorn is a Presbyterian. He is unmarried.

HALL, John Henry,

Man of Affairs.

The life of John Henry Hall is a good illustration of all those sterling qualities of mind and character which have made the name of a New Englander a proud possession. Energetic and ambitious, he united hard common sense with that imaginative faculty which sees an opportunity in a rather unpromising opening, and persevering and progressive, he adapted his method of attack to the nature of the problem before him. Successful in business, he was generous of his time and of his means to the community of which he felt himself a part, and cheerfully fulfilled the duties as well as accepted the privileges of citizenship. He was an exemplar of all that was worthy and fine in the American business man, and left a memory that will always be held in reverent esteem. In Portland, where he resided for ten years, and in Hartford, in which he spent the latter part of his life, there was no name in business circles that carried greater weight for ability and uprightness than that of John Henry Hall.

He came of the best New England stock, and himself represented the ninth generation of that god-fearing, progressive, and intelligent race which has done so much to imprint its own character upon American institutions. The first of the family in this country was John Hall, who was born in County Kent, England, in 1584, and came to Massachusetts, settling in Roxbury, in 1633. In the fall of that year, he was one of a party who explored the Connecticut river and the neighboring region, and their report, dated January 20, 1834, led to the migrations from Dorchester to Wethersfield and from Cambridge to Hartford. The records give his name as having been made a "freeman" in Boston in 1635. He went in 1636 with the Hooker and Stone colony to Hartford, and three years later brought his family to the place. He cleared and built a homestead on a tract of six acres west of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and now known as the Sigourney (or Catlin) place. The grandson of this man, Samuel Hall, of the third American generation, moved in 1719 to Middletown (afterwards known as Chatham, and still later as Portland) and ever since that time the family has been identified with that city.

Alfred Hall, the father of John Henry Hall, was a descendant of this pioneer, and was one of the first students to enter Washington College (now known under the name of Trinity College), and his eldest son, Samuel Hall, was the first son of a graduate to enter the same college. Alfred Hall studied law in the Harvard Law School, completing the course, but at his father's request he entered upon work in the management of the brown stone quarry in which the latter was interested, which bore the name of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, which had been organized during the Revolution by Nathaniel Shaler and Joel Hall, the latter being the grandfather of Alfred Hall. Alfred Hall later succeeded his father in the presidency of the company, and died September 11, 1873.

Alfred Hall married, September 10, 1833, Maria Lydia, daughter of Seth and Maria (Ransom) Whiting, of Hartford, and granddaughter of Amos Ransom, a Revolutionary soldier. To them were born eight children, of whom the youngest son was John Henry, of the present biographical notice.

John Henry Hall was born March 24, 1849, in Portland, Connecticut, and as a young boy went to the local public schools. He was then sent to Chase's famous school, in Middletown, and later finished his school work at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. Deciding to enter a business life, he entered the employ of Sturgis, Bennett & Company, of New York, at that time one of the largest importers of tea and coffee in the country. Here he remained for five years and did good work, achieving promotions which put him at the age of nineteen at the head of the foreign and insurance departments. In December, 1877, he returned to Portland, having purchased a share in the Pickering governor business. He saw the possibilities in the business which went under the firm name of T. R. Pickering & Company, although to a less shrewd eye they were not so evident. Into this venture Mr. Hall put his customary energy and his keen executive ability, with the result that it was soon in a more than prosperous condition. In the five years of his first association with the firm the sales increased from five hundred a year to five thousand. Not content with its success in this country, Mr. Hall started out to compete with the foreign market, and the sale of the Pickering governor in Great Britain is now represented by a figure that is four times its total original output.

In addition to his interests in the Pickering governor, Mr. Hall was in 1884 elected the president of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, with which his family had long been identified. This concern he soon infused with the new life and energy characteristic of the man. He revolutionized its entire management, introduced new and up-to-date machinery and started it upon a new and thoroughly vigorous career of prosperity. When, twelve years after his first entrance upon its affairs, a new company was formed called the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, he became the president and acted in this capacity until his death. In the meanwhile his own business, which had been carried on as a partnership, was reorganized as a corporation, Mr. Hall's official position being that of treasurer, while he also retained a proprietary interest. About the same time a very flattering offer was made to him by the board of directors of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, which recognized his ability as an executive of unusual power and efficiency. The board asked him to become the general manager of the corporation, by arranging at the same time, in recognition of the condition of his health, that he should be lightened of all the cares of the office, and the routine of the work. With every care to relieve him of any burden in the connection, a large responsibility devolved upon him. The vice-president, Caldwell H. Colt, was absent from Hartford the greater part of the time, so the entire management of the manufacturing end of the work and also its relation to the buying public was in his hands. His dynamic personality, however, soon brought about a fresh vigor in the prosecution of the work of the corporation, and he was encouraged by the loyal support of the board of directors in the changes which he advocated. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and treasurer, and in June, 1901, when the company was reorganized, he was made president, which office he held until his death.

Mr. Hall always took a deep interest in the town of his adoption, and was prominent in working for its wellbeing. He refused nominations to both branches of the State Legislature, it being necessary for him to conserve his energies upon the undertakings which he was committed. He received more than one recognition from his fellow citizens who desired his ability in the conduct of municipal affairs, but refusing some, he served from 1890 to 1896 on the City Board of Water Commissioners. In 1895-96 he served as State Senator from the First District of Hartford, his party affiliations being Democratic, and in 1896-1900 supported the gold wing of that organization.

He was a director in various Hartford corporations, among these being the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford National Bank, and the Dime Savings Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and was a member of its first board of directors. In New York he was a director of the Neptune Meter Company. He was a member of the Hartford Club, the Manhattan Club, the Engineers' Club, and the New York Yacht Club of New York City, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Mayflower Society. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Hall was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Protestant Episcopal, and was senior warden of the church. Loyalty to the highest, as he knew it, was a keynote to the character of the man, and it was to be seen in his business relations, his contact with the community-at-large and in his social connections. Able and upright as a business man, he was a still more potent factor in the life of his time through a personality which set the highest ideals before the vision of his fellows and then went to work to attain them. He would have said that he did not reach that for which he strove, but the common consensus of the community was that here was a man who had accomplished his aims.

Mr. Hall married, February 9, 1870, Sarah G. Loines, of New York, who was descended from Quaker stock on her father's side and also from the family of Hopkins of Rhode Island. Her ancestor, Stephen Hopkins, was a very prominent citizen of Rhode Island during the Revolutionary period. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and also of the Superior Court, governor of Rhode Island, and speaker of the House of Representatives. He was twice elected to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had four children, two of whom are still living, Clarence Loines and Grace Loines.

Mr. Hall died June 25, 1902, after an illness of about three weeks, and many tributes were paid to his memory and to the sense of the loss the community had sustained. Among the expressions of sympathy were resolutions passed by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, the Church of the Good Shepherd, Trinity Parish, of Portland, Connecticut, the Men's League of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he was president, the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, the Manufacturers' Governor Company, and the Hartford National Bank, besides a number of others. That of the Colt's Company read as follows:

> The Hon. John H. Hall, president of this company, having died on June 25, 1902,
>
> We, the members of the board of directors of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, deem it fitting and proper to enter on the records of this company, and hereby order to be so entered, this expression of our appreciation of his exceptional ability as a financier and manager; of his invaluable services to this institution, covering a period of fourteen years, during which time its affairs have become more firmly established than ever before; of his sympathy and geniality as a business associate; and, finally of his high character as a man.
>
> And, furthermore, we order that a copy of this vote be suitably engrossed, as a token of high esteem and as an expression of our sympathy for those who mourn his loss from their family circle.
>
> THE COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS
> MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The following is the tribute of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company:

> At a meeting of the board of directors of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, held this day the following minute was adopted:
>
> The directors of the company realize the great loss sustained by the death of the president, the Hon. John H. Hall, who died in the city of Hartford, June 25, 1902, and desire to record their high appreciation of his eminent ability, his tireless energy, honesty of purpose, and his steadfast friendship, and wish to convey to his family their most profound sympathy and sorrow in their deep affliction. Since the organization of this corporation he has been our president and our friend. We miss his guiding hand, which was ever ready to do the right. We miss his genial presence, his generous disposition, and his wise counsel. He was true, loyal, careful and con-

B. M. DesJardins

scientious, and was always keenly alive to the best interests of this company. Born in Portland, and early identified with its religious, business and social life, and although in latter years a resident of Hartford, yet he never lost sight of the welfare of his native town, and could always be relied upon to lend his most earnest effort for the good of this community. In his death this board has lost a singularly efficient officer and a cherished associate. His family has been bereft of a loving husband, and a devoted father, and the State of one of its most useful citizens. We direct that this minute be entered on the records of this company and a copy transmitted to his family. W. H. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Portland, Connecticut, July 15, 1902.

DES JARDINS, Benjamin M.,

Inventor of Worldwide Fame.

In the preamble to a narrative of the life and achievements of Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins, inventor, it is unnecessary to indulge in elaborate eulogy of the man; pen-pictures descriptive of his industry, his ingenuity, his versatile qualities and meritorious characteristics, would be superfluous; to plainly record his triumphs in and contributions to the world's mechanical arts is sufficient to indicate his superlative qualities; his achievements show the eminence to which his genius has exalted him among the meritorious inventors of the latter half of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, his name has found honored position in so many national and international publications of this period, his achievements have been recounted so often in American and foreign journals, technical periodicals, magazines, and like literature, and his inventions have wrought such definite effect upon one phase, in particular, of this generation's progress in mechanics, that historical students of the next and subsequent generations, in analyzing the world's progress of the present period, will readily become cognizant of the appreciable service rendered the inventive and mechanical arts by Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins, and will allot to him his rightful place among the American inventors of this age.

Invention, in the main, has been the outcome of the possession and exertion of an invaluable composite quality, in which are embraced courage, intellect, imagination, determination, persistence, pertinacity, and indifference to poverty, and a wonderful optimism. All these, and some others, have place in the requisite composite quality, but all would fail to attain the result sought unless genius, that intangible something which so often appears to run contrary to apparent practicability and theoretical supposition, be present as the main component. Very few of the worth-while inventors of this age, or for that matter of past ages, have been deficient in these qualities, and there have been very few who have not in their initial efforts lamentably lacked the finances without which even the most valuable inventions may not be able to pass the embryonic stage. Benjamin M. Des Jardins cannot be excepted from this generality, for he has demonstrated that he possesses all of the above-enumerated qualities, as well as some additional and equally creditable qualities which were developed during his early struggle for his mere material existence, and for the instilling of life within the inventions of his fertile brain. One of the additional qualities brought to light by the strenuous efforts of M. Des Jardins to circumvent the dire threatenings of poverty was a manifested literary capacity of much merit, though his literary power has been neglected in his concentration upon his inventions, which, particularly those having bearing on the printing trade, have been such as to accentuate the encouragement the narration of his early days of trial and the causes responsible for his ultimate success will afford would-be inventors who labor under similar handicaps.

Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins was born in the town of Tyre, Michigan, on October 10, 1858, son of Gregoir and Marie (Trudeau) Des Jardins, and grandson of Zacharie Des Jardins, who was one of the early settlers of the Province of Quebec, Canada. Historical records authenticate the statement that the Des Jardins family was of French extraction, and of titled lineage. The activities of the progenitor of the American branches of the family were confined to Canadian soil, and many of his descendants have found prominent place in Canadian history. Zacharie Des Jardins, the grand-ancestor of the American branches of the line, was a successful and highly regarded farmer and community leader at St. Therese de Blainville, a village about seventeen miles distant from Montreal. He was a man of strong personality and superior intellect, and took an active part in the Canadian Rebellion, aligning his sympathies with the public movement which sought to revolutionize administrative balance, so as to secure the inauguration of remedial measures to counteract the effect of past governmental abuses.

His son, Gregoir Des Jardins, father of Benjamin M. Des Jardins, was, however, of different disposition to that which characterized his father; he was a man of profound thought on matters of religion, and of strong conviction, independently manifested by his secession from the church of his forbears and adoption of Protestantism. The activities and prominence of the Des Jardins within the Church of Rome had been so historic, that the severance of allegiance by one of its scions accentuated the act, and eventually wrought disaster to the business affairs of Gregoir Des Jardins. Gregoir Des Jardins was forced to leave the home of his father, and the companionship of people of his own native tongue, and he sought a less perturbed environment within the United States, entering what was virtually the wilderness when he settled in the vicinity of Tyre, Huron county, Michigan. He no doubt experienced difficulties similar to those encountered by most other pioneers of civilization and early settlers, and no doubt his efforts and example produced an effect in creating within his son, Benjamin M., the admirable qualities of resistance he later exhibited. Also his son's mechanical ability may be attributed in some measure to the mechanical ingenuity developed in his father by the necessities of the primitive conditions under which they lived. It has been authenticated that Gregoir Des Jardins possessed considerable mechanical ability, and that the humble frontier home of his family was equipped with many original labor-saving devices of his invention. He married thrice, his third wife having been Marie Trudeau, a French-Canadian, whose forbears were of the French nobility. She bore him thirteen children, one of the younger being the distinguished inventor to record whose achievements is the main purpose of this article. Gregoir Des Jardins was seventy-seven years of age when he died at Tyre in 1888. His third wife, nee Marie Trudeau, lived to attain the age of eighty-four, her death occurring in 1903. At the time of her death, all her many children yet lived, as also did forty-seven of her fifty grandchildren.

It can be imagined that the educational facilities open to her son, Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins, in the vicinity of their frontier home, were meagre. He absorbed all the learning the little district school of Tyre afforded, and readily assimilated what supplementary knowledge was tendered him by his gifted mother and elder brothers, one of whom became an eminent divine of the Methodist church, whilst another won prominent place among the architects of Cincinnati, but Benjamin M. soon grew beyond the educational facilities of his home, and determined to journey to Kalamazoo, and there work his way through Kalamazoo College, which he did, but during which experience he was called upon to taste the bitternesses which result from an insufficiency of money. He maintained himself during his under-graduateship mainly by his writings, having fortunately merited and gained place on the staff of one of the Kalamazoo daily newspapers. He likewise fortunately cultivated another priceless association during that period, in gaining the appreciative acquaintance of Senator Julius C. Burrows, a lawyer and politician of prominence, and in becoming a member of his household, which circumstance, coupled with his newspaper connection, probably influenced appreciably the trend of his later endeavors. His journalistic affiliation brought him into intimate touch with appliances then available to printers, and in the home of Senator Burrows he had access to a splendid private library, embracing many volumes on mechanics, which facility considerably aided the young thinker in his earnest research into the principles of mechanics, whereby he might acquire technical knowledge with which to develop a mechanical means to meet a handicap he had noted in the operation of printing at the Kalamazoo printing plant. The laboriousness, the uncertainty and unevenness in execution, and the slow monotony of the compositior's hand-setting of type impressed him as glaringly inconsistent, when compared with the accuracy and rapidity of the mechanical devices and equipment of the press-room, and he conceived an idea which inspired him to acquire a general knowledge of mechanics with the least possible delay, so that he might hasten to perfect the mechanical type-setting means his brain had embryonically planned to displace the hand process, and his energetic and persistent application to the project during the winter of 1882 brought him very substantial encouragement. His study and experiments on the subject continued almost incessantly for eighteen years, until complete success had crowned his efforts, and he had given to the world a machine which added very materially to the present-day perfection of the printing art, but only he knows the full extent of his struggles during that arduous and apparently interminable period of experiment and disappointment. The typesetting machine he constructed in 1882-1883 and his first computing instrument to justify the lines of type failed to attract the financial support necessary for its general exploitation; and so obsessed was he in the problems of invention, that his consequent neglect of his journalistic duties brought him, almost unnoticed, to the point whereat he no longer had that source of income, and he was eventually compelled to forsake his collegiate studies, so as to temporarily devote his energies to the more prosaic labors of a laundryman, which expediency was dictated by his condition of pocket. The steam laundry enterprise, notwithstanding his endeavors in coöperation with three successive partners, failed to better his financial condition, and he finally had to abandon the business. He then compiled a directory of the city and county for the following year, a laborious work which redounded to his credit as an accurate compilation of detail. A firm of publishers, recognizing its merits, bought it, and with the money thus obtained, added to the proceeds of the sale of his laundry business, Mr. Des Jardins applied himself with renewed vigor and hopefulness to the perfection of his inventions. Soon, however, he was again without means, and again had to set the material before the theoretical; he secured an appointment on the Kalamazoo "Gazette" and for a while was content to devote only his spare moments to his mechanical devices, but soon his financial status had so far advanced that he was again able to take up his studies at Kalamazoo College. In the summer of 1883 he traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, using his vacation period in strenuous labor, as a means whereby he might become better conditioned for subsequent studies, and in a position to more freely take up his hobby. But the knowledge of his ingenious contrivances had preceded him, and in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Des Jardins was approached by three capitalists—Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, later president of the Monon Route Railroad; R. W. Meredith, of the "Courier-Journal" of Louisville; and Mr. E. A. Maginess, secretary of the Louisville Exposition, which was in progress at that time. In its outcome, however, the introduction was disappointing to the inventor, as the three gentlemen, though much interested in Mr. Des Jardins' inventions, eventually decided not to undertake their exploitation, so that young Des Jardins had perforce to continue his business trip through the middle west, and to finally return to Kalamazoo, there to again resume his newspaper work. But encouraged by the near-success at Louisville, he from that time on was wedded to his art, and so as to gain access to future possibilities, Mr. Des Jardins removed to Chicago, in the fall of the year 1884, and opened an office for drafting and designing machinery. He did well, and was now in the sphere to which his talents best fitted him. Ere long he became secretary of the Inventors' Association of the State of Illinois, in which capacity he developed the acquaintance of many of the leading engineers and mechanical experts of that important centre, and by his able counsel grew thoroughly into the esteem of his co-workers, meriting their implicit confidence in his ability as an inventor, and thereby attracting to his support the financial interest of which he stood so greatly in need. This support, emanating from the late Senator Frank B. Stockbridge, enabled Des Jardins to construct an experimental machine at the Chicago Model Works, and to open a model shop. Subsequently, however, this shop was abandoned by Mr. Des Jardins, as more profitable connections were then at his hand; he became associated with the business department of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," which appointment allowed him more leisure time to devote to his inventions. Later, he joined the business staff of the Chicago "Mail," under the management of Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton, and during the two years of his connection with that paper he completed his model for a new and improved machine. Severing his connection with the Chicago "Mail," he traveled for a time for the "Farm, Field and Fireside" magazine, of Chicago. All this commercial labor was to a purpose, and in 1887, having accrued a moderate surplus of capital, he again set himself to assiduous labor on his inventions, and undertook the construction of a machine that was wholly automatic, controlled by perforated copy which would set, justify, and distribute not less than twenty thousand ems per hour. He had the financial backing of William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Company, and had almost completed the erection of the machine when, on November 30, 1891, the Arc Light building in which he worked was destroyed by fire, his plant and his almost completed machine adding to the resulting debris. Such a misfortune should have crushed his spirit, but it is by such trials that greatness in man is demonstrated; those who succeed do so despite handicaps. But all are not called upon to bear such extreme misfortune as that then experienced by Mr. Des Jardins, and he proved himself worthy of inclusion among men of achievement by his optimistic continuance after the disaster of 1891, and his sanguine spirit eventually carried him beyond the reach of failure. Mr. Rand continued to have confidence in Des Jardins' ability, and so the inventor set to work again to create the perfect machine, locating, for the purpose, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1892. In addition to the type-setting and distributing machine, Mr. Des Jardins planned also to construct an automatic justifier, for which there was a promising market. His first Connecticut machine was built in Manchester in 1893-94, and was complete in every detail, in the form of the present successful devices; the original model of his new type-justifier was the second of two machines constructed at the Dwight Slate Machine Company's works in Hartford. It went through various evolutions, such as are continually being devised to further enhance the perfection of mechanical inventions of international import, and at the Paris Exposition of 1900 the Des Jardins inventions received notable recognition, their excellence bringing Mr. Des Jardins three diplomas from the International Jury of Award—a gold medal, a silver medal, and honorable mention.

Many have been the inventions Mr. Des Jardins has since successfully devised, many of them of almost equal importance to those of his early efforts. His typewriter computing machines, two distinct types of which he built in 1900, have become invaluable clerical aids, and have had wide sale, though marketed by others under licenses secured from the Des Jardins companies. His ingenious cryptograph, which in reality is a typewriter for secret correspondence for office use, an intermediate displacing device between two typewriters, such as the Underwood, by which a communication written on one of them is automatically written on the other, but with each character continuously displaced and arbitrarily spaced so that the cryptogram appears in apparent words or groups of five letters which, when copied on the first machine, rewrites the original message on the second, and for army use the same device points out, or prints, and is sufficiently small to go readily into a coat pocket of average size. Its mechanism is so devised that the characters printed are constantly changing, making the message absolutely undecipherable without the key, and with the key recipient, should he not have his machine, by a special arrangement of the key figures which he alone possesses, though by a somewhat tedious process, can, in cases of emergency, rearrange the characters and read the message. This invention is a triumph of inventive skill of high order. His computing scale has filled as useful a place in commercial life as the cash register device, and the many other utilities his inventive excellence has furnished the world bring his name into creditable prominence in the world of mechanics and invention.

In his laboratory, the Buena Vista Laboratory at West Hartford, Mr. Des Jardins has, of late years, devoted his efforts to the elucidation of many difficult problems of mechanical science. Freed of the urgent material necessity, his days now are given more especially to the development of mechanical movements that have never before been produced, irrespective of whether they be immediately applicable or not, and, as hereinbefore recorded, his research has found practical utilization in mechanical lines not related to those to which he has devoted special attention in recent years. His computing machines demonstrate movements many leading engineers had declared impossible of accomplishment. An assorting machine of his invention is capable of almost unlimited extension, even though the patent drawings state its capacity definitely as that of sorting 9,999 different articles. The numbered boxes of the device are controlled from a keyboard, to some extent similar to that of an adding machine, and the machine, which adds greatly to the efficiency of department store accounting, has a wide range of uses, among them, to mention a few, that of sorting sales tickets, money orders and cheques, letters, et cetera.

Withal, his achievements of later life emphasize the inherent ability which in him lay, and by which he was capable of serving the world so usefully when once the first struggle had been overcome, and the diverting perplexities of poverty had been passed. But that struggle he had to fight alone, and in the outcome is evident the man. A contemporary biographer wrote the following, respecting Mr. Des Jardins and his work:

> Mr. Des Jardins' works have practically established new eras in their respective arts. The history of the development of these inventions, from their first inception at the unskilled hands of a young college student and newspaper writer to the mechanical triumph of an ingenious mind and trained hands, is but the story of many another inventor whose sleepless nights and persistent thought have at last been rewarded by seeing the creatures of his brain move like things of life and perform the functions expected of them as though endowed with a soul.

In 1898 the Des Jardins Type Justifier Company was organized, with Mr. William H. Rand, of Rand McNally & Company, as one of the prime movers, and Mr. Des Jardins as president, the capital of which corporation was $500,000; in 1899 the Des Jardins Computing Register Company was incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, and with Mr. Des Jardins originally as vice-president, though for the last five years he has been president. From 1899 to the present, Mr. Des Jardins has become actively interested in many companies formed for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing his inventions of various kinds. Many of his devices perfected in the last few years of the nineteenth century were unfortunately placed in the hands of new companies whose promoters and controlling elements had had no experience in enterprises of this character, and as a consequence failed to properly place the devices on the market, and Mr. Des Jardins had more than one unfortunate experience owing to overcapitalization by financiers; also the first rewards of more than one of his inventions were lost to him by his indiscreet surrender of control to promoters. In the case of his type justifier, Mr. Des Jardins personally found a purchaser for part of the patent rights, using the proceeds to wipe out a corporation debt of practically thirty thousand dollars, which he felt himself morally compelled to meet; and later, in the case of the typewriter-adding machine, he liquidated another debt of twelve thousand dollars, by similar procedure. His experience brought him caution, and he further safeguarded himself by actually entering upon the reading of law, so that he might qualify as a patent attorney, and in that way adequately ensure secrecy and absolute protection to his subsequent patent interests. These precautions have of late years considerably increased his financial returns. In 1905, Mr. Des Jardins purchased a handsome residence in Washington, D. C., and there, in close proximity to the Patent Office, the talented inventor has of late years pursued his research and experiments at his leisure and pleasure.

The true estimate of a man is best obtained in his home; likewise, the full significance of an invention may be more truly gauged by the impression it produces on those for whose facility it was devised. Consequently, it will be permissible herein to include an excerpt from the Hartford "Post" article of March 10, 1900. The excerpt reads:

> The machine (Des Jardins Type Justifier) will space type and justify as rapidly as the most expert operator can manipulate the keys of a typesetting machine, and the work is smoother and more accurate than can be done by hand. Mr. Des Jardins' invention is the first which has been produced to justify movable type. Type setting machines, of which there are many different kinds, were all lacking in this very important feature. The linotype, which casts a line from molten metal, has a justifying attachment, and is in general use in large newspaper offices. But there has always been a demand for a machine that would justify movable type automatically, and after struggling with the problem for eighteen years, Mr. Des Jardins has succeeded in perfecting it to stand the test of usage. The process of justifying a line of type is strictly automatic, and occupies only about ten seconds, and the justifier may be speeded high if necessary, but in ordinary work the machine as adjusted will outstrip the swiftest operator, so that by the time the second line has been set, the justifier is waiting to receive it and repeat the process.

This may be considered valuable testimony, constituting as it does the independent opinion of the trade directly benefited by the invention.

Mr. Des Jardins' home life has been happy; his wife has followed him through most of his adversities; she gave him her hand while he was yet a humble inventor with a doubtful future, and their appreciation of each other is thereby the stronger. It was while residing at Evanston, Illinois, in 1889, that Mr. Des Jardins married Cora Voila Snyder, daughter of Herman and Harriet J. (Smith) Snyder, of that city. Mrs. Des Jardins was born in McHenry, Illinois, but her father, who died in 1898, was a native of Hudson, New York; her mother, who died in 1910, in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, was born in Cambridge, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Des Jardins have become prominent in the social life of Washington, partly because of Mrs. Des Jardins' charm and skill as a musician. They also have a palatial summer residence, "Buena Vista," at West Hartford, Connecticut, where they spend many happy summer months. A pronounced fondness for the company of children has manifested itself in Mr. Des Jardins, arising, maybe, from his many years of association with the Sunday schools, later that of the West Hartford Baptist Church. Mr. Des Jardins was Sunday school superintendent there for many years, and his West Hartford summer home has often been enlivened by the merry laughter of many children of the village and, of course, of the Sunday school, who have gathered at his invitation at charming little "flower parties" and other children's entertainments Mr. and Mrs. Des Jardins have provided and themselves much enjoyed; and often while at work in Washington, Mr. Des Jardins will seek recreation from his labors by entertaining at his home, or at his "camp" along the banks of the Potomac, the children of his two classes of boy and girl members of Calvary Baptist Sunday school. Later under his direction, with talented assistance from visiting children of former years both at Washington and at his Buena Vista playgrounds at West Hartford, he has organized Woodcraft lodges and turned much of the hearty enthusiasm to systematic nature study and child development. That he is a true lover of nature, as well as of children, and that he carries within him the inspiration of the poet, will be obvious from a brief reading of some of his poems contained in a little volume he produced, entitled "Wild Flower Poems," which poetry stamps him as a man of versatile genius, and pure sentiment, and shows that his true nature has been unspoiled by the hardening influences of money, nor embittered by the buffetings encountered during a life-long struggle in a hard world.

WEAVER, Thomas Snell,

Journalist, Superintendent of Hartford Schools.

In connection with the administration of Hartford's schools, Thomas Snell Weaver, as superintendent of the city school system, is considered far more in the light of a Hartford institution than as a municipal office-holder. The two decades of his association with educational work in Hartford comprise a record of constant improvement in school equipment and personnel until the city ranks high among New England's highly rated municipal school systems. In a position of exacting responsibility, where his activity is under the close scrutiny of every citizen of Hartford, Mr. Weaver has done his work efficiently and well, and a higher tribute to him, personally and officially, than his wide circle of friends in the city and State, many of whom received their diplomas from his hand, could not be found. By them the following account of his life and work will be read with real interest.

Thomas Snell Weaver was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, February 5, 1845, son of William Lawton and Lois (Snell) Weaver, and grandson of Davis and Sally (Lawton) Weaver. His mother, Lois (Snell) Weaver, was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Chaffee) Snell, her father of the second generation from Joseph Snell, of Union, Connecticut, who held the rank of captain in the Colonial army in the War of the Revolution. Davis Weaver, his grandfather, was born in Richmond, Rhode Island, in 1775, died aged eighty-nine years, nine months. He was a skillful maker of baskets, and Thomas Snell Weaver, accompanying him on long tramps through the woods, cutting timber and seeking basket making material, gained a love of nature and a store of her lore that has remained with him through the years.

Mr. Weaver attended the Old Stone school-house in Willimantic, and when thirteen years of age began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Willimantic "Journal." For eight years he was employed on this paper, his father the editor for the greater part of that time. For a short time Mr. Weaver edited this newspaper, and in 1867 went to Worcester, Massachusetts, spending several years as a job printer before joining the staff of the Worcester "Daily Press," contributing local and paragraphic work. In 1878 he assumed the position of telegraph editor and paragraph writer on the New Haven "Register," and was connected with that paper for four years, during which time he made a national reputation for writing sentimental and humorous paragraphs, being more widely quoted by the newspaper press of the country than any one in the business with the exception of "Bob" Burdette.

Thomas S. Weaver

He also did a large share of the editorial work for the "Register." He assumed a position as a special writer on the Boston "Globe" in 1882, but remained there only a few months. Leaving the "Globe" to become editorial writer on the Hartford "Evening Post" in January, 1883, he performed valuable political and paragraphic work, the latter under the head of "Postings." After eight years he went with the Hartford "Courant" as general reporter, remaining for several years. In 1901 Mr. Weaver was chosen superintendent of the Hartford schools, and now (1920) occupies that office. His long term of office has witnessed his increasingly strong hold upon the affection, loyalty and support of pupils, graduates, teachers, and parents, and Hartford knows him as a capable executive, blending with a keen command of his duties, qualities of friendliness, public spirit, unfailing courtesy, and genial humor. Mr. Weaver is prominent in Royal Arcanum circles, has been a member of the Grand Council, and has also held the highest office in the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His church is the Congregational. As a Republican, Mr. Weaver has religiously made it a point to cast his ballot at every election, city, state, and national, since his first vote, which came a few months too late to permit him to vote for Abraham Lincoln for a second term.

Thomas Snell Weaver married, at Willimantic, Connecticut, June 15, 1870, Delia Ann Chipman, born February 18, 1845, daughter of John and Lydia Newell (Kingsbury) Chipman, her father a cotton spinner. Mrs. Weaver died March 5, 1920. Children: William Myron, born July 2, 1871, died 1906; Elbert Lawton, born December 16, 1873; Laura Adelaide, born August 12, 1876, died October, 1904; John Nelson, born January 6, 1880; Mary Lydia, born August 28, 1885.

Note—The publishers desire to express their appreciation of valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Weaver during the progress of this "Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography." His familiarity with the history of the State and of its people, his loyalty to it and to them, and his clear judgment, have been most advantageous in pointing to avenues of information which would otherwise have been unexplored.—Editor.

ALLEN, Normand F.,

Business Man.

In every city there are names which have become household words, familiar in every home, spoken frequently because closely connected with the everyday necessities of life. These are men who have made themselves useful to the community, as providers of the comforts of life and purveyors to the people's needs. But in this very familiarity of his name, a man's personality is forgotten—lost to the public on whose lips the name is constantly heard. It is the privilege and the pleasure of the biographer to present to the people the personality behind the name. In Hartford, Connecticut, one of these names is Allen; and while the firm of Sage, Allen & Company is known to every householder for many miles around, and is a power in the business world, the man at the head of the firm, Normand F. Allen, is known only to his friends.

The origin of the name of Allen dates back to early English history, before the use of surnames became general; being derived from the root word Al, meaning mountainous, high and bright. It was first borne as a personal name by the "Bard of Britain," an uncle of Caractacus. He was descended from a long line of kings. The name came into prominence after the Conquest from the fact that the chief general of William's army at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, was Alan, Duke of Brittany. He subsequently made

England his home, and became the third richest man in the kingdom, acquiring very extensive lands and ruling over his tenantry more as a father than as a feudal lord.

(I) Samuel Allen, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, is first officially recorded in the land records of Windsor, Connecticut, on January 27, 1640, when he was granted a house lot and four acres of meadow land in that township. He was industrious and thrifty, and became a prominent and highly respected citizen in the little community of God-fearing people. He took great interest in public affairs, was a leader in every effort to establish the settlement in security and comfort, and served as a juryman, March 5, 1644. He was buried in Windsor, April 28, 1648. His widow, Ann, married (second) William Hurlburt, and removed to Northam, Massachusetts. She died November 13, 1687.

(II) John Allen, son of Samuel and Ann Allen, with the adventurous spirit of his father strong in his heart, pushed farther into the new country, traversing what was then a wild and unpopulated section to settle in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He established his home there only to be killed by the Indians while yet a young man, September 18, 1675. He married, December 16, 1669, Mary, born April 5, 1650, daughter of William and Hannah Hannum, of Northampton.

(III) John (2) Allen, son of John (1) and Mary (Hannum) Allen, was born September 30, 1670. He was left fatherless at the age of four, grew up amid the rigors of pioneer life, strong and sturdy and with the venturesome spirit of his people strong in him. About 1690 he left Deerfield, and striking south along the river, settled in Enfield, Connecticut. After living there for six years he took up his residence on the Saltonstall farm on King street, and there spent the remainder of his days, increasing in prosperity, and enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He died November 3, 1739, but was long remembered as one of the solid citizens of his day. The farm is still in possession of his descendants, who point with pride to many old landmarks which were the work of his hands. He married (first) May 3, 1694, Bridget Booth, born in 1670, died September 5, 1714, daughter of Simeon and Rebecca Booth, who settled in Enfield in 1680, and were believed to have come from Wales.

(IV) Azariah Allen, son of John (2) and Bridget (Booth) Allen, was born May 2, 1701, in Enfield, and died there April 3, 1787. He spent his life on the old homestead, improving the buildings and enriching its rolling acres. He married, January 1, 1727, Martha Burt, born July 8, 1707, died October 12, 1782, in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, daughter of David and Martha (Hale) Burt. Mrs. Allen was a talented musician, and the genial hospitality of their home made it a center of social activity for the little village.

(V) Moses Allen, son of Azariah and Martha (Burt) Allen, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, May 14, 1746, and died there September 26, 1826. He was a man of more than local prominence, a man of broad sympathies, keen insight into human nature, and a genius for administration. He had charge of supplying clothing for the soldiers in the Revolutionary service. Despite the almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the distribution of any commodity in those days, he accomplished wonders along this line. He served in the Third Regiment of the Connecticut Line, and suffered a severe wound in action. A type of the sturdy manhood that laid the foundations of the greatest nation in the world, his record is one of which not alone his family but his native State may take pride. In the public life of the village he was one of the first men. With the foresight of the true pioneer, he realized the importance of training the youth of the town in the principles upon which the new-born nation had taken its stand for freedom. As a member of the school board he was constantly on the alert for possibilities of development in the educational system which was to mean so much to the future of the Nation. He served in other public capacities as lister, selectman and constable. He was a devout Christian, a member for a number of years of the "Separate Congregational" church, in which society he served as clerk and secretary, finally returning to the original church, in 1825. On May 1, 1766, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Adams; she was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, September 12, 1745, and died October 9, 1805.

(VI) George Allen, son of Moses and Mary (Adams) Allen, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, October 24, 1770, and died September 1, 1833. He was still a child when the stirring scenes of the Revolution were enacted, and British prisoners were kept under guard at the home in Enfield, which is now pointed out as a Revolutionary landmark, and is still well preserved. George Allen was a prosperous, upright citizen, highly respected in the community, and a well known figure in the social and public life of the town. He married, March 1, 1793, Betsey Rich, who was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, March 6, 1778, and died November 6, 1864.

(VII) Normand Allen, son of George and Betsey (Rich) Allen, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, October 18, 1800, and died May 12, 1860. He spent his entire life in the town of Enfield. Like a heritage from his father and grandfather, the interests of the town were, in greater or less degree, throughout his life placed in his hands. He was for some years judge of the Probate Court; and was always active in the public affairs of the town and county. He was a prominent member of the church, and highly respected as a worker for the religious welfare of the people. He married, in 1820, Mary, born February 18, 1801, in South Hadley, Massachusetts, died March 9, 1859, daughter of Jacob Robinson.

(VIII) Albert Francis Allen, son of Normand and Mary (Robinson) Allen, was born August 5, 1834, in Enfield, Connecticut, and died there, September 15, 1892. He received his education in the public schools of the town, but from childhood was more interested in the great out-door world than in books. The ancestral acres were a source of pride to the lad, and he grew up with an ambition to improve them, and make the farm the pride of that section. He was early interested in the development of the tobacco industry in the Connecticut Valley, and grew the weed extensively, branching out soon into the business of buying and selling the crops of his neighbors. From this he developed a very extensive trade, and for years was considered a discriminating judge of the product, and an authority on all branches of the business. He married, December 20, 1861, Julia Ann, daughter of William and Lucretia (Holmes) Patton; she was born April 30, 1837, in Somers, Connecticut, and died December 7, 1887, in Enfield.

(IX) Normand Francis Allen, the prominent Hartford merchant, was one of the four children of Albert Francis and Julia Ann (Patton) Allen. The other children were: Chester Robinson, born April

26, 1869; William Patton, born December 17, 1882; and Mary Williams, now the wife of George E. Bardwell. As a child, Normand Francis Allen was keenly interested in the world outside the farm home, and its splendid breadth of fertile soil. He was an assiduous student, but always persisted in knowing the why and the wherefore of every problem, and he formed the habit of arriving at his own conclusions regarding the things of which he read and studied. As a young man, he followed his own bent towards the world of business. In 1889, Mr. Allen formed a partnership with Jerome E. Sage, and the firm of Sage, Allen & Company began its career. From the first it was successful, much of the active management of the business coming to the hands of Mr. Allen. With the rapid development of the Capital city of the State, the business kept pace, growing with the city's growth, and measuring up to ideals of business integrity which have always been upheld by the merchants of Hartford. This first partnership was dissolved in 1902, and Mr. Allen continued the business alone for a number of years.

Mr. Allen married, January 12, 1887, Carrie White, born in Enfield, Connecticut, August 6, 1863, daughter of Erastus and Aurelia (King) Olmstead. Mrs. Allen is an alumnus of Mount Holyoke College, and is a member of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The children are: 1. Edward Normand, born April 18, 1891; is associated with his father in business, and is an alert and able assistant in the wide-reaching activities of the store; he served with honor in the Home Guard during the World War, receiving the commission of lieutenant; he was indefatigable in all the drives and public agitation tending toward the final victory; he is one of the coming men of the city, and it would be only stating the obvious to prophesy for him a brilliant future; married Ruby, daughter of Judge Joseph Tuttle, of Hartford, and has one child, Jane Tuttle Allen. 2. Carlotta May, born March 19, 1893. 3. Norma, born February 4, 1895, who at present resides at home.

SHIPMAN, Arthur Leffingwell,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

A worthy son of an honored father and a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New England, Arthur Leffingwell Shipman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 19, 1864. He is a scion of a family long noted in legal circles, both on his paternal and maternal sides. His early upbringing and environment were such as to instill into him the desire for a legal career at a very early age, and which as might be expected has been one of great success.

(I) Edward Shipman, the immigrant ancestor of Mr. Shipman, is said to have come from England, sailing from Hull, in 1639. In the early records of Saybrook, Connecticut, where he first settled, his name is spelled Shipton, later being changed to Shipman, and all the family follow the latter spelling. Edward Shipman married (first) January 16, 1651, Elizabeth Comstock, who died about the middle of July, 1659. He married (second) July 1, 1663, Mary Andrews. In October, 1667, he was admitted a freeman, and died September 15, 1697. In the will of the sachem, Uncas, February 29, 1676, Edward Shipman was one of the three legatees to whom Uncas gave three thousand acres of land within sight of Hartford.

(II) John Shipman, son of Edward and his second wife, Mary (Andrews) Shipman, was born in Saybrook, April 5, 1664; married, May 5, 1686, Martha Humphries.

(III) John (2) Shipman, son of John (1) and Martha (Humphries) Shipman, was born at Saybrook, January 6, 1687, and died there, July 7, 1742. He married, January 11, 1715, Elizabeth Kirtland.

(IV) Nathaniel Shipman, third son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Kirtland) Shipman, was born between 1720 and 1725 in Saybrook. About 1750, he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he was chosen elder of the Sixth or Chelsea (now the Second) Congregational Church at Norwich, December 30, 1763. He was a founder of this church, and a leading citizen of Norwich. He was married twice; first to Ruth Reynolds, in 1747, and second, July 18, 1756, to Elizabeth Leffingwell, who was born at Norwich, January 4, 1729, and died there June 8, 1801, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lord) Leffingwell.

(V) Nathaniel (2) Shipman, fourth son of Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth (Leffingwell) Shipman, was born in Norwich, May 17, 1764, and died there, July 14, 1853. In his youth he learned the trade of goldsmith, and became a man of great influence and importance in the community. His natural ability to lead men placed him very often at the head of important meetings of the town and public gatherings. For many years he was the representative of Norwich in the General Assembly; was judge of probate and also county judge. Miss F. M. Caulkins, historian of Norwich, has very aptly portrayed Judge Shipman in the following extract from her "History of Norwich:"

> Judge Shipman was a man of great simplicity of habits, of vigorous common sense, upright, honorable and independent, both in his inward promptings and in his whole course of action. He was almost always in office, serving the town and the State in a variety of ways—municipal, legislative and judicial—displaying more than common ability, and giving general satisfaction in all three departments. Affability and a taste for social enjoyment made him a delightful companion. His readiness to appreciate, his richly stored memory, and his abundant flow of traditionary and historic anecdote, held the listening ear bound to his voice as by an invisible charm. A sentiment of gratitude leads me to speak of another trait—his kind and winning attentions to the young. He was indulgent of their pranks, of their vivacity and their sports; was ready to gratify them with some tale of the olden time; to make them happy with some little gift of flowers or fruit; to compliment their self-respect by asking them to read to him or leading them to converse on subjects rather above than below their standing. This is a rare characteristic in this hurrying, impetuous age. Pleasant are all the memories connected with this honored and exemplary son of Norwich.

Judge Shipman married Abigail Coit, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Mary (Boardman) Coit, October 11, 1794; she died July 31, 1800.

(VI) Rev. Thomas Leffingwell Shipman, only son and youngest child of Judge Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Coit) Shipman, was born in Norwich, August 28, 1798. He received his education in the public schools of Norwich and entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1818. Three years later he was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary, after which he began his duties as a minister in missionary work in Charleston, South Carolina. After some months, Mr. Shipman returned to college at Andover to continue his studies. He was appointed to the pulpit of the Congregational Society at Lebanon, Connecticut, where through his zeal and enthusiasm he secured thirty-five new members. His next call was to Brooklyn, New York, and then to Brooklyn, Connecticut, Vernon, Connecticut, and Hartford. In 1824 he spent considerable time in Huron, Ohio, a pioneer missionary sowing seed in new ground. The following year he spent in his native town, and was later ordained and installed as pastor of the First Church in Southbury, Connecticut. His final call was to Jewett City, where he served eleven years, at which time he retired, owing to a shattered nervous system. As a pastor, he was earnest and industrious, and especially successful in his social relations with his parishioners, and as a preacher he was logical and convincing, adorning his sermons with cheerfulness and a touch of humor which served to hold the interest of his congregation despite the seriousness of his theme. Even at the age of ninety years he preached effectively, and was hale and hearty until his death, August 29, 1886, in Jewett City, Connecticut. He married (first) in Colchester, Connecticut, May 3, 1827, Mary Thompson Deming, born October 9, 1803, died October 14, 1841, at Norwich, daughter of General David and Abigail (Champion) Deming.

(VII) Hon. Nathaniel (3) Shipman, only child of Rev. Thomas L. and his first wife, Mary Thompson (Deming) Shipman, was born August 22, 1828, at Southbury, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools and prepared for the Plainfield Academy at Plainfield, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1848, and began the study of law with Judge Thomas B. Osborne, at Fairfield, Connecticut. In October, 1849, he entered Yale Law School, although he did not complete his course there. He removed to Hartford, where he was admitted to the bar and for many years was one of the most prominent lawyers. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature of 1857, and was executive secretary of Governor Buckingham from 1858 to 1862, during one of the most critical and important periods of the State government. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the United States District Court, an office that he filled with conspicuous ability. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale College. Judge Shipman married, in Hartford, May 25, 1859, Mary Caroline Robinson, daughter of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson. David F. Robinson was a former president of the Hartford National Bank, now the Hartford-Aetna National Bank.

(VIII) Arthur Leffingwell Shipman, son of Hon. Nathaniel (3) and Mary Caroline (Robinson) Shipman, was educated in the public schools of his native town and graduated from the Hartford Public High School in 1882, and four years later from Yale University with a degree of A. B. Mr. Shipman then followed a course at the Yale Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1888. The following year he began his practice of law in New York City as a clerk in the office of Seward, DaCosta & Guthrie, attorneys of that city. He removed to Hartford in 1890, and entered into partnership with Hon. W. F. Henney. This partnership continued for four years, at which time Mr. Shipman became a member of the law firm of Hyde, Gross & Hyde, the name being changed to Gross, Hyde & Shipman, which it was in 1918. In politics, Mr. Shipman is a Republican and served as a member of the Common Council of the old Fourth Ward in 1892; on the High School Committee in 1895; in 1904 he was appointed corporation counsel of the city by Mayor Henney, and reappointed in 1910 by Mayor Cheney.

Mr. Shipman is a director of the Aetna Insurance Company, Travelers' Insurance and Travelers' Indemnity companies, Union Trust, Connecticut River Banking Company, Travelers' Bank and Trust Company, Collins Company, Capewell Horsenail Company, Sanborn Map Company, and the Franklin Electric Man-

N Shipman

ufacturing Company. His clubs are: the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Graduates' Club of New Haven, University Club of New York, and the University Club of Hartford. Mr. Shipman derives much pleasure in hunting and fishing and each season relaxes from his arduous legal duties to enjoy a brief resting spell, indulging in these sports.

Mr. Shipman married, June 27, 1901, in Poughkeepsie, New York, Melvina Van Kleeck, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Nathalie, born December 17, 1902. 2. Anne Van Kleeck, born May 21, 1904. 3. Arthur Leffingwell, Jr., born July 4, 1906. 4. Mary Caroline, born December 23, 1910.

Mr. Shipman has upheld to a high degree the record established by the Shipman family in law practice in this city, State and nation, and before many years is destined to go still farther. He is a widely known and respected citizen of Hartford. Through his own personality he has made many true and lasting friends. His farsightedness and conservative methods have made him invaluable as a public official.

ERVING, Rollin King,

Business Man.

Following Mr. Erving's ancestry back for several generations through the paternal line, then through the maternal from that point, we find him descended from some of the oldest settlers of New England. Tom Gardner was born about 1592, and came to America in 1624, sailing from Weymouth, England. He settled on Cape Ann, and became a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 17, 1637. He became a large landowner and a prominent citizen, and died in 1677. His wife's name was Margaret. Samuel Gardner, his fifth son, was born in 1627, resided in Salem, and was often in the public service, for years selectman, and deputy in 1681. He was a member of the church, and owned much land. He married Mary White, who died September 12, 1675. Of their children, Lieutenant Abel Gardner, was a tanner of fur. He was born September 1, 1673, and died November 10, 1739. He resided in the old homestead, in the middle precinct of Salem, now Peabody, Massachusetts. He was a prominent man in the community, serving often in public office. He married Sarah Porter, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hawthorne) Porter, born August 24, 1675 and died September 24, 1728. Their youngest child, Joseph Gardner, was a goldsmith. He inherited the homestead on what is now Central street, Peabody, and also other land. In 1747 he bought a house on Cambridge street, Salem, which he sold in 1758, and bought again on what is now High street, near Mill street, where he resided until he died, about 1779. He inherited, March 13, 1770, £586. He married, September 29, 1741, Mehetible Pope, baptized May 13, 1719, daughter of Joseph and Mehetible (Putnam) Pope. Joseph Pope was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, and a younger daughter, Hannah, married Israel Putnam. The eldest daughter of Joseph and Mehetible (Pope) Gardner was baptized Mehetible, January 13, 1748, and was married, October 12, 1773, to George Erving.

George Erving was born about 1745 or 1750, of Scotch ancestry. He and his wife resided in Salem in the homestead of her father. They sold a store in 1812. The inventory of his estate, dated October 2, 1817, included two houses and a wharf valued at $1,250. His son, Joseph Erving, was born December 8, 1780, in Salem, Massachusetts, and came and settled in West Hartford, Connecticut. The deaths of several of his children are recorded in the church. His son, John Joseph Erving, was born in West Hartford, in July, 1832, and died in East Hartford in October, 1889. In early life he learned the trade of bootmaker. That was before the days of shoe factories, and men learned every detail of the trade as practiced by the best custom shoemakers now. Mr. Erving followed the trade for some years on his own account, and later entered the States Prison at Wethersfield as an instructor and held that position until a few years before his death. He was a loyal member of the Democratic party, but by no means a politician. In 1857 he married Sarah A. Brewer, born December 25, 1833, of Hockanum, daughter of George and Fannie Brewer, a resident of the Willow Brook district of East Hartford.

The Brewer family was one numbering many notables in England, and the name of the French branch of the family was de la Bruyere. There were Englishmen named Brewer among the passengers of the "Mayflower," and if this line does not lead back to them (as is entirely possible), its origin in America is nearly contemporary. The earliest record of the name is in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The earliest Connecticut Brewer came from Lynn, Massachusetts, and was born about 1658. This was Thomas Brewer, and he settled in Glastonbury, and married Sarah (no record of surname) July 13, 1682. His son, Daniel Brewer, was born March 25, 1699, and lived in the neighborhood of Middletown. His will was probated January 19, 1749, and an old record states that he "purchased one acre of land near the plains and adjoining river at Churchell's Landing, now Goodspeed's, Portland, Connecticut, of Joanna Wilcox, 1727, and paid £10." He married Eleanor Goodale. Their fifth child, Daniel Brewer, born May 3, 1731, married (first) Anna Van Sant, and from that union was born one child, Daniel Brewer, May 14, 1751. He settled in East Hartford and became a prominent man in the community. His youngest child, George Brewer, was born July 6, 1800. He was educated in the common schools, and worked long hours on the homestead farm until his first marriage, September 12, 1820, to Sarah Treat, born September 7, 1794. She died in 1828, and Mr. Brewer married (second) Fannie, widow of Jason Stevens, of Glastonbury. Their third child, Sarah A. Brewer, married John Joseph Erving. They had three children: Dora L., who married Charles B. Case, of West Granby; Rollin King, of whom further; and Fannie J., who married John Geiselman, of East Hartford. The parents were members of the Congregational church.

Rollin King Erving was born January 29, 1861, in East Hartford. He was educated in the public schools, and then engaged in farming on the home place, growing tobacco for three years. He then came to Hartford and entered the employ of James G. Betts, book publisher. He remained there two years, but desiring wider experience, left them in 1880, going to J. B. Burr & Company. Three years later the Burr Index Company was organized, and Mr. Erving has been connected with it since that time as secretary and treasurer. The business has grown from very small beginnings, as the years have passed, until it is now a concern of more than local importance. Responsibilities have increased in proportion, but Mr. Erving has met them in a clear-headed way that has made his associates glad to depend upon him. The company specializes on books for county records, and the product is handled largely through jobbers. Mr. Erving is also a director of the company. Mr. Erving is a public-spirited man. He has served for sixteen years as secretary of the Hartford Republican

Club, and has always been an active worker for the good of the party, although never desiring political preferment for himself.

Mr. Erving married (first) Jennie, daughter of Joseph Merriman. She lived only a few years, and left no children. Mr. Erving married (second) Clara Loveland, daughter of George W. Tullar, a former clothing merchant of Hartford. They have had three children: Harold T., who died at the age of about ten years; Dorothy; and William James, who married Agnes Sherrard, and has two children: Edith Mary and Kenneth MacDonald.

BEACH, Charles Mason,

Man of Large Affairs.

One of the oldest of the Connecticut Colonial families, the Beach family, has been prominent in the annals of that State for many generations and has contributed many noted descendants of the name. Its members have been leaders in business, banking, manufacturing and the professions. In 1639 there were three brothers of the name settled in the New Haven Colony, and the ancestry of the family has also been traced to John Harriman, Richard Miles, John Steele, Captain Stephen Bradley, and William Chittenden, all of whom were prominent among the Connecticut colonists, and included also are John Hopkins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Governor Bradford.

(I) The three brothers, Richard, John and Thomas Beach, are recorded among the settlers of the New Haven Colony, and the latter named Thomas Beach was the ancestor of the Hartford family. He took the oath of fidelity on March 7, 1647, in New Haven. From there he removed to Milford, where he died in 1662. On March 1, 1654, he married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Platt, who died in 1698.

(II) John Beach, son of Thomas and Sarah (Platt) Beach, was born in Milford, Connecticut, October 19, 1655, and died in 1709. He married, in Wallingford, in December, 1678, Mary, surname of his wife being unknown.

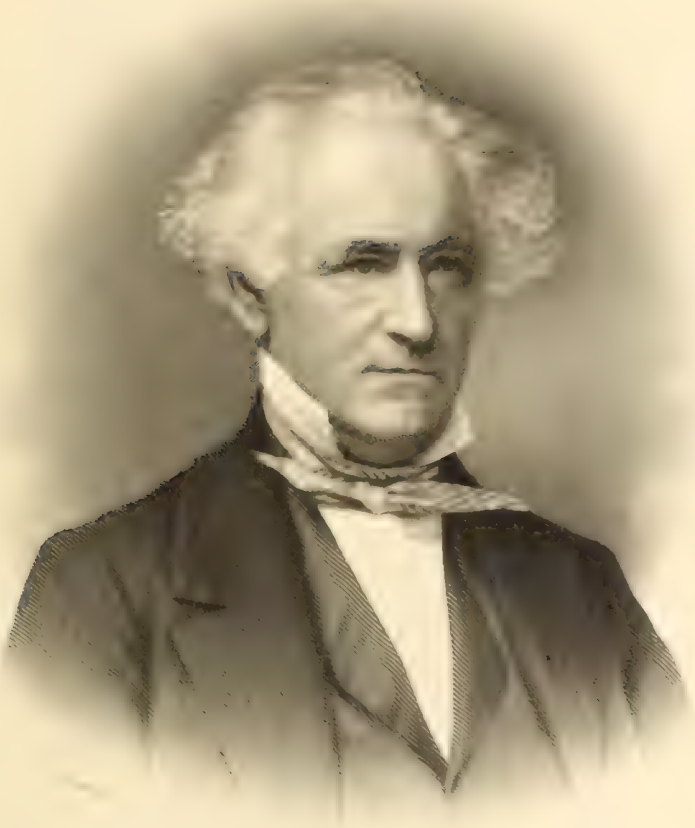
(III) John (2) Beach, son of John (1) and Mary Beach, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, October 15, 1690, and died May 9, 1775. He left Wallingford in 1728-29, and became one of the founders of the town of Goshen, Connecticut. In 1739 he built a house in what is now East Goshen, one of the largest houses in the town, and there in November, 1740, Rev. Mr. Heaton, one of the first ministers of Goshen, was ordained. John Beach married (second) Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Baldwin) Royce, born in 1695, and died October 27, 1767.

(IV) Adnah Beach, son of John (2) Beach, was born January 11, 1718, and died March 10, 1783. He is buried in East Goshen, where his parents were also buried. He was a tanner by trade, and represented his town in the General Assembly. On June 9, 1741, he married Hannah Miles, who died December 6, 1755, at the age of fifty-five years. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Ball) Miles, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Harriman) Miles, and great-granddaughter of Richard Miles, who took the oath of fidelity in New Haven in 1657.

(V) Ebenezer Beach, son of Adnah and Hannah (Miles) Beach, was born May 30, 1766, and died May 3, 1793. He was buried in Sheffield, Massachusetts. It appears that he was in business with his brother, Miles Beach, in Hartford, at the time of his marriage, as a goldsmith and clockmaker. Later he removed to Litchfield, where he engaged in the same business by himself. He married, at Hartford, Lucy, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Seymour) Steele, and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Steele, the latter born January 30, 1705. Mrs. Beach died April 7, 1801.

(VI) George Beach, son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Steele) Beach, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, November 20, 1788, and died at his home in Farmington avenue, Hartford, May 3, 1860. Upon the death of his mother, he went to live with his grandfather, Timothy Steele, remaining until 1806. He began his business life as a clerk for John Pierce, a West India merchant, of Hartford, and lived for a time, as was frequently the custom in those days, in the family of his employer. A few years later Mr. Beach became a partner in the business under the firm name of Pierce & Beach. The trade of the firm was ruined by the War of 1812. Mr. Pierce left the city and Mr. Beach closed up the West India business. Upon the organization of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, in 1814, Mr. Beach was elected cashier and continued in that position until September 6, 1837, when he was elected president, and continued at the head of this institution until his last illness, resigning April 5, 1860. In 1836, Mr. Beach became a partner in the firm of Phelps, Beach & Company, formerly Hungerford, Phelps & Beach. When Mr. Phelps retired in 1839, the firm became Beach & Company. George Beach became head of the firm. When General Lafayette visited Hartford, about 1825, it was Mr. Beach's duty, as captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, to meet the general and with his company escort him to a raised platform in front of the Phoenix Bank where the reception was held. He was generous with his wealth, and always favored young men just starting in business. He contributed largely to charity, but without ostentation. He donated the land for St. Paul's Church, and built and maintained the Widows' Home, consisting of a number of small apartments let gratuitously to deserving widows, who had no home. From early life he was an active and faithful member of Christ Church. He married (first) April 15, 1808, Harriet Bradley, daughter of Aaron Bradley, born June 27, 1792, and died July 16, 1826. Aaron Bradley was one of the eight men who organized Christ Church of Hartford. His ancestry has been traced to Stephen Bradley, one of the early settlers of Guilford Plantation. His wife was Sarah (Chittenden) Bradley, who was a direct descendant of Lieutenant William Chittenden, who settled in the Guilford Colony in 1639, and who was also a magistrate, and member of the General Assembly for twenty-seven sessions, 1641 to 1661.

(VII) Charles Mason Beach, tenth child of George and Harriet (Bradley) Beach, was born February 18, 1826, in the old house on Church street, Hartford, Connecticut, now in the rear of the Young Women's Christian Association. When he was three years of age, he attended Miss Canfield's private school, which would now be classed as a kindergarten. Later he attended the private school of Miss Emmons (afterwards Mrs. Henry A. Perkins, of Hartford), going from there to the Hartford Grammar School of which Mr. Wright was principal. In 1836, he entered the school of Dr. Epaphroditus Hudson, at Torrington, and was sent at the age of twelve to the boarding school conducted by Dr. Stephen Reed at Richmond. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of Howe, Mather & Company, afterward Mather, Morgan & Company, and continued there until 1848, when he became a partner of his elder brothers, George and J. Watson Beach, in the firm of Beach & Company,



Geo: Beach

dry salters and commission merchants, now importers and dealers in aniline dyes and other chemicals, being one of the oldest firms in this line in New England. Mr. Beach continued actively engaged in this business until a short time before his death, which occurred June 17, 1910. He was a man of large business capacity, and early won recognition as one of the leading business men of Hartford. For more than fifty years he was a director of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and served for many years as a director of the Phoenix National Bank, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Carpet Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders, Holyoke Power Company, Hartford Machine Screw Company, Illinois Central Railroad, the Watkinson Farm School, St. Margaret's Diocesan School for Girls, the Society of Donations and Bequests, and he was the first treasurer for the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. He was a member of the London Society of Arts, was one of the founders of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club.

One of the principal hobbies of Mr. Beach was the breeding of registered stock. His stock farm in West Hartford was widely known as a model of its kind. He imported Welsh sheep and bred Jersey cattle. His dairy was a model in its day, equipped with the most modern devices, and with every possible measure taken to insure the most hygenic conditions. It is hardly necessary to say that a man of such mentality, high character and varied interests took an active interest in public affairs, though the lure of public office held no attraction for him. He wrote many articles for the newspapers covering a wide range of subjects, such as the tariff and other manufacturing problems, dairying, stock raising, and other kindred subjects.

Mr. Beach married, October 8, 1849, Frances Lyman, daughter of Thomas and Frances Lyman (Waterhouse) Belknap, who was born March 21, 1830, and died December 20, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Beach were the parents of the following children: 1. Harriet Bradley, became the wife of William W. Huntington. 2. Frances Antoinette. 3. Thomas Belknap. 4 Edith. 5. Mary Elizabeth. 6. Charles Edward, married Catherine Harriet Coffing, daughter of Frederic Charles and Julia (Perkins) Coffing.

WHIPPLE, Benedict N.,

Physician, Surgeon, C. N. G.

Dr. Whipple, after completing medical college study and two years of later hospital work, chose his native Bristol as a location, and since December, 1908, his professional skill has been at the service of his friends and acquaintances of a life. His success as a medical practitioner has been most satisfactory to him and to his friends, his clientele being numerous and influential.

(I) Dr. Whipple is a grandson of Daniel Whipple, who came from County Longford, an inland county of Ireland in Leinster, settling in Providence, Rhode Island. He enlisted in the Union army from Rhode Island, and in one of the battles of the Civil War gave his life for his adopted country.

(II) James D. Whipple, son of Daniel Whipple, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1870 came to Bristol, Connecticut, where he died in 1914. He was for many years caretaker of the city hall, and a man highly esteemed. He married Elizabeth Crowley, of New York City.

(III) Benedict N. Whipple, son of

James D. and Elizabeth (Crowley) Whipple, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 1, 1885, and there began his education in the public schools. He finished classical study at St. Thomas Seminary, Hartford, then began professional study at Yale Medical School, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1907. From graduation, December, 1908, he was professionally connected with St. Francis Hospital, then he returned to Bristol and established in private practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical Society, Hartford County Medical Society, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. He is a member of the Medical Advisory Board of Bristol and Plainville. For the past seven years he has been post surgeon with the rank of lieutenant in the Connecticut State Guards. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Whipple married, in June, 1913, Bertha L. Kane, daughter of James A. and Margaret (Burns) Kane. They are the parents of a daughter, Mary, born July 7, 1915.

GEARING, Charles M.,

Manufacturing Executive.

To New England the manufacturing world of America has looked for many years for the more ingenious and intricate devices of a mechanical nature. It has been the center of the Western Hemisphere so far as the manufacture of clocks is concerned. Since the beginning of the decline in the clock industry, Yankee ingenuity has not failed to invent numerous small mechanisms which have upheld, and very materially enhanced, the reputation of the locality for manufactured products. But it remained for men of superior executive powers to build up these manufacturing ventures into the immense plants that now produce these devices by the million, and under the supervision of these men the plants run like the very clock-work which New England has made a synonym for efficiency. A branch of one of these great factories forms the most important industry in Elmwood, one of the newer suburbs of Hartford, and the man at the head is Charles M. Gearing.

The name of Gearing belongs to that class of surnames derived from the customs and implements of warfare, and this name is the surviving form of the word meaning "spear." The old German form is found as far back as the eighth century. In the old Anglo-Saxon form it is found Gâr, and in the old Norse, Geir. Other forms of the same derivation are Gore and Gare, with the suffix "ing" added, making the compound, Gearing, Goring or Garing. The name appears in Ireland in 1642, members of the family having gone to Ireland under the Acts and Ordinances of Subscription of Charles I.

John Joseph Gearing, father of Charles M. Gearing, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America as a young man, locating first in Waterbury. He was a very ambitious young man, and being anxious to establish himself in business, he learned the trade of a baker. At an early period in his career as a baker, he received a physical injury which made it impossible for him to follow his trade. He removed to Bridgeport, and was with the Howe Sewing Machine Company until 1877, when he went to Thomaston and was employed in the Seth Thomas Clock Factory until ill health compelled him to give up active employment. He died in Waterbury in 1899. It was in Waterbury, Connecticut, that he married Mary Sophia Fredekra Hoelze, of the city of

Chas. M. Gearing

Stullgart, Germany, and they were the parents of a son, Charles M. Gearing, the subject of this sketch.

Charles M. Gearing was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 22, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Thomaston, then went to work in the Seth Thomas Clock Factory and learned clock making. In February, 1889, he left Thomaston and entered the employ of the Hiram Cook Thompson Clock Company, of Bristol. At this time the New Departure Company was just becoming established in Bristol, and gave promise of filling an important place among the manufacturers of the town. Mr. Thompson made the first door bell movement in quantity used by the New Departure Company, this company being the first manufacturers of a spring-actuated push-botton door bell. When this company bought the plant in Bristol which they now operate, and began the manufacture of their own movements, Mr. Gearing entered their employ, remaining with them about a year and a half, when he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company. He remained there for a year, then returned to the New Departure Company, as assistant foreman in their Bristol plant. He was there for about a year when business became dull and the outlook unpromising, so he resigned. At this time he went to the E. I. Ingraham Company of Bristol as an escaper in the movement department, and in a year or so was advanced to foreman in the movement finishing department, where he remained for about two years. Then a more advantageous opportunity offered, which he accepted, going to the Dunbar Spring Company at Bristol, as superintendent. He remained there three years, then went back to the New Departure Company to take charge of the annular ball bearing works, which at that time practically existed only on paper. Here Mr. Gearing helped supervise the laying out of tools, fixtures and gauges, and followed same through the tool department. He employed a couple of men and thus started a department which now gives employment to more than two thousand men. He had charge of that work until June, 1913, when the manufacture of small annular ball bearings was transferred to the Elmwood plant. He still remained with the Bristol plant, manufacturing the large annular ball bearings, until September, 1915, when he was transferred to the Elmwood plant and was there made division manager. The Elmwood plant, employing in the neighborhood of six hundred hands, is a thoroughly up-to-date factory, both in buildings and equipment, and, it is scarcely necessary to state, in management also. During October, 1919, Mr. Gearing was transferred to manage the large plant of the New Departure Manufacturing Company in Meriden, Connecticut, comprising 315,500 square feet floor space, which will give employment to upwards of three thousand hands. This plant is to be used for the manufacture of large annular ball bearings and radax ball bearings.

Mr. Gearing is a member of Ethan Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol, and the chapter and council there; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; the Connecticut Consistory; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Gearing married, on December 27, 1899, Miss Clara L. Zacher, daughter of Morris Zacher, of Bristol, and they have two children: Milton Leroy, and Helen Edith

FUNK, George J.,

Head of Important Business.

Furniture is a business highly specialized in the Funk family, George J. Funk, of Bristol, Connecticut, president of C. Funk & Son, Incorporated, of that city, now the head of a business founded by his grandfather, Christian F. Funck, and developed by his father, Augustus Henry Funck. The business is a prosperous one, and for thirty years has been conducted in the four story brick building on Prospect street, opposite the railroad station, a building erected in 1890 by the firm, C. Funck & Sons, Incorporated. The business is the most important of the kind in the city, and its founding, development and management has always been in the Funk family.

The head of the family in the United States, Christian F. Funck, was born April 9, 1810, in Neuhaus, Hanover, Germany, and died in Bristol, Connecticut, November 14, 1888. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade in Germany, there married in 1831, and in 1846 came to the United States with his family. He located in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1849, and soon afterward secured employment at his trade with Brewster & Ingraham, clock makers. He was an expert worker in wood and capable of doing the finest work, a fact which led him later to begin the manufacture of furniture under his own name. He began in a small way, and in 1865 was joined by his son, Augustus H. Funck, who had been wounded in battle, but had fully recovered. They began business as furniture manufacturers and undertakers, opening their first place of business on Doolittle's corner of the Northside, but moving in 1867 to the corner of South Elm and Main streets. Prosperity attended the business, and in the spring of 1868 it was moved to the town hall and there was a fixture for twenty year, when the senior member of the firm of C. Funck & Son passed away. He was a man of industry and ability, a member of the Episcopal church, and thoroughly respected as business man and citizen.

Christian F. Funck married, in Germany, Johanna Stamm, born in Hamburg, Germany, died in Bristol, Connecticut, in June, 1873. They were the parents of six children, all born in Germany: 1. Dora, born February 3, 1833, married Conrad Haupt, of St. Paul, Minnesota. 2. William F., born in April, 1834, married Margaret Rathburn, and died in Mankato, Minnesota, in November, 1892. 3. Augustus Henry, of further mention. 4. Sophia, married George W. Schubert, of Bristol. 5. Charles Christian, who moved to Norwalk, Ohio. 6. Henry Jacob, born in 1843, a soldier of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Troops, captured and confined in a Confederate prison at Florence, South Carolina, where he died in February, 1865.

Augustus Henry Funck, son of Christian F. and Johanna (Stamm) Funck, was born in Germany, in 1836, and died in Bristol, Connecticut, March 24, 1911. He attended school in Germany until the family departure for the United States in 1846, and in this country also availed himself of public school advantages during the winter months. His first work was on a farm, his next position being in the Brewster & Ingraham clock factory. He left the clock works in 1855, and in 1856 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked with his brother, William F., at carpentering until 1860. In that year he returned to Bristol and was in the employ of Edward Hall as journeyman carpenter until July 22, 1862. On that date he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front in support of the Union cause. He was engaged at the battle of Antietam (his first) and there was wounded in the foot. He also fought in the battle of Fredericksburg, was in the Peninsular campaign, and in many other engagements proved the strong soldierly qualities he possessed. At the engagement at Plymouth, North Carolina, he was taken prisoner, and for five months was confined in the infamous prison pen at Andersonville. He was then sent to the prison at Florence, South Carolina (the same in which his brother Henry J. died) there remaining a prisoner five months, until February, 1865, when he was exchanged. He was an inmate of a convalescent camp for some time after his exchange, and spent four weeks in a Baltimore hospital recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. He was then granted a thirty days' furlough, which he spent at home. Before its expiration, Gen. Lee surrendered and the war ended. Mr. Funck was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service at Hartford, June 15, 1865. A period of rest and recuperation followed, after which he became his father's associate in the furniture and undertaking business, and after the death of the senior partner, the son succeeded to the management of the business, which he continued under the old firm name, C. Funck & Son. While the building at the corner of Main and South Elm streets continued a part of the plant occupied by C. Funck & Son, Incorporated, a new four story brick building was erected on Prospect street, finished and occupied by the firm in 1890. Mr. Funck continued as active head of the business until his retirement, being succeeded by his sons, George J., Emil H., Louis E. Funk, of the third generation in the business.

A most capable man of business, Mr. Funck was broadminded and liberal, having extensive social and fraternal affiliations. He was made a Mason in Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., of Bristol, about 1860, and continued his membership in that lodge until his death. He was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, G. W. Thompson Post, No. 13, G. A. R., and for years was an official member of Trinity Episcopal Church, serving as vestryman, treasurer and senior warden.

He married (first) September 1, 1865, Maria Harcke, born in Neuhaus, Germany, in 1840, and came to the United States with her parents about 1840. She died in Bristol, Connecticut, December 16, 1883. He married (second) September 1, 1885, Mrs. Annie (Siegler) Fell, of Bristol, Connecticut. Children of Augustus H. and Maria (Harcke) Funck: 1. Henry, died aged twelve years. 2. Augusta, born July 17, 1867, married Frank L. Muzzy. 3. Sophia, born November 19, 1868, married Harry Landers, of Waterbury. 4. Annie J., born April 3, 1870, married Marshall Smith, of Bristol, Connecticut. 5. George J., of further mention. 6. Minnie, born October 13, 1875, married Stanley Gwillim, of Bristol, Connecticut. 7. Emil, born September 12, 1877, became his father's associate in business; he married Jessie, daughter of Dr. George S. Hull. 8. Louis E., born March 17, 1881; also became his father's associate; married Bertha Gamm, of Bristol, Connecticut; Children of Augustus H. and Annie (Siegler-Fell) Funck: Harold R., born August 15, 1888.

George J. Funk, eldest son of Augustus H. and Maria (Harcke) Funck, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, August 29, 1872. He is now the president and treasurer of the firm of C. Funk & Son, Incorporated. Mr. Funk married, September 6, 1893, Nellie Parsons, of Waterbury, Connecticut, daughter of Charles Nelson and Mary (Frisbie) Parsons. They are the parents of seven children: Marie Frisbie, married Kenneth Beckwith;

Frances Marguerite, Donald Richard, Josephine, George John, Jr., Jeannette, and Arthur Parsons Funk, and the grandparents of one grandchild, Jack Richard Beckwith.

Note—The original name of Funck was preserved until the present generation, which took the form Funk, and in 1916 the name of the business was changed from C. Funck & Son to C. Funk & Son, Incorporated.

EDDY, George William,

Physician.

It is the province of the strong to protect and care for the weak. Where might is used to usurp the place of right, it is a survival of an order which the progress of civilization has left in the discard. Now, so far as the right-thinking, forward-looking public is concerned, the great need of weakness and suffering is met by the outstretched hand of strength. Men and discernment hold all abuse of power a relic of barbarism, and the world has recently witnessed the noble spectacle of nation uniting with nation to put down despotism; the hand of pity following in the wake of destruction. The trail of disease is marked by human wrecks which present a similar appeal to that spirit of brotherhood which binds the human race together, and science, with all the accumulated power of ages, meets that appeal through the men who have searched out its secrets and hold them for the good of their fellows. These men are men of strength—often men of the open, born and reared where the broad spaces gave mental balance, and where life and living creatures inspired their interest in the preservation of life. In Dr. George William Eddy, of Collinsville, Connecticut, we see a man whose training for a life of service to mankind was begun among big out-door interests, with the traditions of his family those of strong men who have done the work of men.

The name Eddy is evidently Anglo-Saxon. According to Ferguson, it comes from Ead, which signifies prosperity. Eada, Edde, Eday, Eadie, and Eady are all variations of the name. In "Burke's Landed Gentry," a celebrated Saxon monk bore the name of Ede.

(I) This branch of the family came from Killingly, Connecticut, but Dr. Eddy's great-grandfather, Dan Eddy, was a famous old-time mountaineer of the Adirondacks, who had passed his youth and early manhood in the wooded mountain country of Vermont.

(II) Stephen Eddy, son of Dan Eddy, was born in South Corinth, New York. He was a dealer in produce, which he supplied to the hotels at Saratoga, then at the height of its prosperity as a pleasure resort. He did a large business along this line. He served as a scout in the Civil War, and was caught between the lines at Cold Harbor. He was in a swamp and was obliged to remain there for several days. As a result of his exposure and hardships he died prematurely, having never regained his health. He enlisted from South Corinth. He married Susan Cowles.

(III) Alonzo L. Eddy, son of Stephen Eddy, was born in Corinth, February 27, 1856. He was educated in the district schools, which were the only available educational institutions in that section at the time. Throughout his life he was identified with the lumber business. He was only sixteen years of age when he began buying timber and going into the woods and getting out the logs. He was an ambitious boy, and had been left alone some years before by the death of his father just after the close of the Civil War. He married Ida, daughter of Jeremiah Naylor, and sister of Dr. Naylor, of Hartford. Alonzo L. and Ida (Naylor) Eddy were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity: George William, of whom further; Charles R.; John L.; Bertha Elizabeth, now deceased, who married Clarence Hubbard; Gladys Eleanor; J. Henry; and E. Clayton. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(IV) Dr. George William Eddy, son of Alonzo L. Eddy, was educated in the public schools of Schuylerville, New York. After completing the High School course there, he went to the University of Vermont Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of M. D. He was then associated for two years with Dr. Naylor, of Hartford. He saw an opportunity to build up a practice for himself in Collinsville, and began to practice there in 1909, but until January, 1918, still kept an office in Hartford, in which city he did a large amount of insurance work as a side issue.

Dr. Eddy is a member of the Hartford and the Connecticut Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Phi Chi fraternity; of the Village Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lee Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Eclectic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Foresters of America; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Winsted; of the Grange in Collinsville; of the Knights of Pythias, and Improved Order of Red Men.

Dr. Eddy married Ann, daughter of John H. Rollins, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have two children: George Rollins and Wycliffe Rollins.

Personally Dr. Eddy is a man of genial nature, of broad interests and ready wit. He is much sought, socially, and enjoys a wide circle of friends who value him highly as a man as well as a physician.

FOX, G. & Company,

Merchants.

Among the leading mercantile establishments in Hartford, and the State of Connecticut, is the firm of G. Fox & Company.

Gershom Fox, the founder of the business, was born in Burglumstadt, Bavaria, where he learned the trade of weaver. He came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847, and started in business on Main street, just south of Gold street, in a very small store, handling dry goods and small wares. This was nearly three quarters of a century ago. The city of Hartford was then little more than a center for the business of the surrounding country. It was twenty-five years before ground was broken for the present State Capitol, and it was during this decade that several of the great factories in Hartford, which now employ thousands of operatives, were founded. A mercantile establishment, however small, was an undertaking of consequence in a city of Hartford's population at that time.

Gershom Fox had faith in the future and added to his stock until he outgrew the little store and moved to more commodious quarters on the corner of Church and Main streets. Here he continued until the growth of the business compelled him to seek further opportunity for expansion. He removed to a store located where the Miller building now stands, then finally removed to the large building on Main street, which was destroyed by fire on the night of January 29, 1917. Gershom Fox did not live to witness that calamity. In the minds of the public the marvelous period of reconstruction which followed will always be associated with the present firm, but Moses Fox, the son, would say that the inspiration of his father's long struggle and hardwon success gave an impetus to the work which was not entirely due to the activities of the men in whose hands the business had been left.

Moses Fox, the present head of the firm is, in more than one sense, one of the foremost men of Hartford. His history is so interwoven with that of his father that it is difficult to separate the two. He was born in Hartford, November 26, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of that city. From the time that he was a child, he was a frequent visitor at the store, and after leaving school took his place in the business life of the establishment. He early became familiar with the routine of the different departments, working about the store when other young men of his age were idle. As the years passed, his keen interest and eager enthusiasm were a valuable asset in the business, and he became more and more closely identified with the management. His father was, above all else, a progressive man, keeping up with the times, in fact watching the tastes and habits of his customers so closely that he was able to anticipate their wants. As the youth developed business talents, and gained the respect and confidence of the employees, father and son carried on the interests of the store side by side, the younger man becoming manager before his father's death.

On the night when half the city watched the destruction by fire of the business which had taken more than a lifetime in its development, the question went the rounds whether a new home would be built, whether the firm would recover from the blow. The few men closely interested felt the shock, it is true, but they immediately began to make plans for a new building. The new store was opened on April 10, 1918, and there are very few stores in New England which compare with it in excellence of appointments and facilities for providing for the comfort of its patrons, as well as meeting their requirements in the various lines of merchandise. The firm of G. Fox & Company is now composed of Moses Fox, Morris Marks, Moses Stern, and Jacob L Fox.

FOX, Jacob L.,

Business Man.

One of the leading spirits in the management of the business of G. Fox & Company, Jacob L. Fox, was born in Ellsworth, Maine, March 26, 1856. He is a son of Lewis and Mary Fox, and has been connected with the firm since 1877, first as salesman, then as a member of the firm, and when the business was incorporated in February, 1920, he was made an officer of the company.

WEBSTER, John Clough,

Insurance Actuary.

A native of the Pine Tree State, where he was born May 24, 1839, in the town of Kingfield, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Clough) Webster. John C. Webster was foremost in the ranks of insurance officials for many years.

His early education was received in Kingfield and supplemented with a course at the High School of Concord, New Hampshire. At sixteen years of age he taught the school in a district of his native town. Later he learned the trade of printer, and so well did he master the business that he was in charge of one of the largest and most flourishing offices in Concord soon after attaining his majority. Three years later he resigned to engage in insurance work and was general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company for the Granite State. It was

J. C. Webster

an evident fact from the beginning that Mr. Webster was naturally adapted to the business of insurance. Coupled with this natural ability was a tenacity of purpose and perseverance that soon brought him advancement. In 1873 he received the appointment of superintendent of agencies for the company, and in the same year removed to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1879 Mr. Webster was appointed vice-president of the company, and in the performance of the duties incumbent on this office proved of inestimable value. In addition to his regular routine work, he edited "The Aetna," a magazine published quarterly for employees of the company, doing the work evenings. He contributed many articles which heightened the value of the paper and gave it prestige among contemporary publications of its kind. From a circulation of 30,000 it grew to 300,000 during this period. Mr. Webster also was the organizer and in complete charge of the accident department of the company for several years. After thirty-seven years of faithful and efficient service, twenty years as vice-president, Mr. Webster resigned from active business cares. On this occasion, a leading Hartford paper said:

> Vice-President Webster entered the service of the Aetna Life in March, 1864, in New Hampshire. His adaptation to the work was so conspicuous that he was made superintendent of agents by the company in 1873, and removed from the Granite State to this city, immediately after the appointment was made. In 1879 he was made vice-president of the company, and has held that position going on twenty years. He has been a man of marked force in underwriting fields, winning the most gratifying success, as a manager of life and accident insurance.

Mr. Webster was for seventeen years a member of the board of trustees of the Hartford Trust Company; a founder of the Horticultural Society of Hartford, organized in 1887, and which he has served as president; the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Hartford, which organization he has served for many years as a director. He is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and although he has never sought to hold public office he has contributed his just share as a citizen in the public service. He has been a resident of the township of West Hartford for many years and has been foremost in the movements for the upbuilding and betterment of the community. He opened Concord street in West Hartford, set out the beautiful trees which ornament it, and built the first four houses in the street.

Mr. Webster married (first) Sarah B. Norton, of Kingfield, Maine. She died in 1868, and he married (second) Mary L. Abbott, of Concord, New Hampshire, who died July 14, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Webster were for many years active members of the First Unitarian Church of Hartford, and he was a member of the executive committee of the church.

MOORE, Nelson Augustus,

Well Known Landscape Painter.

Nelson Augustus Moore was born August 2, 1824, in Kensington, Connecticut, where he died, November 30, 1902. He was descended from Deacon John Moore, the first settler of that name in Windsor, who came over in the "Mary and John," in 1630, to Dorchester, Massachusetts. Five years later, he came down with Mr. Wareham to Windsor. He served as juror and deputy in 1643, and was ordained deacon in Mr. Wareham's church, January 11, 1651. The succeeding generations of Moores were sturdy and independent, and leaders in their communities. One married a sister of Timothy

Edwards, and another a niece of his only son, Jonathan Edwards.

Mr. Moore was educated at the Berlin Academy, and later taught in the Normal School, when it was first established in New Britain. At the age of twenty-two, he went to New York City and studied drawing and painting under Daniel Huntington and Thomas Seir Cummings. The latter was one of the founders and the first president of the National Academy of Design, and the former was later its president. Upon returning home from his studies, Mr. Moore assisted his father, who had many and varied interests and among other duties acted as station agent at Berlin for one year when the railroad was first built. Every leisure moment, however, was used to continue his work in painting. When Daguerre's discovery came to America, he was among the first to try the process and did some beautiful work which is still in existence. At the time of the Civil War, many soldiers camped in Pope Park in Hartford, and Mr. Moore made pictures of them singly and in groups, which were sent to relatives and friends, and in many instances were the only likenesses of the loved ones which they had. Many of these men never returned home, and the pictures aided somewhat in allaying the grief of their families. Mr. Moore first studied portrait painting, but after a few years determined to make landscape painting his life work. For many years he spent part of every summer on Lake George, New York, and during his visits there transferred to the canvas sunsets, the beautiful waters of the lake, and the atmosphere that is found only in that region. While he traveled elsewhere, Lake George, Lake Mohonk, the Berkshires, and his own Connecticut Valley were the spots he loved best to paint. Mr. Moore was a great lover of music, he had a true artist's appreciation of it, and was also a reader of the best literature. Before the close of the Civil War, he was instrumental in raising funds to build the first soldiers' monument in the North, in memory of the Civil War heroes, and designed the simple shaft which stands in Kensington. In 1853, he married Anna Maria Pickett, daughter of Alanson Jaspar Pickett, of that portion of Litchfield now called Morris. Their children were: Edwin Augustus, of whom further; Ellen Mindwell, of whom further; Ethelbert Allen, of whom further; and Alanson Jaspar Pickett, who died January 25, 1903.

Edwin Augustus Moore was born August 25, 1858, in Kensington, and has devoted his entire life to the profession of painter. He studied many years in New York and abroad, and some of the work he has done has probably not been excelled in this country. His tastes, like those of his father, have led him to the best in music and literature.

Ellen Mindwell Moore was born December 4, 1862. She has also studied art for many years in New York and Boston, and is well known as a miniature painter.

Ethelbert Allen Moore was born November 30, 1864, in Kensington. He obtained his early education in the schools of Kensington. He then entered the West Middle Grammar, and later the Hartford High School, graduating in 1885. His business life began with The Bradley and Hubbard Manufacturing Company, of Meriden, where he remained for two years. The succeeding two years were spent in studying and teaching at Watertown, Connecticut, where for one year Mr. Moore was principal of the Central School. In 1889 he entered the employ of The Stanley Works, of New Britain, and was promoted from one position to another, until in 1918 he was elected president of the company. His ability and organization in management have greatly influenced the growth of that company, which now operates some twenty-one plants, and under his management the company has become one of the largest and strongest industries in the State. A public-spirited man, Mr. Moore has taken an active interest in public affairs. He was for years a member of the Board of Education, and has been active in the industrial life of the State. He is a director or trustee of many financial and industrial corporations, and also in several institutions organized for the betterment of community life. Mr. Moore married, June 18, 1891, Martha Elizabeth Hart, daughter of William H. and Martha (Peck) Hart, of New Britain. They are the parents of the following children: Barbara (Mrs. Maurice H. Pease) born April 13, 1892; Allen, born September 23, 1896; Martha, born December 30, 1901; Roswell, born November 12, 1903; and Maxwell, born January 12, 1908.

CRAIG, John M.,

Brass Founder.

Of all the varied interests which center in the city of Hartford, the manufacture of metal devices and mechanisms is perhaps the greatest. The preparatory processes through which these metals must pass demand the greatest skill and patience. In all life and industry the work demanding these two qualities is performed by men of great mental capacity. Individual taste determines the kind of work chosen, but big men choose work which requires skill, and that element of chance which only skill can govern. In the brass foundry on Arch street, Hartford, one branch of metallurgy has reached a high point of perfection, and the man at the head is John M. Craig.

The name of Craig is the anglicized form of cairaig, signifying rock, or bulwark. The name in this case, as so often is noted, has its parallel in the physical characteristics of its bearer, whose splendid physique is indicative of strength and power of achievement.

John M. Craig was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, November 17, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Riley) Craig. His father was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America about 1850. He located first in Lowell, Massachusetts. After a short time he went to Quincy, where he found employment in the granite quarries. During the latter part of the Civil War he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and worked in the arsenal there. He was a hard-working man, quiet and thrifty, and ambitious to make his way in the new country. He denied himself many pleasures to lay aside a little money, and at length established himself in the trucking business. This was about 1867, and for a number of years he continued in this work, finally selling out his teams and equipment, after which he entered the employ of Perkins & Nye, with whom he remained until his death. He met a tragic end, which was a great shock to all his friends. He was killed at a railroad crossing. He was survived by his widow, and the following children, named in order of birth: John M., of further mention; Elizabeth, who died in 1885; Mary, who married Charles S. Hope, of Springfield; Julia, widow of Edward French, of New Haven; Christiana, who married Fred Landry, of Springfield; and Joseph, also of Springfield, Massachusetts.

John M. Craig received most of his formal education in the Springfield public schools. After leaving school, like most youths with their future before them, he engaged in various employments until he discovered the line of work which appealed to him for a lifetime vocation. In 1879 he went to work in the foundry of the Stebbins Manufacturing Company, where he learned the trade of moulder. He remained there three years, and then entered the employ of P. P. Emery for a year. Next he was with Peck Brothers, of New Haven, for about three years. He went to the O'Connells of Springfield, for three years, then with Sargeant, in New Haven, for three years; then came to the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, remaining for two years. At each one of these different factories he followed the same general line of work; but the point he wished to make was the acquiring of a broad experience, which he was convinced was the most practical preparation for entering upon a manufacturing venture of his own. In 1894 he established himself in business in Hartford, and has steadily increased the business until now it is a prosperous and growing establishment. The product includes brass, bronze and aluminum castings, and while the work done is largely for local concerns, the most important of the Hartford manufacturers are among his patrons. Mr. Craig has a thorough knowledge of metals and the practical details of handling them. He has done some very interesting and much very fine work; in fact he delights in difficult work. When he started in business he did all the work himself; but now he employs about fifteen men on the average, and at times as many as fifty. Mr. Craig is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; the Knights of Columbus; and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. Craig married Catherine Miller, of New Haven, and they are the parents of four children: Ethel M., Rita J., Vera M., and Florence M. The family are members of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, of Hartford.

Personally Mr. Craig is a man of splendid mental as well as physical endowment. He has fine executive ability, but being ever mindful of the labor and struggle which won his present success, he is considerate of his employees, fair-minded and capable, and willing to look at both sides of a question. As a manufacturer, he maintains the highest ideals and will permit no product to leave his plant that is not perfect in every way. His never-failing courtesy and pleasing personality assure him the cordial friendship of all those with whom he comes in contact.

CONWAY, John W.,

Brass Founder.

The man who rises to every opportunity for advancement, and who looks far ahead into the future of achievement, allowing his eyes to rest only on the goal of his ambition, is the individual who attains in his undertakings. Such a man is John W. Conway, brass founder, of Hartford, Connecticut, in which city he was born November 17, 1868, the son of John and Bridget (Garvey) Conway. Mr. Conway supplemented his natural skill by earnest and searching study which, crowned with a wide experience, has developed in him expert powers, and he is a recognized authority in his business. Square and business-like in his dealings, he is possessed of uncommon acumen and tact. He plans with shrewdness and his plans are executed in the same masterly fashion. His career in the retrospect is one to be justly proud of; from the position of an obscure mechanic, he rose to be a prominent factor in the industrial life of his native city.

John Conway, father of John W. Conway, was born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, and in his youth came to America, settling in Hartford, where he died, June 9, 1900. He married Bridget Garvey, and they were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Those surviving are: John W., of further mention; Mary, wife of William T. Laragy, of Hartford; Katharine, a nun in the Convent of St. Joseph's, Hartford. In the early days of the organization of the Father Matthews temperance movement, Mr. Conway took an active and leading part in the work of that organization.

John W. Conway attended the old Brown School of Hartford, and early began to learn the trade of molder in the old Phoenix Iron Works, at one time located on Arch street. He soon perceived the necessity of being better equipped in business training, and for a year followed a business course at the Hunstsinger Business College, thereby gaining valuable business knowledge. Subsequently Mr. Conway became associated with the Pratt & Cady Company, of Hartford, as an iron molder. So well did he perform his work and give diligent attention to the mastering of all the details that he was promoted to the position of assistant foreman in the course of a year and shortly after received the appointment as foreman. Mr. Conway continued thus employed for about five years. He had a very broad knowledge of his trade, both theoretical and practical. Mr. Conway started in business on his own account, and from a very modest start the business has steadily and consistently grown and flourished. There were originally about four men employed, and now the plant employs one hundred men and covers about twelve thousand square feet of space.

A man worthy of confidence and of strong personality, Mr. Conway enjoys well deserved respect and esteem. He is gifted with the qualities which distinguish the man of ability and power to accomplish. Mr. Conway is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and although at all times interested in the civic matters of his city and State, he does not seek to hold public office. He performs his duty as an upright citizen and true American, and any worthy cause for the benefit of the general public can always count on his support. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, and is active in the work of that organization.

Mr. Conway married Gertrude Clare, daughter of John Carroll, of Hartford, and they are the parents of three children: John, who is associated with his father in business; Charles, a student at the Hartford High School; and Marie, who attends the Washington street school of Hartford. Mr. Conway and his family attend St. Augustine's Church.

GORDON, Andrew, Hon.,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

To one of Connecticut's successful manufacturers, and to a citizen who was able to render valuable service to his fellows in the State Legislature, the Hon. Andrew Gordon, this record is dedicated. Mr. Gordon's long life was marked by Civil War service as well as duty in the legislative quorum, and in the field as in the factory, and on the Legislature floor, he proved the worth and merit that endeared him to his friends.

Andrew Gordon was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 4, 1843, son of William and Jean (Bachop) Gordon (q. v.). He was brought to the United States in infancy, and was reared in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, there attending the public schools. During his youth he learned the cooper's trade, and was for some time employed by the Hazard Powder Company. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Light Battery for three months and three weeks, but was never called into active service. On September 27, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, was wounded in the left shoulder by a minie ball. On September 24, 1863, he reënlisted for three years, or the duration of the war, was promoted to the rank of corporal, March 26, 1864, was again wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, and was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of physical disability, May 31, 1865. Upon returning to his home, Mr. Gordon was for a time foreman of the A. D. Bridge Key Factory, and subsequently entered the firm of Gordon Brothers, taking active part in all of the operations of this company during his business years. Mr. Gordon was elected as a Republican to the Connecticut Legislature and served in both houses of this body. His public record is one of usefulness and courageous defence of his convictions, and his district and the State profited from his diligent application to his representative and senatorial duties.

The associations of his wartime experience were always very dear to Mr. Gordon, and he was a member of Samuel Brown Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1899 was elected senior vice department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was an exemplary member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hazardville, and fraternized with Doric Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, and Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Suffield.

Andrew Gordon married, May 6, 1866, Miranda, daughter of Asa and Louisa (Lyon) Lewis, of Hazardville, her mother a cousin of General Lyon. They were the parents of Lewis Edward, born April 24, 1872; George Judson, born July 12, 1874, and Eleanor Margaret, born August 5, 1885.

GORDON, Arthur George,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

At the age of twenty years, Mr. Gordon entered the business of Gordon Brothers, Inc., a concern in which the family name is prominently known in Connecticut industry, and of which his father was an early member. Mr. Gordon was born in Hazardville, Connecticut, September 17, 1870, son of George B. and Caroline (Smith) Gordon. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and after a course in Bordentown Military Institute, of Bordentown, New Jersey, he entered Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Upon the completion of his education he became associated with Gordon Brothers, Inc., in 1890, and is now (1920) assistant treasurer of that organization. Gordon Brothers, Inc., is a leading firm in its line, and has occupied honorable position in the textile industry from the time of its founding. Mr. Gordon is a Republican in political faith, and in 1907 represented his town, Enfield, in the Connecticut Legislature. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hazardville.

Mr. Gordon married, at Bernardston, Massachusetts, December 12, 1894, Flora Belle, daughter of Albert Pearl and Matilda (Stearns) Hare.

Homer Wesley Hildreth.

HILDRETH, Homer Wesley,

Clergyman, Author.

A descendant of an old Massachusetts family which has been distinguished in many ways, Homer Wesley Hildreth was born August 24, 1871, in New York City. The ancestoral records of the family in this country date from the coming of Richard Hildreth from England. His name is found in a company of twenty men from the towns of Woburn and Concord, who petitioned in 1652 for a tract of land lying on the west side of Concord or Musketaquid river, where the petitioners say: "they do find a very comfortable place to accomodate a company of God's people upon." The petition was granted and a settlement was founded which proved to be very prosperous.

From the date of an old gravestone, preserved by the Hildreth Family Association, and standing in the burying ground at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, it has been ascertained that Richard was born in the year 1612. This same Richard was declared a freeman May 10, 1643, and died at Chelmsford in 1688. His first wife, Sarah, died June 15, 1644; he married a second wife, Elizabeth, who died at Malden, August 3, 1693, aged sixty-eight years. His children by the first wife were Jane and James; and by the second wife he had Ephraim, Abigail, Joseph, Persis, Thomas and Isaac. Samuel Prescott Hildreth was born in Massachusetts in 1783, and settled in Ohio in 1806. He wrote a "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," and "Biographical and Historical Memorials of the Early Settlers of Ohio." He was of the sixth generation from Richard Hildreth the progenitor. The distinguished journalist and anti-slavery writer, author of a "History of the United States of America," Richard Hildreth (1807-1865), was also a direct descendant of this early settler.

Joseph Hildreth, son of Robert and Elizabeth Hildreth, was born April 16, 1658, in Woburn, and died January 28, 1707, in Chelmsford. He married, in Woburn, February 25, 1683, Abigail Wilson, born there August 8, 1660, daughter of John Wilson, and they were the parents of Joseph Hildreth, born in 1689, who lived in that part of Chelmsford now Westford. He died November 17, 1764. His wife, Deliverance, was probably a native of Littleton. She died March 3, 1776, in Chelmsford, in her eighty-seventh year. Their second son, Lieutenant John Hildreth, born December 24, 1712, in Chelmsford, died there March 17, 1752. His first wife, Hannah, died in 1737, aged twenty-four years. He married, June 13, 1738, at Concord, Hannah Spaulding, born February 7, 1709, in Chelmsford, daughter of John and Mary (Barrett) Spaulding, died in Chelmsford, November 4, 1758. Their son, Ephraim Hildreth, born June 26, 1743, in Chelmsford, and removed to Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, before 1791, and died there March 6, 1811. He had probably lived at some time in southern New Hampshire. His wife, Elizabeth Lindsay, was of undoubted Scotch ancestry, and probably belonged to one of the Scotch-Irish families of southern New Hampshire.

Jacob Hildreth, their son, was born February 3, 1791, in Lyndeborough, was a carpenter by trade, and lived for some time in Londonderry, Vermont. He died in Nashua, New Hampshire, September 2, 1863. He married, March 5, 1811, Lucy Reede, probably a daughter of William and Abigail (Howard) Reede, of Amherst, New Hampshire. The Reede family came from Westfield, and was very numerous in Lyndeborough.

Jairus Collins Hildreth, son of Jacob and Lucy Hildreth, was born March 5, 1816, in Londonderry, Vermont, and was a painter and builder. He lived for many years in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and died February 5, 1878, in Lowell, that State. He married, November 18, 1838, Ruth Emmeline Watson. Their son, John Homer Hildreth, was born November 25, 1847, in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He is of pure New England stock, some of the family having been actively engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, his maternal grandfather having fought at Bunker Hill. He prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Having removed to New York City, he enter Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in both the Supreme Court and the United States Courts soon afterward, and speedily achieved prominence in his chosen profession. Though a Republican in politics, he never held public office, but in many ways he rendered public service. For years he was a member of the Bronx Board of Trade, and was one of the incorporators, and at the time of his death, November 3, 1919, was vice-president and director. For many years, he was a vestryman of St. Ann's Church, New York City. He was also prominent in the Bronx Building and Loan Association as its counsel. He was actively interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a Fellow of the American Geological Society, and the New England Society of New York. He often served as referee; was president of the Bronx Bar Association, and member of the American Bar Association. He married Fannie Johns Benner, born June 13, 1850, at Red Hook, New York, daughter of William and Mary Benner, descendants of ancient Dutch families of that State. She died in New York City, November 1, 1879, aged twenty-nine years. He married a second wife, Corrilla Julia Birch, February 16, 1882. She died March 22, 1916.

Homer Wesley Hildreth, son of John Homer and Fannie Johns (Benner) Hildreth, was born August 24, 1871, in New York City. His preparatory work was in the public schools of his native city, and his academic work was begun at Mt. Hermon School (Massachusetts). Later on his studies took him to Bangor, Maine, and to Union Theological Seminary, New York. He graduated from the latter institution of learning in 1897, having the distinction of being the youngest member of his class. Before graduating, he was assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, of the Pilgrim Church, New York City, and since his graduation he has served in the ministry as pastor of the Congregational churches in Vermont and Connecticut, his first two charges having been in Vermont. In one of the pastorates—Rochester, Vermont—he was the author of the church's one hundred years' history, and he did a similar work for the Cromwell (Connecticut) Church at the time of its bi-centennial. During the Great War, he did considerable work as one of the "Four-Minute Men" of the State. Besides this, he was chaplain of the Connecticut House of Representatives (1919-1920), and also served as regimental chaplain of the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut State Guard. He was an enlisted member of D Company, C. S. G., of Cromwell, being one of the six men who brought about its organization, and until the time that he was commissioned regimental chaplain never missed a company drill. He was also enlisted by the State Council of Defense during the war for patriotic work, and has been in almost constant demand as a Y. M. C. A. worker and lecturer.

In his first Connecticut pastorate, which was near Waterbury, he was largely responsible for the erection of the fine stone edifice which his parish then built and dedicated without debt. In July, 1910, he received a unanimous call to become pastor of the Enfield (Connecticut) Congregational Church. This church was made famous by the preaching of Jonathan Edwards. These new duties he assumed, having previously closed a ten years' pastorate with the Cromwell church.

Again, this historic old parish was the scene of an impressive and inspiring service when they installed by Council, as pastor, Chaplain Hildreth, on April 26, 1920. In his paper before the Council, he not only set forth his beliefs in no uncertain words, he also concluded the same with his motive-motto: "All things to all men, that I might by all means win some."

On May 19, 1897, he married Tillie Emma Orr, daughter of Robert M. and Jane (Wilson) Orr, of New York City, who were of Scotch ancestry. Their son, Earl Wesley Hildreth, was born in Albany, Vermont, July 24, 1898, and their daughter, Frances Orr Hildreth, was born in Rochester, Vermont, April 3, 1901.

BULKELEY, William Henry,

Capitalist, Public Official.

The late William H. Bulkeley, a scion of one of the oldest and most honored families of Connecticut, was identified through a long life with the business interests of Hartford, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries. An extended history of his progenitors is found in connection with the biography of his elder brother, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, in a preceding volume of this work.

William H. Bulkeley, third son of Eliphalet A. and Lydia S. (Morkan) Bulkeley, was born March 2, 1840, in East Haddam, and was a small boy when his parents settled in Hartford. In the public schools he was a diligent student, and made a remarkable record for scholarship. Turning his attention to business at an early age, he became an office boy in the office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at a salary of one dollar per week. Subsequently, at the age of sixteen years, he began his long business career as a clerk in one of the oldest dry-goods establishments of Hartford. In the spring of 1857 he became associated with the firm of H. P. Morgan & Company, dry-goods dealers in Brooklyn, New York, and subsequently established himself in the same line of business on Fulton street in that city, where he continued with success for a period of six years. When the Civil War of 1861 was begun, young Bulkeley was among the first to respond to his country's call, at the time of the attack on Fort Sumter. He was a member of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, known as the "Brooklyn City Guard," which organization proceeded to the front, April 19, 1861, and continued in service for four months. In 1862, Mr. Bulkeley organized a company which became known as Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York National Guard, of which he was made captain. Through the Pennsylvania crisis of 1863, his command was in General "Baldy" Smith's division, and the regiment also did service during the New York draft riots, after which it was disbanded, having fulfilled its term of service. Returning to his old home in Hartford, Captain Bulkeley embarked in the lithographic business, organizing the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, which still operates a large plant in Hartford, of which for many years he was president.

Immediately following his return to Hartford, he was elected a director of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, was vice-president of the company, and was for many years its auditor. To him must be attributed much of the success of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, for although he did not fill an executive office, he held close relations with the officers in an advisory capacity, and for more than a quarter of a century his business judgment was one of the most valuable assets of the institution. Naturally a man of his business capacity, energy and enterprise, was associated with various business interests of Hartford, among which may be mentioned: The United States Bank, of which he was a director and vice-president; the American National Bank, of which he was director. In 1878 he purchased a famous dry-goods store of Hartford, known as the "Bee Hive," which he managed with great success for several years. He was often called to the public service, and was recognized as a faithful servant of the people, whom he served in many capacities. For five years he was a member of the Common Council of Hartford, in which he acted successively as vice-president and president, and for several years he was a street commissioner of the city, giving to his duties the careful attention and effective service which was of great benefit to the city. Mr. Bulkeley was Commissary General of the State, and was one of its commissioners at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. In 1880 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket with Governor Bigelow, and, during the sessions of the Senate of 1881-1882, gained recognition as a superior presiding officer. In the latter year he was Republican candidate for Governor, and passed through the crisis which followed that exciting campaign, conducting himself in a manner which gained for him credit as a level-headed, public-spirited and patriotic citizen. Though technically elected, he refused to take office under conditions which practically disfranchised the majority of New Haven voters.

Mr. Bulkeley was long identified with Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R., of Hartford, and was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His religious affiliations were with the Pearl Street Congregational Church of Hartford, to all of whose works he was a generous contributor, as well as to the most worthy charities. He died at his home in Hartford, November 7, 1902.

Mr. Bulkeley married, September 18, 1863, Emma, daughter of Melvin and Letitia Gurney, descendant of a very old Massachusetts family of further mention hereafter. He left three sons, all of whom are now conspicuous in business affairs in Hartford.

The Gurney family is among the earliest in Massachusetts, where several of the name were early residents. Very meager records exist concerning the first generation. Of these, John Gurney, was at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died in 1663, and his wife the following year. Their son, Zachariah Gurney, born about 1660, resided in Weymouth, with his wife Mary. Their son, Joseph Gurney, born March 7, 1696, in Weymouth, lived in Abington, Massachusetts. He married, in Weymouth, June 10, 1718, Mary Perkins, of Hingham, Massachusetts. They were the parents of Joseph Gurney, born February 4, 1735, in Abington, where he passed his life and died May 13, 1814. He married, July 8, 1758, Sarah Shaw, born May 24, 1736, in Bridgewater, daughter of Rev. John and Sarah Shaw. Their son, Joseph Gurney, born March 28, 1759, in

Abington, married there (intentions recorded June 30, 1780), Mercy Smith, born February 24, 1759, in Abington, daughter of Jacob and Mercy (Pratt) Smith, of Weymouth, later of Abington. Their son, Melvin Gurney, born April 22, 1782, in Abington, married, January 25, 1807, Olive Holbrook, born there January 30, 1783, daughter of William and Olive (Blanchard) Holbrook, of Weymouth, later of Abington, died July 4, 1846, in the latter town. Melvin Gurney, son of Melvin and Olive Gurney, was born September 27, 1810, in Abington, where he died at the age of thirty-five years, October 19, 1845.

BULKELEY, William Eliphalet Adams,

Insurance Auditor.

The senior son of the late William H. Bulkeley, and his successor in various positions of trust and responsibility, Mr. Bulkeley fills a useful place in the insurance business of Hartford, and enjoys the esteem of his contemporaries. His business qualities are inherited from a long line of efficient American ancestors, and he enjoyed the advantage of being reared in a New England home where the precepts and example inspired to worthy endeavor.

Born February 19, 1868, in Hartford, his education was supplied by the best resources of his native city. In 1890 he was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and on the first of October of that year he became associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, in its Bond and Mortgage Department, handling western farm loans, where he continued five years. Subsequently he became assistant cashier of the company, later cashier, and at the annual meeting following the death of his father in 1902, succeeded the latter as a director and as auditor of the company. When subsidiary organizations of the company were formed, namely the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company and the Aetna Automobile Insurance Company, Colonel Bulkeley was made a director and auditor of each. About 1894 he became a trustee of the Hartford Trust Company, and thus continued until he resigned because of the new regulations of the Treasury Department which did not permit service as a director or trustee at the same time on the boards of competing banking institutions. Colonel Bulkeley elected to remain on the board of the larger institution, the Hartford Aetna National Bank. He succeeded his father in the board of directors of the United States Bank and American National Bank. Soon after the latter was absorbed by the Phoenix National Bank, he resigned from the directorate and became a director of the Hartford (now Hartford Aetna) National Bank. He is a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Hartford and a director of the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, a large lithographing concern of Hartford.

Colonel Bulkeley has always filled a prominent place in social life and affairs. He is a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Delta Psi fraternity, a Fellow of Trinity College, a member of the Hartford Golf Club, and has served two terms as president of the Hartford Club. Affiliated with the great Masonic fraternity, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford. In 1890 he was appointed an aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, and for eleven years was a member of the first company, Governor's Foot Guard, as staff officer and adjutant of the command. In 1891 he served as a member of the common council of the city, representing what was then the Fourth

Ward. A genial and courteous gentleman, Colonel Bulkeley readily fills any responsibility which comes to him in a worthy manner, and has formed many lasting friendships among his contemporaries.

He was married, January 14, 1911, to Alys M. Harper, a native of Chicago, daughter of Robert C. Harper, an extensive stone dealer and quarryman of that city. The sarcophagus in which rests the body of General Ulysses S. Grant in the magnificent tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, came from Mr. Harper's quarries at Montello, Illinois.

ST. JOHN, Samuel Benedict,

Physician, Surgeon.

It would be a difficult matter to find one who better than the late Dr. Samuel B. St. John gave more substantial proof of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, when he said: "There is something better than making a living and that is making a life." It is such men as Dr. Samuel B. St. John who create and maintain the honor of the medical profession. He was born July 24, 1845, in Hudson, Ohio, son of Samuel and Amelia Palmer Cranch (Curtis) St. John. A worthy son of an honored father, he imbibed many characteristics of the latter, of whom Dr. Willard Parker once said: "I do not say I have never seen a greater man in the profession, but taking him all in all, I have never seen a greater and better man than Samuel St. John."

(I) Originally the surname St. John was spelled Sension, and Matthias Sension, who was the immigrant ancestor of the family herein mentioned, was born in England, and in 1631-32 was in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman of that town, September 3, 1634, and on January 14, 1635, received a grant of land, twenty acres in all. In Windsor, he was among the early settlers, appearing on the records there in 1640. He removed thence to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he died in 1699. He was the father of Matthias, of whom further.

(II) Matthias St. John was born in 1630, and died in December, 1728. He served as selectman, and held other minor offices. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, they were the parents of Matthias, of whom further.

(III) Matthias (2) St. John was born 1667-68, at Norwalk, Connecticut. About 1690 he married Rachel Bouton, born December 16, 1667, daughter of John and Abigail (Marvin) Bouton. They were the parents of Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin St. John was born about 1700, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died in 1782. He married, in 1729, Mary ———, born 1708, died December 3, 1774. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(V) Lieutenant David St. John, son of Benjamin and Mary St. John, was born in 1730, and died April 14, 1796, in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was commissioned first lieutenant, January 1, 1777, and was surveyor of highways, selectman, and lister. He married, in New Canaan, March 9, 1758, Jemima Penoyer, born in 1738, died at New Canaan, April 4, 1813. They were the parents of Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) Samuel St. John, son of Lieutenant David and Jemima (Penoyer) St. John, was born August 18, 1772, and baptized September 20, of that year, in New Canaan, where he died December 29, 1825. He served as lister in 1795; tythingman in 1799; town clerk from June 30, 1801, to 1824, and town treasurer from 1801 to 1825, and from 1818 to 1825, he was postmaster. In 1809, he was the choice of his townsmen for their repre-

Samuel B St John

sentative in the State Legislature, serving May and October sessions that year, and 1810, and again in 1816. Mr. St. John married, March 1, 1798, Hannah Benedict Richards, born July 18, 1780, in New Canaan, died there July 1, 1876, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Richards.

(VII) Dr. Samuel St. John, son of Samuel and Hannah Benedict (Richards) St. John, was born in New Canaan, March 29, 1813, and died there September 9, 1876. He was valedictorian of his class at Yale College, and was among the best known educational men in the early days on the Western Reserve. From 1838 to 1852, he was Professor of Chemistry of the faculty of Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio; from 1852 to 1856, he was principal of a Young Ladies' Academy at Cleveland, and from 1856 until his death, served as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He married Amelia Palmer Cranch Curtis, born May 15, 1815, in Salem, Massachusetts, died December 25, 1855, in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Abel Winship and Amelia (Palmer) Curtis. Mrs. St. John was a granddaughter of General Joseph Pearce Palmer, who was one of the "Red Indians" of the "Boston Tea Party," a descendant of General Joseph Palmer, one of the founders of Braintree, Massachusetts. Three children were born to Samuel St. John and his wife: George, died young; Dr. Samuel Benedict, of further mention; and Eliza Curtis St. John.

(VIII) Dr. Samuel Benedict St. John, son of Dr. Samuel and Amelia P. C. (Curtis) St. John, was born July 24, 1845, in Hudson, Ohio, and attended the schools of Cleveland, preparing for entrance to Yale College in the New Canaan schools, whence he had removed. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1866, and four years later received his degree of M. D. from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Following his graduation, Dr. St. John served in different hospitals in New York, and spent two years in study abroad, specializing in the eye and ear. Some of the positions held by him previous to receiving his degree, give an idea of the exceptional ability he possessed. He was the first House Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York in 1869; House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital in 1870, and the year following was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Instructor in Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1872, he went to Europe and spent two years in the study of Ophthalmology in the clinics of Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris, and upon his return in 1876, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Ophthalmic Department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1878, Dr. St. John located in Hartford, Connecticut, and from that time until his death, December 21, 1909, was actively identified with the medical profession of that city, and became a leading member. He was held in high respect by his contemporaries, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him and of him.

Dr. St. John was officially connected with the Connecticut State Medical Society, serving as its president in 1900; president of the Ophthalmological Society of New York, 1890-91; original member of the New England Ophthalmological Society in 1884, and its president in 1896; elected a member of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1879, secretary from 1888 to 1908, a period of twenty years, and in 1908-09 was elected president. From 1882 to 1905 he was instructor in Ophthalmology in the Yale Medical School, a period of twenty-three years; Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, 1896, until his death; Consulting Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital in 1897 until his death. In addition he was a member of Hartford County Medical Society, Hartford Medical Society, American Otological Society, New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Public Library, and was its first president.

Dr. St. John contributed many papers to medical literature, mainly on subjects pertaining to Ophthalmology. In 1872 he contributed a paper to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" on "Plastic Apparatus in Surgery," which established the fact that he was the first to use plaster apparatus for fracture of the clavicle, and of the ribs and other bones. This proved to be the initial step toward the development of the plaster jacket. Another valuable paper, entitled "Restoration of the Upper Lid by a Pedicle Flap taken from below the Lower Lid," was read before the American Ophthalmological Society in 1893.

Dr. St. John married, October 11, 1882, Mary Harris Morgan, born July 21, 1850, daughter of Nathaniel and Harriet E. (Saxton) Morgan. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Elsa Morgan, born August 10, 1883; wife of Leonard Welles Frisbie; they have one child, Elsa Morgan Frisbie. 2. Helen Curtis, born June 15, 1893; wife of Winthrop Alden Haviland; they have two children, Winthrop Alden, Jr., and Mary Morgan.

COOLEY, Francis R.,

Capitalist, Enterprising Citizen.

Recognized among the leading capitalists and business men of the State, Mr. Cooley exemplifies in his character and career those valuable qualities which characterized the pioneers of New England, from many of whom he is descended. The Cooley family has long been conspicuous in New England, and has many representatives found in nearly all sections of our country.

(I) The founder of the family in America was Benjamin Cooley, who came from England accompanied by his wife Sarah, and settled in that part of Springfield, which is now known as Longmeadow. He appears to have been the progenitor of nearly all bearing that name in the country, and was evidently a man of wealth and ability. For thirteen years he served as selectman of Springfield, associated with Miles Morgan and John Pynchon. There he died, April 17, 1684, and was survived six days by his widow, who passed away on the 23d of the same month.

(II) Lieutenant Joseph Cooley, fifth son of Benjamin Cooley, was born March 6, 1661, in Springfield, and died May 20, 1740. He married, January 22, 1684, Mary Griswold, born April 19, 1661, in Windsor, and died July 13, 1739. She was the daughter of George and Mary (Holcomb) Griswold, and granddaughter of Edward Griswold and his wife Margaret, who were pioneers in the settling of Windsor. George Griswold was born about 1607 in England.

(III) Joseph (2) Cooley, eldest son of Lieutenant Joseph (1) and Mary (Griswold) Cooley, was born January 31, 1687, and died October 19, 1741. He married, April 28, 1713, Mary Dorchester, daughter of James and Sarah (Parsons) Dorchester, of Springfield.

(IV) George Cooley, second son of Joseph (2) Cooley, was born October 17, 1717, in Springfield, and settled in Somers, Massachusetts, now in Connecticut, a part of the town of Enfield. He married, April 31, 1738, Hannah Pease, of Somers, whose parentage is not disclosed by the records of that town.

(V) Captain George (2) Cooley, son of George (1) Cooley, was born February 9, 1743, in Somers, Massachusetts, and died there, January 3, 1814. He married Abigail Jones, and they were the parents of Noah, of whom further.

(VI) Noah Cooley, son of Captain George (2) Cooley, was born April 2, 1792, in Somers, Massachusetts, and engaged in mercantile business in Granville, Massachusetts. There he married in September (intentions recorded August 16, 1819) Sophronia Parsons, daughter of Joel and Phoebe (Robinson) Parsons, born October 20, 1795, a descendant of Cornet Joseph Parsons. He was a distinguished pioneer settler of Springfield, Massachusetts, born about 1618, at or near Great Torrington, Devonshire, England, and came to America before attaining his majority. He was a witness to the deed conveying to William Pynchon, from the Indians, the site of the present city of Springfield, July 15, 1636. Joseph Parsons received an excellent education, and was elected surveyor of Springfield in 1646, and in 1651 was one of the selectmen of that town. In 1655 a number of individuals purchased from the Indians the territory now embraced in Northampton, Massachusetts, and Joseph Parsons was one of the number. For several years after its settlement, with the exception of the second year, he served continuously as selectman of the town. It was agreed in town meeting in February, 1666, "that Joseph Parsons shall be freed from any office in the town of Northampton for one year." About 1655, by contract with William Pynchon, he secured a monopoly of the Connecticut river fur trade upon the payment of £12 per year. From 1672 to 1678 he was cornet of the Hampshire Troop, under Captain John Pynchon, and in 1679 was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He owned valuable lands in that city, including a residence and storehouse on the waterfront, which he built in 1668, and was also a large land-owner in Springfield, Hadley and Northampton. In 1671 he was one of four persons who purchased from the Indians 10,000 acres of land at what is now Northfield, Massachusetts. He was active in the defence of the Colony from attacks, and served in King Philip's and the French and Indian wars. He is described by historians as "the most enterprising man in the Connecticut Valley for a quarter of a century," and perhaps with one exception, "he was the most prosperous and successful of any of the settlers in that section." The last years of his life were spent in Springfield, where he died October 9, 1683. He married Mary Bliss, born in England in 1620, a daughter of Thomas Bliss, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was a son of Thomas Bliss, of Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England. The latter was a wealthy landowner in the village of Belstone, and suffered many persecutions on account of his adherence to the Puritans. His son, Thomas Bliss, was born about 1580-85 in Belstone Parish, and embarked at Plymouth in the autumn of 1635, landing at Boston, Massachusetts. He settled across the Bay, south of the city in what is now Braintree, where land was allotted to him upon the mount. He soon became known as "Thomas of the Mount." That section is now in the town of Quincy, which was afterwards Braintree. He settled in Hartford some time in 1636-37, and there died in 1640. He married in England, as early as 1615, Margaret, whose maiden name is believed to have been Lawrence, born about 1594. She was a woman of handsome appearance, of great capacity and force of character, with a broad open brow, fair hair and blue eyes. After the death of her husband she managed the affairs of the family with great prudence and judgment. In 1643 she removed with her children to Springfield, the journey consuming about five days. A dwelling had previously been constructed there by her sons, and they were soon comfortably settled. Here were people whom she had known in England. She purchased a tract of land one mile square in the south part of the town, on what is now Main street, and bordering on the Connecticut river. She died August 28, 1684, in Springfield, after residing nearly fifty years in America. Her second daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Joseph Parsons, was a woman of proud spirit and inherited much of the ability of her mother. She was accustomed to forcible speech, and her manners were aristocratic, so that she incurred the jealous envy of some of her neighbors. One of the most noted legal cases in the early days of Springfield was the suit of Joseph Parsons against Sarah Bridgman for slander, the latter having accused Mrs. Parsons of being a witch. Mrs. Parsons was sent to Boston for trial, and there secured from a jury a full acquittal and returned to her home in Northampton. Just after this event her son Ebenezer was killed by the Indians, and those who had been instrumental in bringing her to trial said, "Behold, though human judges may be bought off, God's vengeance neither turns aside nor slumbers." After a period of eighteen years she was again indicted, March 2, 1675, for witchcraft. This was about the time of the famous witchcraft delusions in Salem, when the belief in witchcraft was widespread. She was tried before Governor Joseph Leverett and his assistants, Generals Gookin and Denison, whose superior sense and judgment prevailed with the jury, and she was again acquitted. Her son, Samuel Parsons, was born January 23, 1652, in Springfield, and was one of the company who left Northampton about 1709, with the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, and settled at Durham, Connecticut. He married (second) about 1691, Rhoda, daughter of Robert and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor. They were the parents of Ithamar Parsons, born June 9, 1707, at Northampton, and died at Durham, June 21, 1786. The family name of his wife Sarah has not been ascertained. Their son, David Parsons, was born May 31, 1735, baptized the following day at Durham, removed to Granville, Massachusetts, about 1760, and his birth is recorded in that town. He married, November 4, 1756, Rebecca Robinson, and they were the parents of Joel Parsons, born October 31, 1768, in Granville, and died there August 4, 1837. There he married, February 10, 1793, Phoebe Robinson, born June 13, 1773, the daughter of Colonel Timothy and Catherine (Rose) Robinson, of Granville. They were the parents of Sophronia Parsons, who was born October 20, 1795, and became the wife of Noah Cooley, as previously related.

(VII) Francis Buell Cooley, the eldest child of Noah and Sophronia (Parsons) Cooley, was born June 21, 1822, in Granville, Massachusetts. He was graduated successively from the Granville Academy, Westfield Academy and Albany Academy. He began his business career as a clerk in his father's country store in Granville, of which he subsequently became manager, and where he remained until 1847. Then, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Cooley went to Chicago, where he established the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, subsequently Cooley, Farwell & Company. This was the beginning of the large wholesale dry goods trade which

Chicago now enjoys. Many of the Chicago merchants whose names have since become world-famous, had their start in connection with Mr. Cooley's firm, the firm of Field & Leiter, now Marshall Field & Company, being perhaps the most notable. It may truly be said that Mr. Cooley was one of the founders of Chicago's great business prosperity. The success of the business which Mr. Cooley founded was due largely to his enterprise, energy and industry, and to the business foresight which enabled him to appreciate the wonderful mercantile opportunities which lay before the embryo metropolis. He was active in laying the foundation of the infant city's future greatness, and without ostentation or display he took a very important part in the establishment and management of several of the great railroad companies centering the city, and a number of the banks and other financial institutions.

In 1865, Mr. Cooley removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued to reside until his death, and was very active in promoting many of its most important business interests. For twenty-one years he was president of the National Exchange Bank, from which position he retired in 1886, taking then the position of vice-president, in which he continued until his death. For some time he was president of the extensive manufacturing firm of Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, later resigning from these responsibilities to become vice-president. At the time of his decease, he had been six years president of the Society for Savings of Hartford, and of the American School for the Deaf in that city. He served as director of various companies, including the following: Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and the Broad Brook Company. He was one of the United States trustees of the Lion Fire Insurance Company. After his retirement from the presidency of the National Exchange Bank, he did not engage actively in business, although he maintained official connections with most of the corporations with which he had been identified. Mr. Cooley died November 25, 1904.

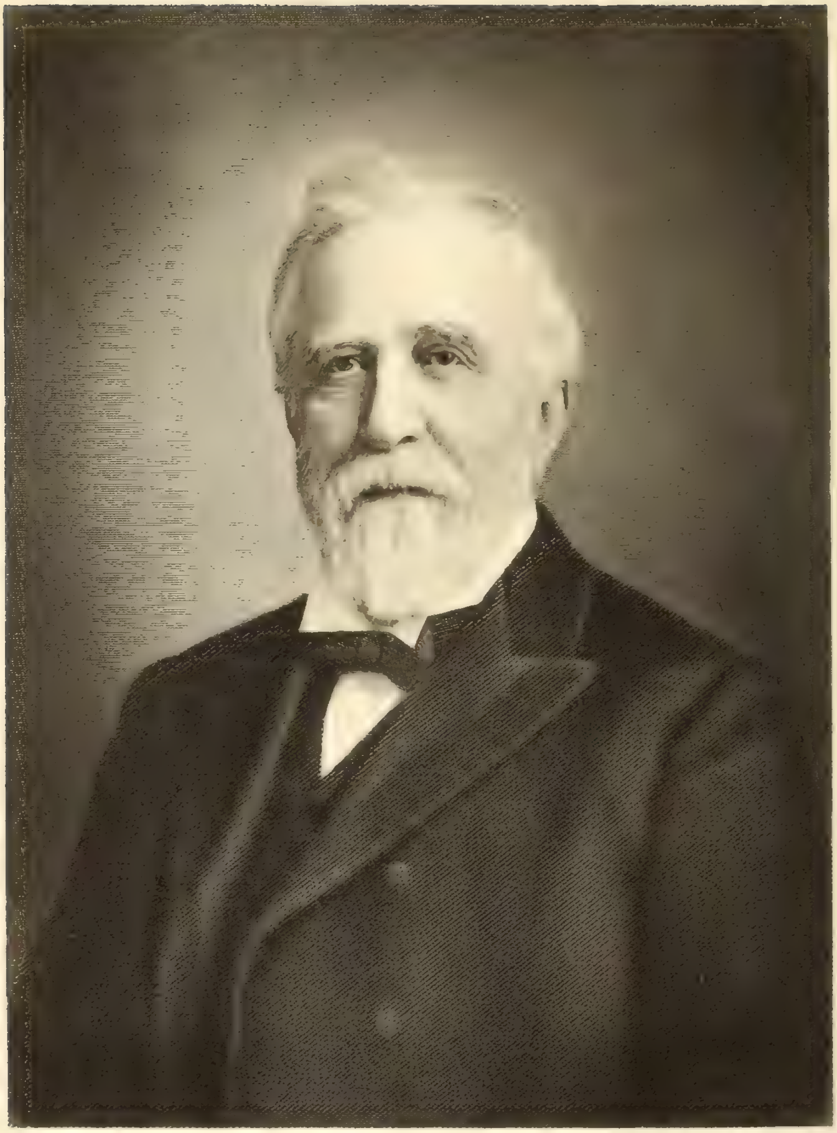
Mr. Cooley married, November 5, 1862, Clarissa A. Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Hartford, namely, Lieutenant Samuel Smith, who was born about 1602 in England, and with his wife and three children sailed April 30, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, England. Soon after, he settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was a leading man. Later he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he filled many offices in church and town, and died in 1686. His wife was born 1603-04, and died March 16, 1688, in Hadley, at the age of eighty-four years. Their second son, Deacon Philip Smith, was born about 1633, in England, and died January 10, 1685; according to the credulous Cotton Mather,, "murdered with an hideous witchcraft." He was a prominent man in the colony, lieutenant of the militia, deacon of the church, and a representative in the General Court. He married Rebecca Foote, born about 1634, and died April 6, 1701, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, of Wethersfield. Nathaniel Foote was born about 1593, in England, and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, where he was a large landowner and represented the town in the General Court. John Smith, second son of Deacon Philip and Rebecca (Foote) Smith, was born December 18, 1661, and died April 16, 1727, in Hadley. He married, November 29, 1683, Joanna Kellogg, who was born December

8, 1664, daughter of Joseph and Joanna Kellogg, who were in Farmington in 1661 and removed to Boston, and later to Hadley. She survived her husband. John Smith, the eldest child of Deacon John and Joanna (Kellogg) Smith, was born in 1664, in Hadley. He lived in that town, and died December 25, 1761. He married Esther Colton, born October 23, 1687, the daughter of Ephraim and Esther (Mansfield) Colton, of Longmeadow, then Springfield, and granddaughter of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, of Windsor. George Colton was one of the first settlers of Longmeadow. John Smith, the third son of John and Esther (Colton) Smith, was born January 20, 1717, and died March 24, 1797, in Hadley. He married Elizabeth Edwards, born November 29, 1723, and died March 12, 1775, the daughter of Nathan Edwards, of Northampton. Their third son, Major John Smith, was born about 1751, and died August 11, 1840. He married (second) May 10, 1787, Maria Dickinson, born in 1761-62, and died May 21, 1808, the daughter of Josiah and Sibyl (Partridge) Dickinson, of Hadley. Their fourth son, Dudley Smith, was born November 4, 1793, and was a merchant in Hadley, where he died May 27, 1858. He married, December 5, 1822, Pamela Porter, born May 7, 1797, the daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Hubbard) Porter, a descendant of John Porter, a pioneer settler of Windsor; granddaughter of Colonel Elisha Porter, who was detailed to escort General Burgoyne, a prisoner of war, from Saratoga to Boston. The General was so pleased with the courtesy of his guard that he presented his dress sword to Colonel Porter, from whom it descended to Francis Rexford Cooley, who now has it in his possion. Clarissa A. Smith, fourth daughter of Dudley Smith, born January 11, 1836, became the wife of Francis B. Cooley, as previously noted.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooley were the parents of four children, as follows: Francis Rexford, mentioned below; Sarah Porter, married Rev. George A. Hall; Charles Parsons; Clara May, who married Professor Melancthon W. Jacobus, dean of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

(VIII) Francis Rexford Cooley, son of Francis B. Cooley, was born November 21, 1863, in New York City, and was reared in the city of Hartford, where he attended the local public schools. After graduating from the Hartford High School in 1882, he at once entered Yale University, where he pursued an academic course and was graduated with the class of 1886, receiving the usual baccalaureate degree. Three years later he became a member of the firm of Wilson & Cooley, dealers in commercial paper, at Hartford; in 1891 he withdrew from this connection and established himself independently in business as a broker. He continued the active management of this business until 1915, when he became a special partner of a new firm known as Francis R. Cooley & Company. While widely known as a business man of large ability and most upright character, Mr. Cooley is probably more familiarly known to the average citizen through his connection with public affairs. As early as 1898, he became a member of the High School Committee, continuing until 1901, and in 1905 became a member of the Hartford Street Board, the duties of which position he performed for a period of three years. In 1912 he was appointed on the Hartford Finance Committee, and continues to hold that position at the present time.

He has never undertaken any political work for profit, and has given of his services to the public through his zeal in promoting the best government. While a



Wm H Hart

consistent Republican, Mr. Cooley is in no sense of the word a politician, though he exerts a considerable influence in the management of local affairs, an influence which has always been directed towards civic betterment and the general advancement of the community's interests. In the year 1915, Mr. Cooley was urged to become the candidate of his party for mayor of Hartford, but such were the demands made upon his time by his business interests that he felt it impossible to accede to this request. He is recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Hartford, and is identified in many movements calculated to promote the public welfare. He did not feel that he could go further, and declined to become a candidate for an office which must necessarily consume all the time of its incumbent. This will be the more easily realized when a partial list of the important concerns with which Mr. Cooley is actively associated, appears. He is, among other financial posts, a director of the First National Bank; of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company; of the New Britain manufacturing establishment of Landers, Frary & Clark; of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company; the Broad Brook and American Hosiery Company. He is also a director of the Hartford Hospital, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association of Hartford.

It is natural that one of his patriotic sentiments should unite with organizations calculated to promote and perpetuate the American spirit. Among these are the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. For eighteen years Mr. Cooley served as a member of the Governor's Foot Guard. He is allied with various social organizations beginning with his college days, when he became a member of the Scroll and Key and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities of Yale College. He is a former president of the Hartford Club, a member of the Hartford Golf Club, the Country Club of Farmington, the Hartford Yacht Club, the Dauntless Club, the Westchester Fish and Game Club, of which he is president, the White Hollow Fish and Game Club, of Hartford, of which he is treasurer, and the University Club of New York City.

Mr. Cooley married, October 15, 1890, Alice Cleveland Browne, a daughter of the late John D. Browne, of Hartford, and they are the parents of two sons: Francis Browne, born August 4, 1891; and John Cleveland, March 2, 1903.

HART, William Henry,

Manufacturer.

No name holds a more prominent place in the manufacturing world than that of the late William H. Hart, of New Britain. Mr. Hart was born in New Britain, July 25, 1834, and after a long and useful life, he died there, December 13, 1919. He was a direct descendant of Stephen Hart, who was born about 1605, in South Braintree, England. This Stephen Hart came to New England in 1632, and located at Newtown, now Cambridge, where he was one of the fifty-four settlers. In 1639, he removed to Hartford, and in 1672 was one of the eighty-four proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut. His son, Stephen (2) Hart, was born in England, and settled with his father in Farmington. He was the father of Stephen (3) Hart, who was born in Farmington, in 1662. The latter married Sarah Cowles, and had a son, Daniel Hart, who married Abigail Thompson. She was the mother of Stephen (4) Hart. The latter lived in New Britain, and married Rhoda Stedman.

They were the parents of Stephen (5) Hart, who, like his father, made his home in New Britain. He married Sally White, and among their children was George Hart, father of William H. Hart.

George Hart was born in New Britain, Connecticut, March 16, 1801, and died there, October 27, 1891, "a man of great simplicity of character and frankness, combined with a high sense of honor and the strictest integrity." After learning the shoemaker's trade, and making some ventures in business, which were not profitable, he established a freight and stage line between New Britain and Hartford which retrieved his fortunes and gave him a profitable business until the completion of the New Haven & Hartford railroad in 1839, he carrying nearly all the passenger express and freight between those points. When the railroad came he transferred his teaming and stage business to "Green Swamp," the New Britain station of the New Haven & Hartford railroad. When the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad was completed in 1850, he was appointed station master for New Britain, but still continued his trucking business. He was a man of industrious, temperate life, rugged in constitution, and physically capable of the hardest toil. He lived to the advanced age of ninety years, and until his eyesight failed was not willing to give up his business and retire. He joined the New Britain Church of Christ, August 6, 1831, was one of the original one hundred and twenty members of South Congregational Church, organized in 1842, and was the last male member of the original congregation to survive. He married (first) March 2, 1826, Mary Griswold Andrews, born October 22, 1809, died August 10, 1831, leaving a son, Charles, who died at the age of ten years. He married (second) September 11, 1832, Elizabeth North Booth, born October 31, 1811, died April 25, 1862, daughter of Cyrus and Nancy (North) Booth. One son, William Henry Hart, was born of that marriage. He married (third) May 6, 1863, Elizabeth Ellsworth, born September 21, 1823, daughter of Job Ellsworth, of East Windsor, and widow of William Perry, of South Windsor.

William H. Hart was educated in the public schools and the High School of New Britain, and assisted his father in the work about the railroad station and in clerical work. As early as the age of seventeen years, Mr. Hart evinced his ability as an executive, and he made special transportation contracts for the company. During this time he kept up his school work and graduated at the age of nineteen years. His entire time was then given to railroad work. Among the passengers who daily came in contact with Mr. Hart were Mr. F. T. Stanley and Mr. C. B. Erwin, the former the founder of the Stanley Works of New Britain, and the latter one of the founders of the Russell & Erwin Company. They were attracted to Mr. Hart, and prevailed upon his father to permit him to enter the employ of the Stanley Works. The firm was incorporated in 1852, and manufactured cast iron bolts and wrought iron hinges.

It was in March, 1854, that Mr. Hart entered the employ of the company above named, and two months later he was elected secretary and treasurer. At that time the capital was $30,000, and the employees numbered about twenty-five. In addition to this, keen competition made a very doubtful outlook for its success. One of the greatest competitors of the company was the Roy Hinge Company on the Hudson river, and this company later failed, due to the aggressive competition of the Stanley Works, despite the fact that their facilities for securing raw maaterials and shipping were of the best. The main reason for the remarkable success achieved by Mr. Hart was in his energy, foresight and attention to detail. He made an extensive study of the methods of operation, and reduced the cost in many instances by substituting machine power for handwork. He has invented and perfected innumerable devices, among them being the Hart corrugated hinge; the first wrought barrel bolt, in which the entire barrel was made of one piece of metal. The manufacture of wrought door butts was begun in 1867, many dealers preferring to purchase both the butts and hinges from the same manufacturer. Mr. Hart invented a method to make three butts instead of one at the same operation. He introduced processes which marked radical changes in the manufacture of hardware. He was also the pioneer in cold rolling iron hoops and bands, thereby producing metal with a bright surface and of uniform thickness. The neat telescope paper boxes for packing hardware, which are noticed in the leading stores to-day, are Mr. Hart's idea. These he substituted in place of the paper wrappings originally used. From a small section of land and two old buildings, the business of the Stanley Works has increased and grown to its present extent of twenty acres of floor space and extensive modern buildings. The first six years Mr. Hart kept all of the books of the company, now there is an office force of over four hundred employees, and the capital has increased over four hundred times its original amount.

In 1885, Mr. Hart was elected president of the corporation and continued until February 16, 1915, when he assumed the chairmanship of the board of directors, which office was especially created for him. On November 21, 1916, he succeeded the late David N. Camp as president of the New Britain Institute, of which he had been a director for some time. Mr. Hart was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, and of the Hardware Club of New York; a director of the Peck Brothers Company of New Haven: a director of the New Britain National Bank, his term of service covering half a century; and was a director of the Savings Bank of New Britain. Mr. Hart was a member of the board of directors of the New Britain Hospital, and he also served this institution as president; he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, which institution he served as president for seven years, from 1900 to 1907. Mr. Hart was a member of the South Congregational Church of New Britain for sixty-two years, and served as its clerk and treasurer for twenty-six years of that period.

Mr. Hart married, September 19, 1855, Martha, daughter of Elnathan and Mary (Dewey) Peck. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Charles W., born August 8, 1858, died July 25, 1875. 2. George P., born August 22, 1860; is chairman of the board of directors of the Stanley Works. 3. Howard Stanley, born July 9, 1867; holds a similar office with the Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company. 4. Martha Elizabeth, born May 9, 1869, is the wife of E. Allen Moore, son of Nelson A. and Ann M. (Pickett) Moore, of Farmington, who receives extended mention elsewhere. 5. Edward Herbert, born October 12, 1870; manager of the export department of the Stanley Works. 6. Maxwell Stansbury, born April 15, 1873; president of the Hart & Hutchinson Company. 7. Walter H., born August 4, 1874; vice-president and general superintendent of the Stanley Works; married Louisa, daughter of Judge Valentine B. and Anna (Smith) Chamberlain, of New Britain.

Mr. Hart maintained a summer home at "Hart Haven," Martha's Vineyard, and built there a beautiful park called Martha's Park in honor of the three named Marthas in his family, his wife, his daughter, and his granddaughter. At his death he was survived by six children, seventeen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

PEASE, L. Hoyt,

Business Executive, Public Official, Banker.

There is always a double reason for properly recording the lives of strong and worthy men whose careers have contributed to the moulding of events in their own times and which set a model for the youth of future generations. First, we discharge a debt of gratitude to the memory of those men, and second, we perpetuate those memories for the benefit of others.

One of the most prominent and respected citizens of New Britain, Connecticut, L. Hoyt Pease, son of Julius W. and Mary (Hotchkiss) Pease, was born January 20, 1845, in Winsted, Connecticut, and died in New Britain, March 20, 1919. He was a descendant of a very old family, the name of Pease having been common in England for centuries. Robert Pease, the immigrant ancestor of the family, landed in Boston, Massachusetts, from the ship "Francis," in the year 1634, and was accompanied by his brother, John Pease, and eldest son, Robert Pease. Before and since the days of the Revolution, members of the Pease family have found prominent place in New England history.

L. Hoyt Pease was but a boy when his parents removed to New Britain, and there he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools of New Britain, and the New Britain High School, graduating in 1862. He entered upon his business career the same year. In 1864 he entered the employ of the Stanley Works of New Britain, and for more than half a century he was actively identified with that corporation. In 1887 he was elected director and also secretary of the corporation; in 1906 he became treasurer, holding this office until his death. His untiring devotion to the Stanley Works during its early days had a large part to do in bringing it successfully through precarious times; his sound judgment did much to steady the business in the years of rapid and prosperous growth, and his high ideals of business ethics, his personal integrity and wide acquaintance are largely responsible for the good will in which the business is now held.

Mr. Pease was active in civic affairs, holding various offices. A staunch Republican in principle as well as in party affiliation, Mr. Pease has taken an active part in the political activity of his city and State, and for many years was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of New Britain. He was councilman in 1884-85; alderman 1886-87; and in 1890 he was elected to the highest office in the power of the voters of the city, that of mayor. For twenty-four years he was a member of the school board, holding the chairmanship of the board's finance committee at the time of his death. His interest in school affairs was far more than passive. He gave extensively of his time and thought to the proper development of the school system in New Britain so that it should meet most successfully the needs of a rapidly growing cosmopolitan city. In the construction of many of the school buildings, his knowledge and experience was very valuable to the city, and unsparingly given.

His aptitude for organization was in-

J. H. Pease

stanced by his projection of the Burritt Savings Bank of New Britain; he was one of the most active and able of its founders, its first president, which position he occupied during his lifetime. He served as a director of the Mechanics' National Bank for many years, and was vice-president of the New Britain Trust Company from its organization until his death. He devoted much time to church work, and was prominently identified with the First Ecclesiastical Society for many decades, and for more than thirty-eight years was its clerk and treasurer.

Mr. Pease married, in 1880, Julia Lillian Sawyer, daughter of Henry E. and Julia (French) Sawyer. They were the parents of three children: Herbert Hoyt (q. v.); Maurice Henry (q. v.); and Dorothy Sawyer, who became the wife of Robert T. Frisbie.

PEASE, Herbert Hoyt,

Manufacturer.

Herbert Hoyt Pease, eldest son of L. Hoyt and Julia L. (Sawyer) Pease, was born August 10, 1881, in New Britain, Connecticut. After graduating from the high school of that city in 1899, he attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, graduating in 1902. In the fall of the same year, he entered the employ of the Stanley Works and remained with that corporation for six years, becoming manager of the steel department. For two years he was in business in Cincinnati, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1910. Mr. Pease then became connected with the New Britain Machine Company of New Britain, and at the present time is president and treasurer of that corporation. He is also a director of the New Britain Trust Company.

Mr. Pease has served in the Common Council of New Britain, and on the Board of Public Safety, and is now a member of the school board. He is president of the local Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Pease married, November 12, 1908, Mary Louise Curtiss, daughter of Julian W. Curtiss, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and a member of one of its early families. They are the parents of: Mary Curtiss, born September 5, 1909; Hoyt Curtiss, born June 24, 1911; Julian Curtiss, born October 27, 1913; and Prudence Curtiss, born May 24, 1917.

PEASE, Maurice Henry,

Manufacturer.

Maurice Henry Pease,(second son of L. Hoyt and Julia L. (Sawyer) Pease, was born September 10, 1883, in New Britain, Connecticut. There he attended school, and at the high school prepared for college. He graduated from Yale College in 1905, and subsequently pursued a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1907.

From 1907 to 1909, Mr. Pease was located in El Paso, Texas, in the interests of Stone & Webster, engineers. Later he was purchasing agent of the Indian Refining Company, with offices at Cincinnati and New York. In 1912, Mr. Pease became connected with the Stanley Rule and Level Company, in the capacity of purchasing agent, and has continued with them to the present time.

Mr. Pease has taken an active interest in military service, and was a member of Troop B. He went with that company to the Border during the trouble with Mexico, in July, 1916. The following year, on the entrance of the United States in the World War, he became a member of the Plattsburg Training Camp, and received his commission as captain of engineers in

September of that year. He served nine months overseas with the Fourth Corps, of the Third Army, and was commissioned major of engineers, November 1, 1918, as a reward for service. Major Pease is a member of the college fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon.

On May 10, 1920, Mr. Pease married Barbara Moore, daughter of E. Allen Moore, of New Britain.

PARSONS, Charles Henry,

Head of Important Business.

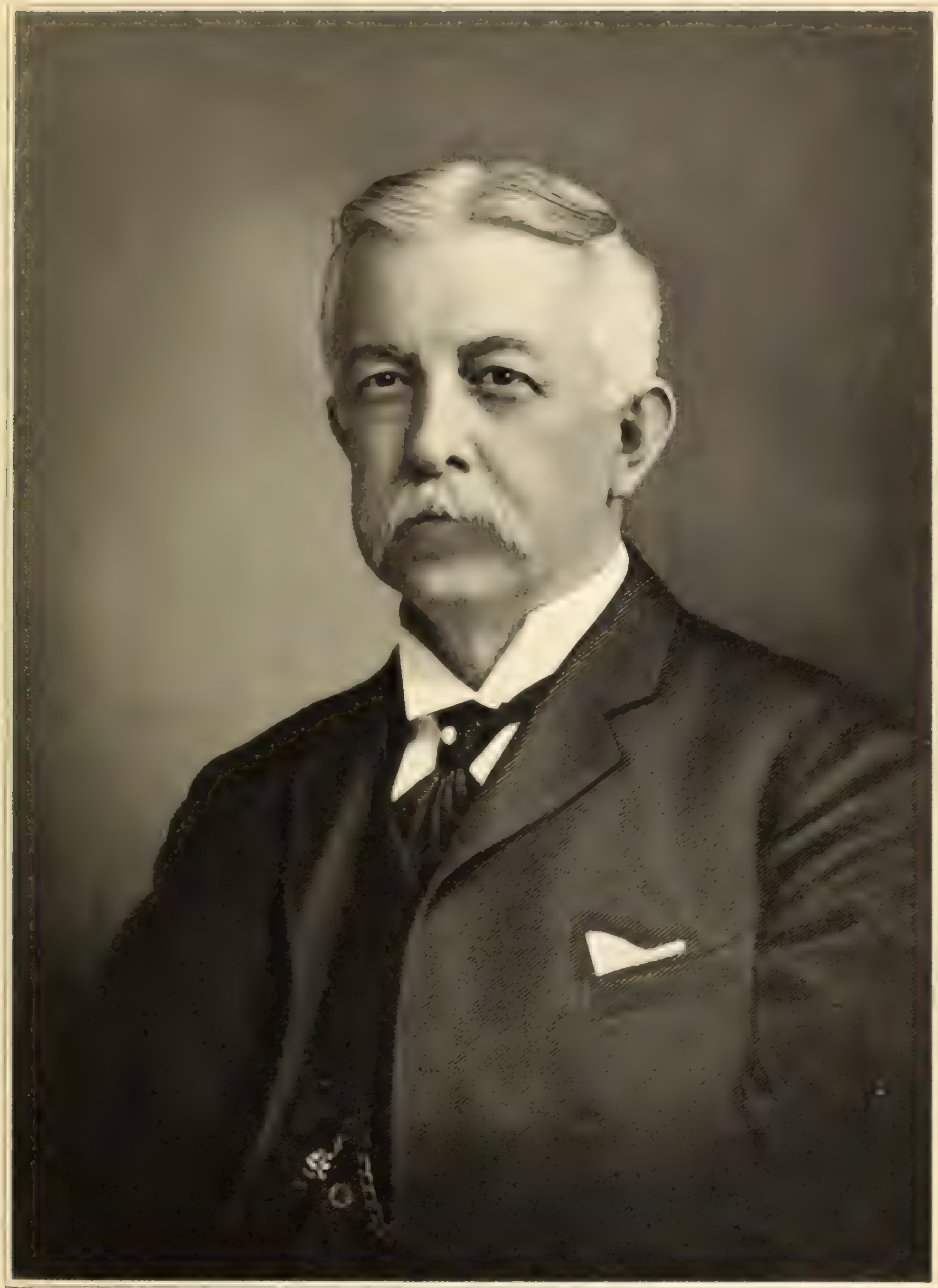
Charles Henry Parsons, of New Britain, Connecticut, came of an ancestry of a sturdy, self-respecting character which led to a high place in the regard of the communities in which the Parsons dwelt, and made of them citizens of known worth and integrity.

The family name is derived from Parson or Person, a term applied to those having dignity or authority, the final s being added to denote that the bearer of the name was a son in direct succession to the bearer of the title. The members of the family have been distinguished by their independence of thought and action, dominated by a rigid sense of justice, a kindliness of attitude towards others, and a desire to deserve whatever of good might come to them—and these characteristics were all predominant in Charles H. Parsons. He was an excellent example of a race fast disappearing of men whose character and ability formed the foundation on which New England's greatness has been reared.

His father was Charles Henry Parsons, a carpenter-contractor in New Britain, then a thriving village with a population of about 3,000. It was before the days of the advent of the foreign element, and there were few social cleavages or differences in standing except those caused by personal worth and ability. The factories were in their beginnings, and were operated by village people supplemented by the young people from neighboring farms who found the regular wages of a shop attractive. The young contractor and his wife stood well in the community, and owned their own home and the house beside it, both standing south of the present site of the South Church, and classed as among the better residences. Here Charles Henry Parsons was born on April 11, 1847. Three years later his father died, soon followed by his mother, leaving Charles H. and his older sister Emma doubly orphaned.

An uncle, John Brainard Parsons, was made the guardian of the children and took them into his own home, where they were reared as members of his family, and where they remained until Charles H. was fully grown. He attended the New Britain public schools and high school, and to more fully fit himself for his career, finished with a course in Eastman's Business College.

Mr. Parsons' first venture into the world of affairs was made in the New Britain Post Office, which he entered at the age of nineteen. It soon became apparent to him that this place did not afford an outlet into bigger things, and at the end of a year he resigned to take a position in the office of Landers, Frary & Clark as a salesman. Here he remained for seven years, and it was while he was in this employ that he and his sister decided to have a home of their own and built the house on Franklin street, where they lived for a number of years. It was here that Mr. Parsons brought his young wife, Isabelle Seymour, daughter of Ira B. Smith, a prominent grocer of New Britain. It was here, also, that three of his sons were born, the fourth arriving after the removal of the family to the resi-



Charles H. Parsons.

dence at No. 310 West Main street, where they lived for the remainder of Mr. Parsons' life.

In 1873 Philip and Andrew Corbin decided that they needed a salesman of superior ability to cover New England and Canada for P. & F. Corbin, and their choice fell upon Mr. Parsons, who knew of the enterprise and rapid growth of the concern and was favorably inclined to the connection, so that an arrangement was easily concluded. At this time, the trade in New England and Canada was canvassed from the factory; but owing to the fact that the most of the hardware sold in the United States was imported, the hardware buyers of the country naturally visited New York for their semi-annual purchases of stock, and P. & F. Corbin, like many other concerns, located their sales department in that city. The territory was not as frequently covered as at the present time, and in the intervals between his trips, Mr. Parsons spent his time in the order department, caring for the needs of his own trade and the orders which came from New York. In 1879, when the changing conditions made it advisable to move the sales department to New Britain, Mr. Parsons took on increased responsibility and became the company's first sales manager, gradually extending to the other parts of the country the methods he had found successful in New England. From that time he was responsible for the sale of the company's product, and had a deciding voice in the selection of the goods to be made, and the growth of the business and the favor its product enjoyed can be directly attributed to his genius and intuitive understanding of the requirements of the trade.

In 1883 the election of a new secretary caused a realignment of duties, and Mr. Parsons assumed a larger share of the executive duties of the company. In 1891 he was made a director of P. & F. Corbin, and later he became successively its second vice-president, first vice-president and president. Throughout all of his career he kept in close touch with the sales department, maintaining his acquaintance with the company's principal customers by occasional visits and through a friendly correspondence.

In 1902, when the American Hardware Corporation was formed and P. & F. Corbin became a division of the new organization, Mr. Parsons was made a director and assistant treasurer, and continued to govern the P. & F. Corbin division as well. As the business of P. & F. Corbin continued to be conducted upon the same basis as before the consolidation, the change left Mr. Parsons with all his old responsibilities and the addition of an increasing burden of new ones. At the death of Philip Corbin, Mr. Parsons was made first vice-president in charge of sales of the American Hardware Corporation, the management of the P. & F. Corbin division being transferred to his son, Charles B. Parsons, who has been connected with the company since leaving high school. In his new office, Mr. Parsons had a general oversight of the sales of the American Hardware Corporation. His tenure was but brief, however, for on April 13, 1913, he died of double pneumonia after a short illness.

Mr. Parsons was a member of the New Britain Club, the Farmington Country Club, the Hardware Club of New York, the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the New Britain Business Men's Association. He was a Mason—member of Centennial Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Giddings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; and

Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of of Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Parsons' death was the first break in the family circle. His sister has since died, leaving as survivors his wife, Isabelle Seymour Parsons, and four sons: Charles Bateman Parsons, vice-president of the American Hardware Corporation, and general manager of P. & F. Corbin division; Howard Seymour Parsons, New England representative for P. & F. Corbin; Robert Mason Parsons, New York manager for the Stanley Rule and Level Company; Munroe Hotchkiss Parsons, mechanical engineer for the Babcock & Wilson Manufacturing Company of New York City.

Mr. Parsons' modesty effectually prevented in his lifetime any general demonstration of affection or respect, but at his burial, restraints were removed, and the city turned out to do him honor. Friends whom he had made in his business career came from all parts of the country from which New Britain could be reached in time for the final ceremonies.

This brief resumé of the life of Charles Henry Parsons is written seven years after his death. Viewed through the corrective perspective of time, the characteristics which loom large in the memory of him are his unfailing kindliness and courtesy; the ingrained self-respect which would permit him to do no wrong to others; his keen business instinct and fairness in all things, and his magnetic personality which made for him friends of all who knew him. Great in intellect and in heart, true to others because faithful to his concept of his duty to himself, he exercised an influence upon all who knew him which was not ended with his death.

INDEX

ADDENDA

An asterisk (*) set against a name in Index, is reference to Addenda.

On page 313, under "VII David (2) Chase," the fourth sentence should be corrected to read: As a lawyer of judicial mind, clear judgment, and firm and upright principles, he was repeatedly appointed one of the judges of the Windham County Court.

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